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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

AT THE

ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 8, 1901.



BOSTON:
OLD STATE HOUSE.
PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY.
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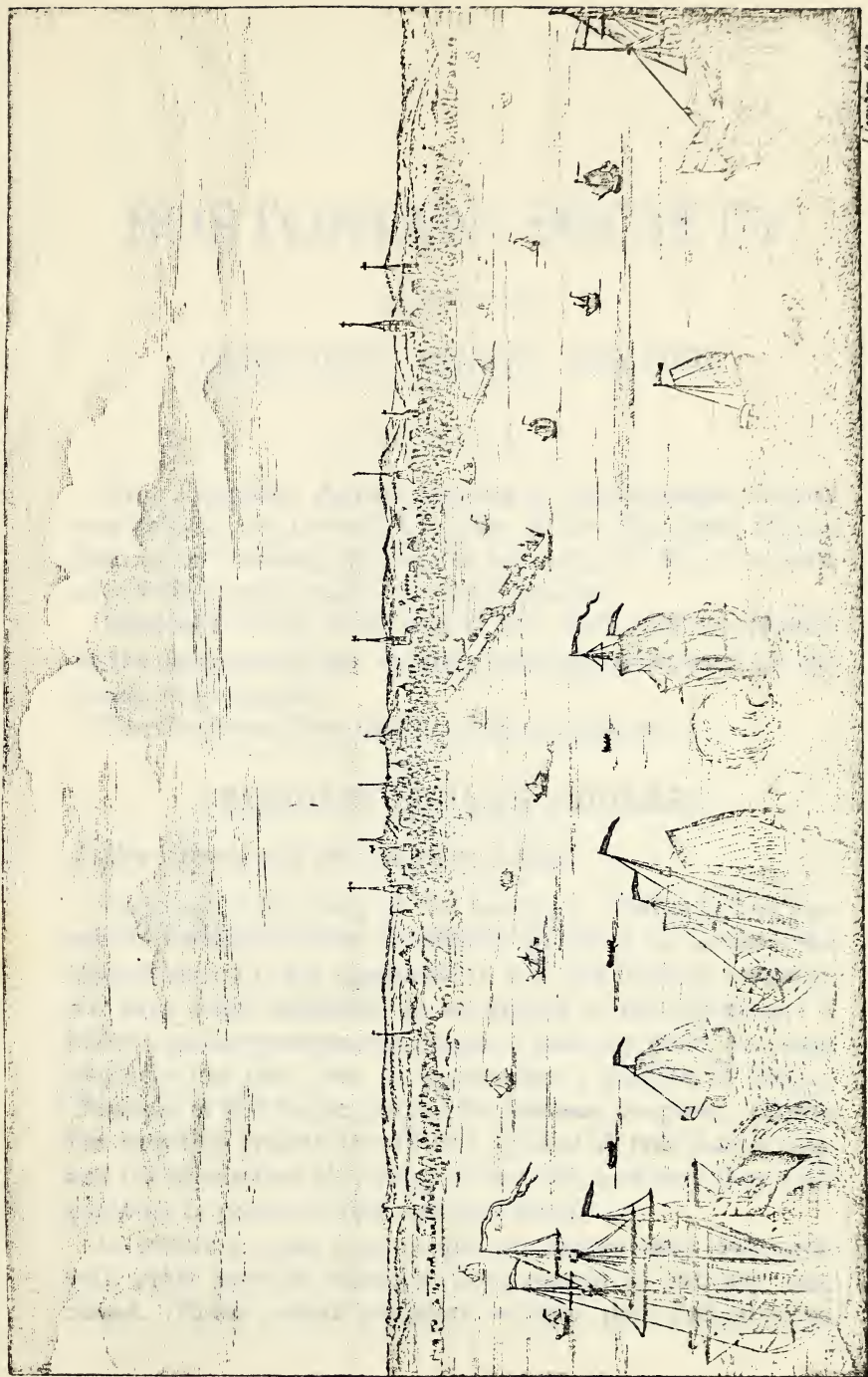
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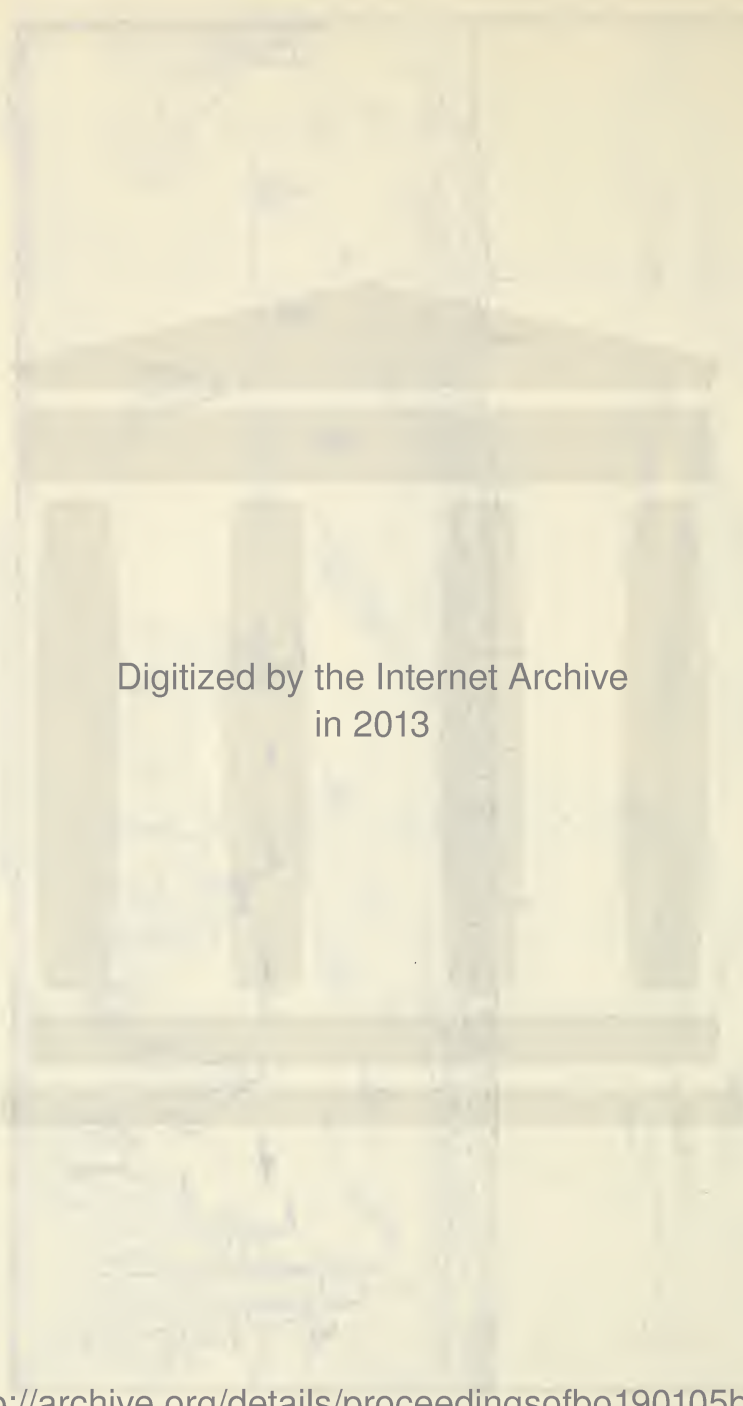
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18246



London Printed for Bowles & Carver, at the Sign of the Bull, Church-Yard.

A South-East View of the CITY of BOSTON in North America. -



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BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Bostonian Society was held in the Council Chamber of the Old State House, Boston, on Tuesday, January 8, 1901, at 3 P. M., in accordance with a notice mailed to every member.

President Curtis Guild was in the chair, and the records of the last annual and monthly meetings were read by the Clerk, and approved.

The President then read his Annual Address.

PRESIDENT GUILD'S ADDRESS.

Fellow Members of the Bostonian Society :

To promote the study of the history of Boston and to preserve its antiquities are the objects for which our Society was formed, and it is not egotistical to say, that in many respects, we have been successful in our efforts in this direction. I believe we have no record to present that any effort has been made in the past year to appropriate a portion of Boston Common or the Public Garden for business purposes. Those two beautiful resorts are still the pride of all true Bostonians, and the admiration of visitors to our city, and may they ever continue to retain all their attractiveness.

In entering upon a new century, Boston may look back with pride upon its wonderful development in the one just closed. From recent statistics we find that the city has

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grown from 783 acres in 1800 to about 23,600 acres in 1900. This has been accomplished by the filling in of over 1000 acres of marsh land and the annexation of 21,830 acres of adjoining towns.

BOSTON'S POPULATION.

The population of Boston in 1800 was 24,937, in 1900 it had increased to 560,892; the town expenses in that year were \$59,600, in 1900 they were \$39,000,000.

In 1800 fourteen hand engines were considered a sufficient protection from fire, but in 1900 forty-five steam and nine chemical fire engines constitute the force, of which each steamer may be considered equal in efficiency to four of the old style. The members of the fire department in 1800 numbered 342, and were volunteers without pay, excepting a cracker-cheese-and-coffee repast on their return to the engine house after a fire; and it was shrewdly suspected that occasional false alarms were rung for the sake of that entertainment. There was no still alarm, nor were strokes given to indicate districts in old times. When the alarm was once given, the bells from all the steeples rang out, and watchmen who paraded the streets all night, enveloped in big coats, whirled their rattles and shouted "Fire! fire! at the North (or the South) End." The cost of watchmen or police in 1800 was \$4,100, but in 1900 we paid out \$1,587,175 for that service; in 1800 twenty policemen sufficed, now we employ 1300.

STREET RAILROADS.

There were no horse railroads in Boston till 1856. Omnibuses ran from the city to South Boston, Cambridge and Roxbury. At first they were hourlies, with a flight of steps and hand rails attached at the rear, and on a little seat outside the door sat a boy who rang a hand bell when a passenger desired to alight, or failed to attract the driver's attention to "pick him up."

The omnibus system in Boston was succeeded by the horse railroad, which in turn gave way to cars run by electric power; then, to accommodate the increasing travel, came the

subway, or, as it is called in London, the underground railway, which was opened to Park Street September 1, 1897, and about a year later to the Northern or Union Station, so that in 1900 Boston has one of the finest systems of electric railways in the country, carrying 200,000,000 passengers annually.

SCHOOLS.

In 1800 there were seven schools, containing 900 scholars; in 1900 we find the number to be 726 schools, with 87,904 scholars, and a demand for more schoolhouses.

The cost of the schools in 1800 was \$10,369. In 1900 it was \$3,260,276. The number of employes in the Boston Post Office in 1800 was fourteen, in 1900 it was 1924. Fifteen persons sufficed to do Boston's Custom House business in 1800, but 553 are now required to perform that service. The net income of the Post Office for the year 1900 was \$2,970,383; that of the Custom House, \$1,340,587.

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

Two of the great achievements of the century have been the telegraph and the telephone — the latter a little short of marvellous, when we come to contemplate it — an annihilator of distance as it is, bringing speakers hundreds of miles apart within the hearing of each other's voices. What are we to expect next, if invention is continually to advance? The telephone was the product of the genius of Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, who, on Feb. 14, 1876, gave a demonstration of the practicability of the telephone through the medium of an old cigar box, 200 feet of wire, and two magnets from a toy fish pond. To-day there are a million instruments in use, and Chicago talks to Boston with the ease of two persons in a drawing-room.

HISTORY AND MEMENTOES.

As one of the objects of our Society is to promote the study of the history of Boston, a glance at the past may not be out of place. All around us are mementoes of the struggle

for National Independence. This very building, the birth-place of Independence, to which I have made frequent allusions in former addresses; the spot of the Boston massacre, which can be seen from this window; the front balcony of the Old State House, from which George Washington reviewed troops; the site of the old Bunch of Grapes Tavern; Bunker Hill, and many other well known localities, make Boston the most important of cities in the history of our struggle for Independence.

Some very stirring naval events are also connected with the city's early history. The Boston-built frigate *Constitution*, under Capt. Isaac Hull, brought hither the news of her capture of the British frigate *Guerriere*, and one year later, when under the command of Bainbridge, she came into Boston Harbor with the British ship *Java* as her prize; but we lost the *Chesapeake*, which was captured in our harbor by the British ship *Shannon*.

At the laying of the corner stone of Bunker Hill Monument, General Lafayette and the President of the United States with his Cabinet were present, to listen to the grand address pronounced on that occasion by Daniel Webster.

It is gratifying to know that a monument has been erected on the State House grounds, near the site of the ancient beacon, which is a substantial reproduction, in stone, of the one with its famous tablets removed many years ago.

INVENTIONS.

Important inventions made in Boston's immediate vicinity should not be forgotten, especially the sewing machine, by Elias Howe, a Cambridge mechanic, who wrought for ten years before receiving recognition, but whose invention brought relief to thousands of overworked women, who toiled with the needle for subsistence.

Other notable inventors are: Amos Whittemore, inventor of the carding machine; Charles Goodyear, who discovered the process of vulcanizing india rubber; Arthur and John Schofield, who constructed the first carding machine for wool in this country, at Newburyport, and made the first spinning

rolls ever turned out by machinery ; and Edward S. Ritchie whose development of the induction coil made it of practical service,—though another, not an American, claimed the glory and received the reward. Hiram Maxim, of Fitchburg, inventor of the famous rapid-firing gun, was recently knighted by Queen Victoria.

RAILROADS.

Railroad communication with Boston began with the little line of track which carried the granite of which Bunker Hill Monument was built, from the Quincy quarries to the Neponset River.

Next came the Boston & Lowell Railroad, which was chartered in 1830, soon followed by the Boston & Providence and the Boston & Worcester.

Following the advent of the locomotive, little affairs weighing only ten tons apiece, with cars attached that looked like stage coaches set on platforms and linked together, the Boston & Worcester Railroad was opened to Newton in 1834; the Boston & Providence to Readville; the Boston & Lowell; the Eastern Railroad, to Salem; the Fitchburg to Fitchburg soon after, and the Old Colony to Plymouth in 1845. Under the name of the Boston & Albany, the Worcester and Western railroads were consolidated in 1867; since that time the railroad system has extended so as to bring Boston within easy connection with every city and town of importance in the State. An important development of Boston's rail lines was the opening up of a new route between the city and Canada.

GROWTH OF RAILROADS.

With the growth of railroads came consolidation, and now, practically, all of the fifty-six separate railroad corporations in the State are controlled by two companies—the Boston & Maine, and the New York, New Haven & Hartford,—while the Boston & Albany is under lease to the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad. Following the first important consolidation, which was that of the Worcester and Western, there was an absorption of all the feeders of the main line

systems. These were the Boston & Maine, the Eastern, the Boston & Lowell, the New York & New England, the Boston & Providence, the Old Colony, and the Boston & Albany. The New York, New Haven & Hartford in the meantime was reaching out toward Boston, by first taking unto itself the Air Line from New Haven, the Shore Line, and Providence & New London road, and finally making a bid for the entire Old Colony system, which had taken a lease of the Boston & Providence.

ELECTRICITY.

Electricity has come to the aid of steam in traffic. There are hundreds of electric street-car lines in operation in the United States, with a capitalization of \$1,700,000,000. The same electric power, only dimly known before this wonderful century, now lights our cities. In the United States there are half a million arc lights and about 20,000,000 incandescent lights, the latter being equivalent in light-giving capacity to 320,000,000 candle tips such as they used in 1800.

OLD BOSTON CHARACTERS.

In taking a glance at old Boston in the memory of our older members, it may not be out of place to recall some of her notable citizens. There was Josiah Bradlee, the ever courteous and polite gentleman, who was noted, as was also Nathaniel Goddard, as being the last who wore small clothes and white-topped boots. Wheeler, who lived on Boylston Street, a reputed miser, who also wore white-tops, and was daily seen shuffling along, with downcast looks and folded arms, in Tremont Street, and on passing out of the Mall of Boston Common never failing to kick one of the posts "for luck." Thacker, the famous old caterer, who once remarked, after a church-meeting dinner, "Them religious do eat awful." Abigail Folsom, who used to parade the streets with Father Lamson, who wore a long, gray beard and carried a scythe snath in his hand, and at intervals shouted, "Repent, for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand! Save, oh save yourselves from this untoward generation!"

DEACON FOSTER, ET ALS.

Cyrus Foster, the concert-giving darkey, whose "con-squirt," as he called it, was always well attended by the young men and a scene of great merriment. "Yankee Doodle Boots," marching conspicuously through the streets, with boots that he had secured to mend, slung over his shoulder, and whistling "Yankee Doodle" loudly as he passed along. "Tin Kitchen Munroe," who was wont to cook his dinners with his neighbor's firewood, until a specially prepared, well-loaded log blew his tin kitchen into the street. Daniel Pratt, the "Great American Traveller," and his demented rival, George Washington Frost Mellen, whose paramount issue was to gain the Presidency of the United States. Count Joannes, or George Jones, who insisted on his title as persistently as Timothy Dexter, of Newburyport, did on that of "Lord." Shales, who thought he was an actor, George Francis Train, and many others might be recalled. It is not out of place to mention these people in connection with the history of Boston, for they were well known characters of their time, and figured in events of its progress.

THE OLD STATE HOUSE.

But, turning once more to the history and progress of our Society, it is gratifying to know that we have kept the Old State House, of which we are the custodians, in as good condition as when it was committed to our care. The numerous visitors from different parts of our own country, as well as from abroad, show that there is an interest in this "antiquity" of Boston, so celebrated in its early history. It is one of the few ancient landmarks of our city which have not been swept away, and we may reasonably hope that patriotic sentiment will long preserve this precious relic of the past.

With regard to the membership of the Society, I may state that the record book of visitors to the rooms shows 3,128 names of visitors from Boston, 10,627 from different cities and towns in the United States, and 538 foreign; a total of 14,293, which by no means gives the real number, as a great many visitors do not record their names.

SUMMARY.

During the year we have to mourn the death of one honorary member, 23 life members, and 18 annual members. The number of members on our roll December 31, 1900, was 426 life and 477 annual, a total of 903, a number which I hope all will labor to increase during the year we are now just entering upon. Certainly every citizen who wishes to promote in some degree the good of Boston will be glad to encourage us in the work in which we are engaged.

In the report of the Directors, which will soon be submitted to you, the details of the Society's work will be given, the necrology for the year, and many other facts which can not be included in my annual address.

In conclusion, I desire to thank most cordially the Board of Directors, our efficient Clerk, the committees, and also the custodians, all of whom have performed the duties of their respective offices efficiently and satisfactorily, and I am sure that everything will be done to aid the new board that you are to elect to-day to carry out its efforts to promote the history of Boston and preserve its antiquities.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

The Rev. Joshua P. Bodfish, in behalf of the Directors, presented their Annual Report :—

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the Bostonian Society:

At the close of the year 1900 there were in the Society,

Honorary Members	.	.	.	.	.	2
Life Members	.	.	.	.	.	426
Annual Members	.	.	.	.	.	477
Total	.	.	.	.	.	905

The changes in membership during the year were as follows: Honorary Member added, 1; Honorary Member died, 1; Life Members added, 10; Life Members died, 23:

Annual Members added, 6; Annual Members died, 18; Annual Members transferred to Life Membership, 8.

The Directors again urge upon the members the necessity of seeking new members to take the place of those who are taken from us, so that we may go on with full ranks to the useful work which lies before us.

VISITORS.

The number of visitors to this building in 1900 who registered their names, was,

From Boston	3,128
“ elsewhere in the United States	10,627
“ Foreign countries	538
Total	14,293

This, however, does not adequately represent the number of visitors. It is estimated that about one sixth of the visitors register their names; therefore 90,000 would be a conservative estimate of the number of visitors.

The number would have been much larger had not the rooms been closed as they were for several weeks, undergoing repairs. Perhaps, also, the Paris Exposition kept some away. During the period the rooms were closed, the city cleansed and painted them in a thorough manner. The outside of the building has been repainted the same stately hue as its successor on Beacon Hill. The lion and the unicorn still survive. They have been temporarily removed for needed repairs, but will soon be restored and stand in their accustomed places to remind us of the days of yore.

MONTHLY MEETINGS.

The following papers were read before the Society in 1900:—

February 13: “Capt. Miles Standish,” by the Rev. George Hodges, D. D.

March 13: “The Dry Goods Trade of Boston for the Last Half Century,” by Major Charles W. Stevens.

April 10: "The Journal of Mrs. John Deming, describing the terror in Boston and the flight of some of its people, caused by the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775," by Capt. Albert A. Folsom.

May 8: "Playhouses and Patriotism in Boston," by the late Rev. J. Henry Wiggin.

October 9: "A Part of the Battle of Bunker Hill; the Fight at the Rail Fence," by Col. Thomas H. Talbot.

November 13: "Boston Ships; past and present," by Capt. R. G. F. Candage.

December 11: "Phillips Brooks," by the Rev. Charles H. Learoyd.

The large attendance at the monthly meetings has been very gratifying, and the papers read were of unusual interest; one of them will be printed in the yearly report of our Proceedings, and it is believed that thus much valuable historical matter will be preserved which might otherwise be lost.

NECROLOGY, 1900.

The loss by death during the year has been unusually large. Some names of deceased members are added that were overlooked in previous years.

Job Abiel Turner, born in Boston, April 22, 1850, died in Carver, May 31, 1894.

James Gilson Haynes, born in Boston, December 7, 1830, died in Aiken, S. C., December 29, 1894.

Charles French Perry, born in Bradford, June 3, 1833, died in Buenos Ayres, S. A., June 10, 1897.

Daniel Wayland Jones, born in Lee, N. H., November 7, 1829, died in Boston, November 27, 1898.

Walter David Eaton, born in Dexter, Me., December 29, 1830, died in Newton, June 17, 1899.

Theodore William Bennett, born in Charlestown, September 9, 1844, died in Wayland, June 29, 1899.

Edward Henry Williams, born in Jamaica Plain, April 27, 1856, died in Boston, August 24, 1899.

Benjamin French, born in Lebanon, N. H., May 7, 1819, died in Boston, January 2.

Alexander Williams, born in Boston, August 24, 1818, died in Boston, January 11.

Joseph Alba Davis, born in Lincolnville, Me., July 15, 1832, died in Boston, January 14.

John Wesley Wellman, born in Farmington, Me., January 13, 1819, died in Wakefield, January 29.

George H Norman, born in Newport, R. I., January 1, 1827, died in Palm Beach, Fla., February 4.

Edward Griffin Porter, born in Boston, January 24, 1837, died in Boston, February 5.

Jacob Pfaff, born in Hochspeyer, Bavaria, September 22, 1828, died in Boston, February 20.

Charles Augustus Kennedy, born in Boston, July 16, 1821, died in Boston, March 3.

James Seel Gill, born in Leeds, Eng., November 26, 1828, died in Cambridge, March 14.

Beza Lincoln, born in Hingham, April 20, 1809, died in Boston, March 20.

Charles Tallman White, born in Belfast, Me., September 23, 1835, died in Boston, March 20.

(Mrs.) Susan Tillinghast Kimball, born in Taunton, April 16, 1826, died in Boston, March 22.

Arthur Daggett McClellan, born in Sutton, May 21, 1850, died in Boston, April 5.

Erasmus Jones Andrews, born in Hingham, August 19, 1811, died in Boston, April 5.

Charles Pollock, born in Boston, December 27, 1828, died in Boston, April 18.

Benjamin French Cutter, born in Jaffrey, N. H., March 17, 1827, died in Jaffrey, N. H., April 19.

Henry Charles Thacher, born in Yarmouth, October 6, 1829, died in Boston, April 28.

Edward Thomas Russell, born in Portland, Me., April 10, 1826, died in Boston, April 28.

Edward Wheelwright, born in Boston, March 10, 1824, died in Boston, May 9.

Abram Edmands Cutter, born in Newburyport, June 24, 1822, died in Boston, May 14.

Edmund Dwight, born in Boston, September 3, 1824, died in Boston, June 6.

Daniel Lovering, born in Worcester, January 26, 1838, died in Boston, June 14.

William Henry Whitmore, born in Dorchester, September 6, 1836, died in Boston, June 14.

Henry Alphonso Morse, born in Southbridge, March 27, 1832, died in Newton, June 21.

Mellen Chamberlain, born in Pembroke, N. H., June 24, 1821, died in Chelsea, June 25.

Frederick William French, born in Boston, September 10, 1842, died in Boston, July 18.

(Miss) Sarah Ann Gale, born in Boston, January 20, 1822, died in Boston, August 12.

William Henry Wilder, born in Dorchester, March 17, 1836, died in Brookline, September 26.

John Elbridge Hudson, born in Lynn, August 3, 1839, died in Beverly, October 1.

Herbert Radclyffe, born in London, Eng., October 8, 1842, died in Boston, October 8.

(Miss) Minetta Josephine Ballister, born in Dorchester, October 31, 1847, died in Newton, October 17.

Rufus Franklin Mosman Atwood, born in Wellfleet, October 23, 1833, died in Boston, October 29.

James Henry Wiggin, born in Boston, May 14, 1836, died in Boston, November 3.

Henry Stone Hovey, born in Boston, January 30, 1844, died in Boston, November 23.

Edwin Leighton Rollins, born in Peterboro, N. Y., November 29, 1837, died in Wellesley, November 27.

William Minot, born in West Roxbury, May 7, 1849, died in Boston, November 30.

Roger Wolcott, born in Boston, July 13, 1847, died in Boston, December 21.

Hon. Mellen Chamberlain was an honorary member; Messrs. Turner, Haynes, Perry, Jones, Eaton, Williams, Davis, Porter, Pfaff, Gill, Lincoln, White, Cutter, Thacher, Wheelwright, Cutter, Dwight, French, Radclyffe, Hovey, Minot, Mrs. Kimball and Miss Ballister were life members; Messrs. Bennett, French, Williams, Wellman, Norman, Kennedy, McClellan, Andrews, Pollock, Russell, Lovering, Whitmore, Morse, Wilder, Hudson, Atwood, Wiggin, Rollins, Wolcott and Miss Gale were annual members.

The Directors of the Bostonian Society desire to record a deep-felt expression of their sense of loss in the decease of their fellow Director, the Rev. Edward Griffin Porter, whose sudden death, bringing grief to his relatives and to all who had the privilege of his acquaintance, has removed one of the most useful members of the community.

By birth and education fitted for the work, which always was most congenial to him, his life was one of extraordinary usefulness and activity.

Although passing away at 63 years of age, the work which he accomplished during that period, in quality and extent, was such as it is seldom given any man to achieve in the longest time allotted.

As a member of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, as a preacher and pastor, with health at times seriously impaired by his labors in both capacities; as an organizer of remarkable ability, conspicuously in the case of the Hancock Congregational Church, at Lexington, Mass., where he served as pastor for 23 years; as a member in that town of the School Committee, trustee of the Public Library, chairman of the committee on exercises of the Lexington Centennial in 1875, on the Overseers' committee to visit Harvard College; one of the board of visitors for Wellesley College and Bradford Academy; trustee of the Abbott Academy, Andover, and Lawrence Academy, Groton; president of the board of trustees of the American College in Asia Minor; representing

Massachusetts in the historical department at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition in 1876; the writer of innumerable historical sketches and occasional papers, as president of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and an active member of many other societies and associations; in all these capacities, in which his interest was never merely nominal, he has left an enduring monument.

Mr. Porter was an active and interested Director in our Society. Always ready with valuable suggestions and advice, and the contributor of valuable papers from time to time, he was endeared to us as a kind-hearted, amiable, upright, highly gifted man, and we believe that his memory will be most cherished by those who knew him best and longest.

The Society took action on the death of our late member, who was also one of our founders, Mr. William H. Whitmore, by the adoption of the following minute, offered by our fellow Director, Mr. David H. Coolidge:—

The Bostonian Society have learned with regret of the death of Mr. William H. Whitmore, late an Associate member and one of its earliest Directors, which occurred at his home in Boston on the 14th of June last.

Mr. Whitmore was one of the founders of this Society, which was formed largely and originally of the members of the Antiquarian Club, and it was at his suggestion and through his earnest endeavors that the Club was merged in our Society and an act of incorporation obtained on December 1st, 1881.

It was through his efforts and persistent application, together with his intimate knowledge of city affairs, that the city granted us a lease of this building.

His well known knowledge of antiquarian and historical subjects, particularly those relating to Boston, his peculiar aptitude for investigation in these lines, and his great interest in our objects and purposes, made him a most valuable member, and we feel that in his death the Society has sustained a severe loss.

In the death of one of our honorary members, Hon. Mellen Chamberlin, the Society and the city have lost one devoted to its best interests. After achieving eminence on the Bench, he became Librarian of the Boston Public Library, and labored earnestly and successfully to improve the discipline

and efficiency of that beneficent institution. Forced to retire by declining health, he employed his time in historical writing and research, and has enriched the Boston Public Library by the gift of a priceless collection of autographs and historical monographs. We have often listened to him here at our meetings with pleasure and profit, and so well versed was he in early American history that he spoke with rare authority.

The unexpected death of Ex-Gov. Roger Wolcott is so recent that we have not recovered from the stunning blow,—the pain of loss is keen within us. In every relation of life, as a citizen, a patriot, a chief magistrate, a friend, he fulfilled our ideal. None knew him but to love him; none spoke of him but to praise.

We know many who always voted for Governor Wolcott though usually voting with the opposite party. They regarded the character of the man as the best guarantee that he would say the right word and do the right thing at the right time. We regard this as the highest tribute to the character of a man, that we have confidence in the righteous character of his action as a man, regardless of party considerations.

Many other honored names are in the list just read. We mourn their loss and hold their names in benediction.

One hundred years ago Boston was a small town of 18,000 inhabitants; to-day a great cosmopolitan city. Its Puritan founders and their traditions have well nigh passed away. Cotton Mather and his reverend associates would not feel at home in the Boston of to-day. New ideas, a new environment, the spirit of a new century greet us. Its watchwords are liberty and progress. We believe that in the future, as in the past, Boston will be in the vanguard in the struggle for human liberty, and that the conservative principles and Bostonian spirit, which our Society does much to perpetuate, will make Boston a safe guide in the path of real progress.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSHUA P. BODFISH,

For the Directors.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ROOMS.

The beginning of the new century finds the Bostonian Society fully prepared to do its important work. Its home, the historic building in which we are assembled, has been thoroughly renovated by the liberality of the city authorities, and to them we offer our due acknowledgments.

The renovation of the Old State House has led obviously to a complete rearrangement of the collections of the Society. This has been accomplished, and they can now be studied intelligently by the multitude of visitors to our Memorial Halls.

The sum of \$26.49 has been expended during the past year for the proper care of the rooms and collections, and the sales of the various publications have produced a revenue of \$170.80.

The collections have been enriched during the year 1900 by the addition of many interesting relics. The most important are: A marble bust, with pedestal, of Gen. Joseph Warren, a loan from the City of Boston, through His Honor the Mayor; a rare fac simile of the original Declaration of Independence, a loan; an original copy of a contemporaneous broadside, showing the events on land and sea of the War of 1812; an oil portrait of Lorenzo Papanti, for many years a respected teacher of dancing in this city; and a collection of relics formerly owned by Hon. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, Mayor of Boston in 1868. A detailed list of the accessions and donors follows later.

Our local monthly periodical, "The New England Magazine," has published during the past year articles entitled, "Faneuil Hall," "Thomas Hutchinson, Tory Governor of Massachusetts," and "Notable Trees about Boston." A portion of the illustrations in these articles were copied from the collections of the Society, and the favors were suitably acknowledged.

The Committee on the Rooms propose to illustrate the Annual Proceedings with reproductions of ancient maps and pictures of the city from the collections of the Society. These will be made by the photogravure process, and, it is hoped,

will increase the interest of members in the "history of Boston and the preservation of its antiquities." We give with this report a photogravure of the CARWITHAM view of Boston (which is the earliest picture showing the whole of the town), from an original impression of the print, hand-colored, as issued, in our collection. It is the work of I. Carwitham, of London, England, and the enterprise was promoted by William Burgis, who has been called the father of the art of engraving in this country, and by "William Price, print and Bookseller." The exact date of its appearance is not known, but the print was on sale in Boston in 1725. The Price view (so called) was at one time thought to be the earliest print, but upon the re-discovery of the Carwitham view about twenty years ago, it was clearly evident that the Price view was made by slightly changing the Carwitham plate. The size of the original is 17 by 10½ inches.

The following advertisements in the *New England Courant* probably refer to the Carwitham view:—

Oct. 8, 1722, "a View of the Great Town of Boston, taken from a Standing on Noddle's Island, and designed to be cut on Copper, will be carried on by Subscription, as such expensive Works generally are. Those Gentlemen that would encourage such a Design may see the View at Mr. Price's, Print and Map-seller, over against the Town House, where Proposals are to be had, and Subscriptions taken in."

Nov. 12, 1722, "Whereas, there has been an advertisement lately published of a design to print a view of this Town of Boston, taken from Noddle's Island, — this is to certify that the undertaker, William Burgis, desires all gentlemen to be speedy in their subscriptions, in order to send the Drawing to England this fall, that he may conform to the proposals to that end lately published. N. B. — Sufficient security is given to conform to the conditions of the said proposals, or to return the advance money."

Looking at the Carwitham view from left to right, the second steeple is that of the New South; next, to the right, is the Province House, then the Old South, King's Chapel, its tower, about as high as the present one, surmounted by a

tall mast at whose top was a weather-cock, and half-way up a large gilt crown; next is Peter Faneuil's mansion on Tremont Street, the First Church on Washington Street, the Town House, Brattle Square Church, the New Brick on Hanover Street, the Clark-Frankland and Hutchinson houses, the Old North Meeting House, Christ Church, Mr. Ruck's house, and Newport's Meeting House (the New North). The Fort and Fort Hill are easily distinguished, and the "beacon," on the crest of Beacon Hill, is just at the right of King's Chapel.

Of these buildings, the Old South and Christ Church alone remain, as shown in the print. King's Chapel as seen in the engraving is the original building, which was afterwards replaced by the present stone structure; of the Town House, now the Old State House, the original walls remain, it having been rebuilt after the fire of 1747; the "Old North," so called, in which the Mathers preached, was demolished by the British troops during the siege of Boston; of the old Province House a portion of the northerly wall is still standing.

It is interesting to record, in closing, that Independence Hall in Philadelphia, which shares with the Old State House in Boston the distinction of being the most historic buildings in the United States, has also, within the past few years, been finely restored to its original condition by the City of Philadelphia. Long may these edifices, now arrayed in their former beauty, which have echoed the voices and footsteps of the founders of the Republic, remain in our midst as object lessons to the people of the land.

Respectfully submitted by the Committee,

LEVI L. WILLCUTT,
JAMES F. HUNNEWELL,
DAVID H. COOLIDGE,
FRANCIS H. MANNING,
CURTIS GUILD, *President*,
CHARLES F. READ, *Clerk*.

December 31, 1900.

COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.

The Library has continued to do its proportionate share of the work of the Bostonian Society during the year 1900, and is visited more and more by students, writers and illustrators, who appreciate the value of a free reference library in the heart of the business section of the city.

The large increase, of late years, in the number of books and pamphlets, has made it necessary to provide for their accommodation. This has been supplied by additional shelves in the Directors' room; and there may be found also the cabinet which has been provided for the large collection of photographs and prints in the possession of the Society.

The most important addition to the Library during the past year is a complete set, 127 volumes, of the "Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies; War of the Rebellion," with the accompanying atlases. This work has been given to the Society by our fellow member Capt. Albert A. Folsom, and cannot fail to be of great service in the future to the student of the history of that great conflict.

Other gifts worthy of mention are: Fifty volumes of Boston Directories, from 1830 to 1886, from the president and directors of the Massachusetts Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; Vols. I and II of the "Mayflower Descendant," from the editor, George Ernest Bowman; the commemorative volume of the 250th Anniversary of the Second Church in Boston, from Francis H. Brown, M. D.; "The Life of Francis Parkman," a member of the Society at the time of his death, from his sister Miss Parkman; "The Memoir and Medical Writings of Henry J. Bigelow, M. D.," from his son William S. Bigelow, M. D.; and Vols. VI and VII of "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War," from the State of Massachusetts. A detailed list of the books and donors follows later.

The Library has become valuable in the departments of local history, biography and genealogy, but there are many works, more or less of a standard character, which the interest of the members of the Society or its friends should induce them to place on our shelves.

Among those which would be welcome are copies of the "Boston Directory," for the years 1806 and 1810, to complete our set; "The Records of Massachusetts Bay;" the publications of the Massachusetts Historical Society, of which we possess a limited number; and a set of the "New England Magazine," a well known repository of local history.

For the Committee,

CHARLES F. READ,

December 31, 1900.

Clerk.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer begs leave to present herewith his Report for the year 1900.

The invested fund of the Bostonian Society is in a satisfactory condition, and has been increased during the past year by the purchase of an American Telephone and Telegraph four per cent. \$1,000 bond.

The description of the invested fund, which produces a yearly income of \$1,175.00, is as follows:—

City of Boston, 4 and 5% bonds		\$11,000 00
" " Providence, 3½% "		2,000 00
" " Cleveland, 5% "		8,000 00
" " Dayton, 5% "		2,000 00
State of Massachusetts, 3½% bonds		3,000 00
Am. T. and T. Co., 4% "		1,000 00
On deposit, N. E. Trust Co.		439 59
		\$27,439 59

It is to be regretted that the current account does not receive sufficient income from the annual membership of the Society to pay its annual expenses, and that, in order to meet this deficiency, it is necessary to transfer to this account a portion of the interest of the invested fund.

At the close of the year 1895 there were 634 annual members; there are now 477, there having been a steady decrease, caused largely by transfers to life membership and by deaths of members.

It is to be hoped that the members of the Society will endeavor to increase its membership. While we gladly welcome such persons as prefer to become life members, it is obvious that the larger proportion should pay annual fees.

If this were accomplished, the consequent increase of the invested fund would, ere many years, place the Society in a sound financial condition.

CHARLES F. READ,
Treasurer.

December 31, 1900.

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Francis H. Manning, Chairman of the Committee to nominate Officers of the Society for 1901, made the following report:—

For Clerk and Treasurer.

CHARLES F. READ.

For Directors.

CURTIS GUILD,	LEVI L. WILLCUTT,
JOSHUA P. BODFISH,	DAVID H. COOLIDGE,
BENJAMIN C. CLARK,	ALBERT A. FOLSOM,
JAMES F. HUNNEWELL,	WILLIAM H. LINCOLN,
WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN.	

[Signed]	FRANCIS H. MANNING, <i>Chairman.</i>
	FRANCIS H. BROWN.
	RUFUS G. F. CANDAGE.
	NATHANIEL H. HENCHMAN.
	ROBERT B. WILLIAMS.

The Report was accepted, and it was voted to proceed to ballot. The result, as ascertained by the tellers, Messrs. Manning, Williams and Reynolds, showed that the candidates were unanimously elected.

It was voted that the President's address and the various reports be printed in the Annual Proceedings.

Adjourned.

CHARLES F. READ,
Clerk.

BOSTON SHIPS, PAST AND PRESENT.

The following Paper was read before the Society by Capt. R. G. F. Candage, November 13, 1900: —

The mariner occasionally catches sight of a sail, as his eye surveys the horizon of the vast and trackless ocean he is traversing, which gives him food for thought and speculation for the time ; and we catch glimpses from the pages of history that span the past, of the ships built in, owned and sailed into and out of the port of Boston, from its settlement down to the present time ; and these form the subject of this paper.

A survey of the recorded facts in regard to Boston's shipping interests makes it plain to the observer that the growth, importance and wealth of Boston, from its settlement to the time of our late Civil War, was very largely promoted by its ships, ship-owners and ship-masters.

In 1631, the year following its settlement, the shipping industry of the port began in building the Blessing of the Bay, by Gov. Winthrop, at Mystic, a barque of thirty tons. From that time Boston's importance as a ship-building and ship-owning port grew, until it became the largest on this continent, a supremacy it long held.

In 1635, it is recorded that Governor Vane gave a dinner to the ship-masters then in port, at which fifteen partook of his hospitality. Those were English ship-masters, as a matter of course, but the number is indicative of the importance of Boston as a shipping port four years after it was settled.

In 1638 an English authority stated that there were fourteen ships then loading in the Thames for New England, presumably the greater part if not all, for Boston. Another in 1642 said: "The people of Boston are engaged in ship-building, and have a good store of barques, ketches, lighters, shallops and other vessels."

In 1643-44 Nehemiah Bourne built the ship Trial, of 160 tons, the first square-rigged ship built in Boston. Mr.

Bourne resided in Boston, near where Union Wharf now is, for some years, and then returned to England where he became Rear Admiral of the Parliament's naval fleet. Mr. Horace E. Scudder, in the *Memorial History of Boston* says: "Between 1631 and 1640, other ships were built on the Mystic, at Marblehead and Salem, and the building of a ship of 300 tons at Salem, by Mr. Peter, stirred up the inhabitants of Boston to build one in the yard of Mr. Bourne, of 160 tons; evidently the Trial."

The Trial was commanded by Capt. Thomas Graves, who came over Master of the *Talbot*, as Vice Admiral of Winthrop's fleet, "an able and godly man," says the old chronicle. In the Trial he made a voyage with a cargo of fish to Bilboa and Malaga, and returned to Boston with fruit, wine, wool and other products. The rocks at the entrance of Broad Sound are supposed to have been named Graves, in his honor.

In 1645, it was stated that "Boston fishermen ventured so far as the Banks of Newfoundland." In 1664, John Hull recorded in his diary that "100 sail of ships entered Boston Harbor,—our own and strangers',—and all loaded home." Edward Randolph in 1676 said: "Several ships arrived in Boston, from Spain, France, Straits, Canaries and other ports of Europe. Several ships were built in Boston and sold in England and other parts. Good ships were built at four pounds per ton." At that time there were belonging to the Colony thirty ships of 100 to 250 tons, besides 700 smaller ones. In "An Account of New England" by William Harris of Rhode Island, written about this time, it is stated that "they build every year about Boston, Salem and in that jurisdiction, twelve ships between forty and eighty tons. The merchants seem to be rich men, and their houses as handsomely furnished as most in London."

Edward Randolph, Collector of Customs at Boston in 1688, made returns of clearances for the six months ending September 29 of that year; "seven vessels for London; one for Fayal; two for Madeira; one for Holland; eleven for Bilboa; one for Canaries; eighty-four for Barbadoes, Jamaica and other West India islands; thirty-four for other North Ameri-

can colonies; one for Portugal and one for Cadiz. Almost all these vessels were owned in Boston and plantation-built."

Within the same period there entered thirty-seven vessels from other American Colonies; eighty-nine from the West Indies; twenty-one from England; two from Madeira; four from Fayal; and one from Ireland, with immigrants bound for Virginia.

Lord Bellomont in 1698 said:—"I believe there are more good vessels belonging to Boston than to all Scotland and Ireland. There are twenty-five sail of 100 to 200 tons; thirty-eight of 100 and under; fifty brigantines; thirteen ketches; sixty-seven sloops, and in all one hundred and ninety-three. The merchants of Boston at that time computed their trade at four times that of New York."

For the three years ending June 4, 1717, the clearances from Boston were, "for the West Indies, five hundred and eighteen vessels; for Campeachy, twenty-five; for foreign plantations, fifty-eight; for Newfoundland, forty-five; for Europe, forty-three; for Madeira, Azores, etc., thirty-four; for British plantations and continent, three hundred and ninety; for ports unknown, eleven; a total of twelve hundred and sixty-seven; twelve hundred of which were plantation built. Their combined tonnage amounted to 62,788, and their crews to between eight and nine thousand men. That was more than 20,000 tons for each year. New York for that period averaged about 7,000 tons annually, or less than a third of Boston's tonnage."

The shipping and commerce had so increased and was of such importance that the merchants and ship-owners of Boston prevailed upon the Massachusetts Legislature to provide the means for erecting a lighthouse at the entrance to the harbor. The lighthouse was built, the first on the American continent, and lighted in 1716,—the ninth then in existence in the world.

A report to the British Board of Trade in 1721, sets forth that: "About one hundred and fifty vessels were built in a year, measuring 6,000 tons, mostly for sale abroad; but there were owned in the Province about one hundred and ninety

sail, besides one hundred and fifty boats employed in the coast fisheries."

Mr. John Oldmixon, in his work "The British Empire in America," published in 1741, wrote: "Upon the whole, Boston is the most flourishing town for trade and commerce in the English America. Near six hundred sail of ships have been laden here in a year, for Europe and the British plantations. In 1741 there were at one and the same time, upon the stocks in Boston, forty topsail vessels, measuring about 7,000 tons." In 1743 thirty vessels were built; in 1746 twenty; and in 1749 fifteen. From Christmas, 1747, to Christmas, 1748, five hundred and forty vessels cleared from Boston, and four hundred and thirty entered. Those figures did not include coasting and fishing vessels, of about an equal number.

At the beginning of the controversy between England and America, which led to the Revolution and the separation of the Colonies from the mother country, Boston was the most enterprising and prosperous town on the North American continent. Its ships traded with Spain, France, Portugal, Holland, Canaries, Guinea and Madagascar. Many of her merchants were rich and of great influence. In fact, it was her commerce and shipping, and the antagonisms they engendered in England, that had much to do with bringing on the war.

From the beginning to the close of the Revolution, ship-building and ship-owning suffered and declined as much or more than any other industry, in Boston and in the seaports of the country. But Boston was active in fitting out and maintaining privateers during the war,—the number, according to Dr. Edward Strong's Index, being three hundred and sixty-five vessels.

At the close of the war, Boston's shipping interests, with those of all other classes, had greatly suffered, but speedily revived. Ship-building soon became active again and Boston ships, ship-masters and ship-owners made preparations for a share of the India, China, and North West Coast trades.

On March 9, 1784, a London paper announced that "Two ships from Boston had arrived, seeking cargoes." Ship

building at Boston in July, 1788, had revived to such an extent that it was stated that "Four large ships were being built, of 300 tons, to be launched in August; and that the exports for August of that year amounted to £145,146 5s. 4d."

In November, 1788, the ship *Hercules* and *Omphale* was advertised to sail for the Isle of France and England, and in December, the *Adventure* for the Isle of France. A little later, in January, 1789, the ship *Astraea* sailed for Canton, in command of Capt. James Magee, who had recently made a voyage to China in the ship *Hope*. He was a member of the Boston Marine Society, and on his return home in the *Astraea*, in June, 1790, he presented two China pitchers and bowls to the Society, one of which is still to be seen in the Society's rooms in the Chamber of Commerce Building, in this city.

In April, 1789, the ship *Friendship* arrived at Boston from Madras. That year there were reported to be at the Isle of France twenty-three American ships, sixteen of which were from Boston and Salem.

In March, 1790, the new frigate-built ship *Massachusetts*, of 800 tons, under command of Capt. Job Prince, sailed from Boston for Batavia, where she safely arrived after a passage of one hundred and fifty-eight days. After discharging her cargo at Batavia, she proceeded to Canton, and was there sold to the agents of the Portuguese Government for \$65,000.

Mr. Samuel Shaw, the first to call attention of Bostonians to the China trade, went out in the *Massachusetts*. He returned home to procure another ship for that trade, which he succeeded in doing and sailed in her on his fourth voyage, but died off the Cape of Good Hope on his way home. The late Robert G. Shaw, the prominent Boston merchant, was his nephew.

It was the Boston ship *Columbia* which opened up the North West Coast trade. That ship sailed from Boston in 1787 under command of Capt. Kendrick, with the sloop *Washington* as a consort. She reached Nootka Sound in September, procured a cargo, and proceeded to Canton under command of Capt. Robert Gray who had been her first officer,

Capt. Kendrick remaining behind in charge of the Washington. At Canton the Columbia sold her furs and loaded teas for Boston, where she arrived August 10, 1790. She was the first ship to circumnavigate the globe under the American flag. The Washington, which followed the course of the Columbia, was a sloop of 90 tons, and the first of that rig of any nation to make a voyage round the world.

The arrivals in Boston from abroad in 1790, were sixty ships; seven snows; one hundred and fifty-nine brigs; one hundred and seventy schooners; and fifty-nine sloops; a total of four hundred and fifty-five vessels. That number did not include vessels in the coasting trade, which numbered about twelve hundred sail.

The voyage of the Columbia around the world brought great credit to the flag, and renown to Boston, but no great profit to the owners, part of whom sold out their interest in her. The remaining owners were more sanguine of ultimate success in that trade, and sent her out the second time under command of her late Master, Capt. Gray, with Robert Haswell as first officer; she sailed the 28th of September, 1790, and reached the North West Coast the following June. Her crew erected a log house at Clayquot Sound, and during the following winter built a sloop of 44 tons, which was named the Adventure.

In the spring of 1792 Capt. Gray sent the Adventure northward, in command of Robert Haswell, to collect sea otter skins, while he, in the Columbia, cruised southward. In latitude $64^{\circ} 10'$, he saw a long line of breakers, which convinced him he was off the mouth of a great river. After several ineffectual attempts to cross the bar, on account of strong opposing current, he gave up for the time the effort and proceeded northward.

Near the Straits of Fuca he fell in with Captain Vancouver, commander of an English fleet of three vessels, then on a voyage of exploration, to whom he imparted the knowledge he had obtained of what he supposed was the entrance to a great river. Vancouver replied that he had seen an opening in that latitude two days before, but thought it was a small river and not worthy of attention.

Captain Gray determined to look further, and heading his ship for the breakers, which he saw on May 11th, ran through them with a favorable wind, and entered the great river of Oregon, which he named the Columbia, in honor of the ship under his command. After sailing for some ten miles he came to anchor in ten fathoms of water, in a magnificent stream four or five miles wide. On the 14th, he sailed fourteen miles further up the river and then returned to his former anchorage. On the 19th he landed with his crew, took formal possession of the country in the name of the United States, raised the American flag, buried some coins under a pine tree and named the points at the entrance Cape Hancock and Cape Adams. That gave to our country the right to the Oregon territory.

Capt. Gray then proceeded to China, and from there sailed for Boston in February, 1793, and arrived home the 29th of July. On passing the Castle the ship saluted the flag of the United States; the salute was returned, and on coming to anchor she saluted the town with thirteen guns, which citizens answered with loud huzzas.

Mr. Thomas H. Perkins, who made a voyage to China with Captain Magee in 1789, on his return to Boston sent the brig Hope to the North West Coast, under command of Capt. Ingraham, who had sailed as mate of the Columbia.

In April, 1791, Capt. Ingraham discovered a group of islands in the Pacific, to which he gave the name of Washington and Adams. They are now known as the Marquesas group.

The voyage of the Hope was not a financial success, but before that was known in Boston, Mr. Perkins and Capt. Magee built another vessel for the same trade. That ship was the Margaret, James Magee master. The *Independent Chronicle* of October 27, 1791, said:—"Upwards of seventy sail of vessels sailed from this port on Monday last for all parts of the world. Among them was the ship Margaret, James Magee, Esq., Commander, bound for a voyage of observation and enterprise to the North West Coast of this continent. This vessel is copper-bottomed and is said to be the best provided of any one that ever sailed from this port."

Capt. Magee took out with him the frame of a vessel, and carpenters who built a craft of 30 tons. This little schooner collected twelve to fifteen hundred sea-otter skins which sold at thirty and forty dollars each, when Capt. Magee reached China, and added greatly to the profits of the voyage.

The foreign entries in Boston for the year 1793, were three hundred and seventy-six, and the foreign clearances were two hundred and ninety-two.

In 1794 Mr. Thomas Pemberton wrote:—"There are eighty wharves and quays, chiefly on the east side of the town. Of these the most distinguished is Boston pier, or the Long Wharf, which extends from the bottom of State Street one thousand seven hundred and forty-three feet into the harbor. Here the principal navigation of the town is carried on; vessels of all burdens load and unload; and the London ships generally discharge their cargoes. It is the general resort of all the inhabitants, and is more frequented, we think, than any other part of the town. The harbor of Boston at this date (November, 1794) is crowded with vessels. Eighty-four sail have been counted lying at two of the wharves only. It is reckoned that not less than four hundred and fifty sail of ships, brigs, schooners, sloops and small craft are now in this port."

At the time Mr. Pemberton was writing his "Description of Boston," Edmund Hart was making preparations, at the spot where Constitution Wharf now stands, to build the frigate Constitution now lying at the Charlestown Navy Yard. She was launched October 21, 1798. Well may Bostonians feel a pride in the old frigate built within the city, which for more than a century has defied vessels of war of other nations, withstood the storms of old ocean, the corroding tooth of time; and now rests quietly and serenely in her old age, upon the bosom of the waters of the harbor that first embraced her, as she glided from the ways upon which she was constructed.

On the 17th of August, 1794, the ship Margaret, Captain Magee, arrived from Canton, after a voyage of six months. She brought news of the death of Mr. Samuel Shaw, off the Cape of Good Hope, on the 30th of May, as mentioned.

The war between England and France, and the regulations in regard to contraband goods and of ships carrying them, was a distressing blow to American shipping, and many were captured and lost to their owners. The United States did not have a navy which could protect them. The ladies of South Carolina built the John Adams and presented her to the Government; the people of Newburyport the Merrimac, and Salem the Essex. The citizens of Boston raised subscriptions to build and pay for the frigate Boston. She was built in the yard of and by Edmund Hart, builder of the Constitution. Her keel was laid August 22, 1798, and on May 20th, following, she was launched in the presence of John Adams, President of the United States, and an immense concourse of spectators. She was rigged, equipped, and sailed July 25, 1799, on her first cruise, under command of Capt. George Little, and for the next ten or a dozen years gave a good account of herself.

Notwithstanding the disadvantages shipping labored under at this time, Captain Cleveland mentions in his journal that he saw four Boston ships on the North West Coast in 1799; and he stated that ten others were to be dispatched from Boston for that coast in the following winter. He also wrote: "During my three months' residence at Calcutta, no less than twelve ships were laden with the produce and manufactures of Hindostan, for the United States."

Boston ships were about the only American ships seen on the North West Coast, and as a consequence, by the natives, an American was called "a Boston man," and an Englishman "a King George man."

In 1798 Mr. Thomas H. Perkins bought the ship Thomas Russell, and sent her on a voyage to China,—a trade he had previously been interested in; and three or four years later he established a branch house at Canton. That house was afterwards merged in that of Russell & Co., with Augustine Heard, Paul Forbes, Robert B. Forbes, and Mr. Russell Sturgis (later a member of the banking house of Baring Brothers & Co.), at different times, members of the firm. The firm of Russell & Co., China, whose members were Boston men, had a long and prosperous career, and the

greater part of American financial business with that country was conducted through it for many years.

Thus we have seen that Boston ships, ship-masters, ship-owners and merchants opened the American trade with the North West Coast, with China and with India; and for many years that trade remained in the hands of Boston people, as did the bulk of the China and India trades. The ships of Mr. William Gray, Bryant & Sturgis, and others besides those already named, carried on those trades.

It was in the brig *Pilgrim*, belonging to Messrs. Bryant & Sturgis, that Richard H. Dana gathered his material for his "Two Years Before the Mast," which has delighted the readers of two generations. The ship *Alert*, commanded by Captain Faucon, which Dana mentions, was also sent out by Bryant & Sturgis. Of all that company, but one is now living. In 1894 Captain Faucon died at an advanced age, and was entombed by the side of his mother at King's Chapel. The last and only survivor of Dana's companions of 1833-4 is Capt. James Hall, of Weymouth, Mass., now in his 90th year. He was the "Jim Hall" taken from the fore-castle of the *Pilgrim* and made second mate, in place of one disrated and sent forward by Captain Thompson for sleeping in his watch on deck. "Jim Hall," as Dana related, "took up his quarters in the land of knives and forks and teacups, and became Mr. Hall."

In the year 1805 an incorporated company was formed in Boston for trade with London and Liverpool. In May of that year Messrs. Wood & Rollins advertised the ship *Sally*, Capt. Seth Webber, as "a regular ship between this port and Liverpool." She was 323 tons, "coppered to the bends," with elegant accommodations for passengers. She returned in September, making a short passage of twenty-eight days, and bringing several passengers. She started on her second voyage in September, under command of Capt. Winslow Lewis.

Ammidon & Boyle advertised the copper-bottom ship *Packet*, Captain Scott, to sail September 15, and again the spring following. In the spring of 1806 the Boston Import-

ing Company's ship *Romeo*, Capt. John Le Bosquet, for Rotterdam and London, was to sail March 25; she returned from London early in the fall. Other traders to London were the *President Adams*, *John Adams*, *New Packet*, *Boston*, and *New Galen*. They were advertised by Haven, Williams & Co., Trott & Blake, and Wood & Rollins. The war of 1812 put an end to the Boston Importing Co., and it closed its affairs.

The growth of the American merchant marine, from the adoption of the Federal Constitution to 1807, was very large indeed. During that period of eighteen years the tonnage of the country multiplied seven fold; from 1797 to 1807 the increase was a quarter million of tons, or forty-two per cent. It amounted in 1807 to 848,306 tons. Of that amount 310,309 tons, or more than a third of the whole, belonged to Massachusetts. While the powers of Europe had been at war, and intent on the destruction of each other's commerce, the shipping merchants of the United States saw their opportunity, and profited by it.

Then came the reaction. The Orders in Council; the Berlin Decrees; the capture and condemnation of American ships by both French and English; the embargo; non-intercourse, and war with England. Agriculture and commerce suffered; ship-building was given up for the time, and ships rotted or lay idle at the wharves, and the fisheries were abandoned.

In 1810 the registered tonnage of the country was 984,269, an amount not again reached for a third of a century, or until 1843, when it was 1,003,932. The tonnage owned in Massachusetts in 1810, was 495,203, more than the combined tonnage, according to Pitkin, of the States of New York and Pennsylvania. The tonnage of New York City at that time, however, exceeded that of Boston.

The ship-masters and ship-owners, shut out from their usual opportunities for enterprise and gain during the war, turned their attention to privateering. Baltimore fitted out fifty-eight vessels, New York fifty-five; Salem forty; Boston thirty-one. The war ended, and the merchants of Boston set to work to repair their financial losses and disasters. Trade

slowly revived, ship-building was renewed, old trades were re-established, and new lines were opened.

Packets again plied between English ports and Boston ; trade with the North West Coast, China, India, and the West Indies, was again active, and the trade with Russia and Baltic ports took on favorable conditions. European, Mediterranean and South American trades flourished (the Peruvian guano trade was a source of great profit to ship-owners at one time) ; and the coastwise trade with southern ports, together with the increased shipment of cotton, provisions and other products from them, exerted a great influence in reviving ship-building.

The ship-yards of the south shore, of South Boston, East Boston, Medford, Salem, Newburyport, Portsmouth, and the coast of Maine, all contributed to increase the tonnage of Boston ; so that in 1843, as we have already shown, the tonnage was larger than ever before.

From 1820 to 1830, the foreign and domestic trade of Boston steadily increased, and between 1830 and 1840 the arrivals from foreign ports increased from six hundred and forty-two to one thousand six hundred and twenty-eight in that decade, notwithstanding the disastrous check caused by the panic of 1837.

In 1844 Enoch Train started his line of Boston packets to Liverpool. His first ships were the *Dorchester*, 500 tons ; *Cairo*, 600 tons ; *Governor Davis*, 800 tons, and the *St. Petersburg*, 800 tons, all Medford built, and the *Ellen*. Capt. Caldwell was the pioneer master, in the *Dorchester*, of the line.

The first ship built especially for the line, was the *Joshua Bates*, followed by the *Anglo Saxon*, *Anglo American*, *Washington Irving*, *Ocean Monarch*, *Parliament*, *Daniel Webster*, *Star of Empire*, *Chariot of Fame*, *Staffordshire*, *Cathedral*, and *John Eliot Thayer*. Among Train's captains were Caldwell, Murdock, Thayer, Brown, Howard, Richardson, Sampson, and Knowles. Donald McKay built many of these vessels at East Boston, having been brought into prominence as a builder by Mr. Train.

During this time there were lines of ships to New Orleans and Mobile, with barques and brigs to Savannah,

Charleston, Alexandria, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and schooners to New York and elsewhere along the coast. Boston also had lines of ships to California and Australia. The clearances for those countries in 1852 were ninety-eight; in 1853, one hundred and forty-nine; in 1854, fifty-nine; in 1855, sixteen; in 1856, fifty-four; and in 1857, forty-seven. Forty-four vessels were built in East Boston in 1855, with a tonnage of 45,988; and twenty-two more of 27,877 tons were on the stocks at the close of that year.

The tonnage owned in Boston in 1855 was 541,644,—a total larger than ever reached before, or since.

The arrivals in Boston in the years 1856 to 1859, inclusive, from Calcutta, were in 1856, seventy-eight ships; 1857, ninety-six; 1858, fifty-nine; and in 1859, eighty-one.

At this period American ships carried about ninety per cent. of the total commerce of the country; now they carry less than ten per cent.!

The War of the Rebellion, Confederate cruisers, the sale of ships abroad, or the placing them under foreign flags, and the change from sail to steam, have been the chief causes of this great decline. While the commerce of the country has steadily increased, American tonnage in the foreign trade has not, and to-day there are scarcely a half-dozen square-rigged ships belonging to the port of Boston; and no steamships engaged in the foreign trade sail from this port under the American flag, except those of the United Fruit Co., which hail from New Jersey. Efforts have been made to start lines of American steamships in the foreign trade, but all have ended in failure. Steamships under foreign flags, however, enter and clear from our port daily, and are seemingly prosperous.

The ships of the Cunard line, Warren line, Leyland line, Allan line, Furness-Withy line, Johnston line, Dominion line, and various others, visit our port, and do our carrying trade with European countries.

There is still something of a fleet of barques, barkentines, and schooners in the South American and West Indies trades, but ships from China, India, Valparaiso, the Mediterranean, and other localities, once numerous in our port

and under the American flag, we see no more. The coasting trade, however, has been more or less profitable, and has called into being a fleet of three, four, five and six-masted schooners, of great tonnage and good workmanship.

The six-masters Eleanor A. Percy and George W. Wells, the first of 3,402 tons, and the latter of 2,970, recently launched, made their appearance within a few weeks in this port for the first time, with coal cargoes, each ranging between 4,000 and 5,000 tons. These, while three or four times larger than the average foreign-going ships of the period between 1840 and 1850, do not add to the glory of our flag and the renown of our port in foreign countries.

Recently Boston parties have built two steel tramp-steamships, and two others of much larger dimensions have been contracted for. This is a hopeful sign; and should the Congress of the United States in the near future pass a proper Shipping Bill, or some other helpful legislation, Boston may at no distant day see a revival of her shipping interests, and the American flag may once more assert its rightful place upon the ocean.

I may not see it, but those who are younger may rejoice at the sight. The times seem favorable for such a consummation in the near future. The through lines of railways to the West under single managements are hopeful signs. The plentifulness of money and low rates of interest are others.

We have seen what an important part shipping took in the development of Boston's prosperity and wealth in the past, and we have faith to believe that it will have much to do in the same direction in the future. This subject is so large, and the material so abundant, that it would require a volume clearly and fully to treat it.

The limit of time allowed for this paper, and the limit to your patience in listening to it, have been reached, and I refrain from further statistics and hasten to the end.

The golden era of American, and of Boston ships, was the period from 1849 to 1861. The discovery of gold in California and Australia called into being the clipper ship, of which the Boston clipper took the lead. That was a period of maritime expansion, pride and success, such as had never

before been seen, and has never since been equalled. Ships were then a paying investment, and merchants and capitalists eagerly embarked in the enterprise. Ship-building was active and profitable, and a larger amount of tonnage was built than ever before or since in a like number of years. The beauty and speed of the clipper ship challenged the admiration of the maritime world, and they were the pride of every true American. Their beautiful lines and models gladdened the heart of the sailor and entranced the vision of the landsman. They were the finest and handsomest craft that ever sailed the ocean, and their great speed astonished the world. Beauty and speed were the requisites sought in the Yankee clipper, and no expense was spared in their building, fitting and furnishing. In those particulars they had few equals and no superiors.

The stars and stripes floated proudly from their peaks in all the principal ports of the globe, and their white sails were seen on every navigable sea. They were favorites with shippers and insurance companies, who gave them preference over the ships of other nations. European ship-owners acknowledged their superiority, and ordered duplicates of them to be built in American shipyards. Many were built and placed under foreign flags, greatly to the advantage of American builders and mechanics; and that was a time of great prosperity.

Not only the American ship, but the American ship-master also ranked as high as his ship. He was a man who adorned his calling, was a thorough sailor, navigator, and a well-informed merchant and man of affairs. He was in love with his business, proud of his ship, and neglected no duty devolving upon him. He traversed the globe in his voyagings, and if he possessed the instincts and manners of a gentleman, he was readily admitted to the highest commercial and maritime circles the world over. The ship lent dignity to her commander, and he, by maintaining it, added maritime importance to his country and lustre to the flag under which he sailed. Many such, upon retiring from the sea, became Boston's honored ship-owners and merchants.

Ships multiplied during that period of expansion, and each new one required a master, officers and crew, and it was not at all surprising that young men of good family voluntarily chose a sea life. A spirit was dominant in the community which led young men to consider the advantages of a sea life, given them in the promise of speedy advancement to command in an honorable calling, such as few others could offer.

There was then no lack of men to man the merchant marine or the navy of our country, but the supply was equal to the demand,—a different state of affairs from what has been the case in later years, and which obtains at the present time.

I recognize the fact that the days of the sailing ship are not to return, but that steam, or other motive power than the winds, must be relied on in the future. But one who, as a sailor and ship-master, took an humble part in the achievements of our ships in their flourishing days, may be excused for feeling a pride in the ships that made Boston prosperous, and our flag upon the seas glorious. We may glory in the past, for that is secure, though the present be unsatisfactory and the future uncertain. And yet I believe there is a future for our merchant marine, and that Boston and our country will reap great benefit from it, and that our flag and our ships, once the leaders of the world's commerce, will again assert themselves upon the seas; the great highways of the nations, and win a renown and a glory in excess of what has been seen in the past.

DR. CHARLES F. READ, *Treasurer*, in account with the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, CURRENT FUND. CR.

1900.		1900.			
Jan. 1.	To Cash on hand	\$18 68	Dec. 31.	By Salaries	\$2,278 75
Dec. 31.	" Assessments	2,350 00		" Rent, City of Boston	100 00
	" Sales of Publications, ...	170 80		" Insurance	226 50
	" Trans. from Invested Fund	1,000 00		" General expenses	919 14
	" Interest	8 60		" Balance to new account	23 69
		<u>\$3,548 08</u>			<u>\$3,548 08</u>

CHARLES F. READ, *Treasurer*, in account with the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, INVESTED FUND.

1899.		1900.			
Dec. 30.	To Cash on hand, as per Treas. acct.	\$699 46	July 6.	By Paid 1 Am. T. & T. Co. 4 p. c. Bond	*\$990 56
	" Interest	6 82		" Trans. to Current Account	1,000 00
1900.				" Balance in N. E. Trust Co.	439 59
Dec. 31.	" Life Membership Fees	570 00			
	" Interest	1,153 87			
		<u>\$2,430 15</u>			<u>\$2,430 15</u>

*Purchase price . \$1,003 06
 Rebate . . . 12 50
\$990 56

E. & O. E.

The undersigned, a Committee of the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, have examined the Treasurer's accounts for the year 1900, and the vouchers therewith presented, and hereby certify to the correctness of the same. They have also examined the securities of the Society and find them correct, according to the Treasurer's Statement.

Dec. 31, 1900.

BENJ. C. CLARK,
 LEVI L. WILLCUTT,
Of the Finance Committee.

CHARLES F. READ,
Treasurer.

ADDITIONS

TO THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTIONS, 1900.

DONOR.	DESCRIPTION.
Appleton, Nathan.	Plaster replica of the statue in New York Harbor, "Liberty Enlightening the World"; Plaster bust of Hon. Nathan Appleton; Three miniature marine oil paintings of the yacht "Alice," on beach stones, by Thomas G. Appleton, framed together.
Boston Water Board.	Bronze medal and diploma awarded to the Boston Water Board for its exhibit of relief maps and photographs at the Columbian Exhibition, Chicago, 1893. (A loan.)
Card, Mrs. Elizabeth Rockwood.	Framed photograph of the Hancock House.
Hart, Hon. Thomas N., Mayor of Boston.	Flag, pennant and jack used by the U. S. Cruiser "Boston" on her trip from Manilla to Boston, 1899; Marble bust, with pedestal, of Gen. Jos. Warren. (A loan.)
Homer, Thomas J.	Original copy of Paul Revere's engraving "Landing of British Troops in Boston, 1768," colored by hand, and in original frame. (A loan.)
Iconographic Society.	Etchings of Park Street Church, 1870, and The New South, Church Green, 1850.
Jones, George Ripley.	Electrotype of heading of William Lloyd Garrison's anti-slavery paper, "The Liberator."
Ladd, Miss.	Framed pencil drawing of the ship "Token," drawn by John F. Pearson, 1852.
Lamson, Daniel S.	Reprint, 1893, of a contemporaneous wood engraving showing executions in Paris at the time of the French Revolution, 1793. (A loan.)
Lamson, Frederick.	Silver-plated sugar bowl used in the dining-room of the Tremont House.
Lawrence, Amory A.	Badge worn at the banquet given to President McKinley by the Home Market Club, Boston, Feb. 16, 1899.
Littlefield, Mrs. Mary.	After-dinner cup and saucer used formerly on the Frigate "Constitution." Bought in Tangiers, Morocco. Moorish decoration. Both bear the inscription in Arabic, "Tangiers." (A loan.)

DONOR.	DESCRIPTION.
Lunt, William Parsons.	Lithograph of Rev. Samuel C. Thacher, 1785-1818; Autograph letters of Charles Sumner and Wendell Phillips.
Longfellow, Miss Alice M.	Three photographs of statues on Horticultural Hall, Tremont St., given by the sculptor Martin Milmore to the poet Henry W. Longfellow; A print on veneer of the "Old Elm."
Manning, Francis H.	Framed photograph of Jonathan Howard, for whom Howard St was named in 1821; Framed photograph of Jonathan Howard's house, corner of Bulfinch St. and Bulfinch Pl., demolished in 1898; Framed photograph of drawing entitled "The Stage-coach of 1800."
Morse, William A.	Copy of William Lloyd Garrison's anti-slavery paper "The Liberator," Nov. 14, 1856.
Murphy, William	Cannon ball dug up on Prince St., 1899.
Myshrall, Dr. D. B.	An antique pitcher, showing the profile of Napoleon Bonaparte; in the family of the lender since 1805. (A loan.)
Papanti, Augustus L. and Lorenzo F.	Oil painting of Lorenzo Papanti, for many years a teacher of dancing in Boston.
Parsons, Charles S.	Souvenir tumbler of the Boston Chapter, S. A. R., commemorative meeting March 17, 1900.
Purchased.	Framed photograph of Bishop Phillips Brooks.
Richardson, Albert L.	Deed of property by Simeon Stoddard to Timothy Newell, July 1, 1769.
Shurtleff, The Misses.	A collection of relics owned formerly by Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, Mayor of Boston in 1868, consisting of the following articles: Cutlass found in the attic of Brattle Street Church, when it was demolished, supposed to have been left there by a British officer at the time of the evacuation of Boston in 1776; Watchman's bill and hook. found in Faneuil Hall at the time of its second restoration in 1806; Key of Boston jail; Modern musket; Four modern swords; Original list of subscribers for a bell for Park Street Church in 1810; Framed copy of "The Hostess' Reminiscences, Hancock Tavern"; Ambrotype of the Franklin House in Hanover St., demolished in 1857; Fac-simile of the "Boston News-letter," published by Benjamin Franklin; Two cannon balls; Large collection of stereoscopic views of Boston; Cane made of wood from Charles River Bridge, 1785-1900; Piece of the root of the tree on which the so-called Salem witches were hung; Several pieces of wood from ancient Boston buildings; Several plans of old graveyards in Boston.

DONOR.	DESCRIPTION.
Studley, Mrs. Sarah A.	Framed wood-cut view of Franklin St., "Ballou's Pictorial," Aug. 11, 1855.
Varnum, John M.	Framed fac-simile of the original Declaration of Independence, published in Washington, 1812. (A loan.)
Wells, Benjamin.	Section of wooden water pipe, laid in the streets of Boston early in the 19th century, dug up at the corner of Washington and Boylston Sts., 1899.
Willcutt, Levi L.	Original copy of a broadside describing the events, on land and sea, of the War of 1812.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY, 1900.

DONORS.	VOLS.	PAM- PHLETS.
Abbott, Samuel, Jr.		1
Adams, Joseph H.	4	
Bigelow, William S.	4	
Boston Bureau of Municipal Statistics	1	
Boston Museum of Fine Arts		1
Boston Superintendent of Streets	1	
Boston Transit Commission		2
Bostonian Society, bound by the	2	
Briggs, Lloyd Vernon and Mrs. Elizabeth W. Tudor	3	4
Brookline, Town Clerk of		1
Brown, Francis H.	1	8
Burnap, Miss Elizabeth W.	1	
Cambridge Public Library		1
Candage, Rufus G. F.		1
Chicago, Newbury Library		1
Clapp, Charles A.	1	
Clark, Benjamin C.	3	
Coming Age Co.		12
Davenport, Bennett H.	1	
Dedham Historical Society		4
Drake, Samuel Adams	1	
Elliot, Mrs. Samuel		1
Fessenden, Mrs. E. J.		1
Folsom, Albert A.	140	
Green, Samuel A.		1
Guild, Curtis	1	
Hart, Thomas N., Mayor	2	
Hassam, John T.	1	
Hazen, John E. L.		1
Hunnewell, James F.	1	
Illinois State Historical Society	1	
Insurance Library Association of Boston	1	
Joy, Franklin L.	1	

DONORS.	VOLS.	PAM- PHLETS.
Leighton, Mrs. John W.	26	
Lunt, William Parsons	4	3
Mass. Mutual Fire Insurance Co.	52	
Mass. Secretary of State	3	
Mass. Society of Mayflower Descendants		8
Matthews, Albert		2
New York, Comptroller of the State of	1	
New England Magazine Co.		12
New England Society in the City of New York		1
Northern Indiana Historical Society		2
Parkman, Miss Eliza W. L.	1	
Parsons, Henri G.	1	
Purchased	3	
Read, Charles F.	1	
Salem Public Library		1
Sanborn, John C.		1
Stevens, Charles W.	1	
Swan, Robert T.	1	
Texas State Historical Society		4
Thieullen, Ad.		1
Wiggin, J. Henry, Estate of	10	
Woburn Public Library		1
Yale Forest School		1
Total	275	77

OFFICERS

OF THE

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

President.

CURTIS GUILD, 1881 —

Clerks and Treasurers.†

S. ARTHUR BENT . . . 1890-1899 *WILLIAM C. BURRAGE . 1886-1890 JAMES M. HUBBARD . . 1884-1885	*DANIEL T. V. HUNTOON 1885-1886 *SAMUEL M. QUINCY . . 1881-1884 CHARLES F. READ . . 1899 —
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* Deceased.

† The offices of Clerk and Treasurer are held by one person.

OFFICERS FOR 1901.

President

CURTIS GUILD

Clerk and Treasurer

CHARLES F. READ

P. O. address, Old State House

Directors

CURTIS GUILD
JOSHUA P. BODFISH
BENJAMIN C. CLARK
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WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN

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DAVID H. COOLIDGE
ALBERT A. FOLSOM
WILLIAM H. LINCOLN

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CURTIS GUILD

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LEVI L. WILLCUTT
JAMES F. HUNNEWELL
DAVID H. COOLIDGE

NATHAN APPLETON
FRANCIS H. MANNING
THE PRESIDENT and CLERK
ex officiis

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FRANCIS H. BROWN
ALBERT A. FOLSOM

WILLIAM HOWELL REED
WALTER K. WATKINS
THE CLERK

Committee on Papers

ZACHARY T. HOLLINGSWORTH
EDWIN D. MEAD

WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN
THE CLERK

Committee on Publications

BENJAMIN C. CLARK

DAVID H. COOLIDGE
THE CLERK

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BENJAMIN C. CLARK
NATHAN APPLETON
ALBERT A. FOLSOM

JOSEPH B. MOORS
FREDERICK B. CARPENTER
THE CLERK

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Bent, Samuel Arthur
*Chamberlain, Mellen

Matthews, Nathan, Jr.
*O'Brien, Hugh
*Smith, Samuel Francis

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Abbot, Francis Ellingwood
*Abbott, Marshall Kittredge
Adams, Charles Francis
Addicks, John Edward
Allan, Mrs. Anna
Allen, Miss Clara Ann
*Allen, Elbridge Gerry
Allen, James Woodward
*Alley, John Robinson
Ames, Mrs. Anna Coffin
Ames, Charles Gordon
*Ames, Frederick Lothrop
*Ames, Oliver
Ames, Mrs. Rebecca Caroline
Amory, Arthur
Amory, Frederick
Andrews, Frank William
Andrews, John Adams
Angell, Henry Clay
Anthony, Silas Reed
Appleton, Mrs. Emily Warren
Appleton, Nathan
Appleton, William Sumner
Armstrong, George Washington
Atherton, Miss Lily Bell

*Atkins, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth
*Austin, James Walker
Ayer, James Bourne
Bacon, Mrs. Louisa Crowninshield
Badger, Arthur Campbell
Badger, Daniel Bradford
Badger, Erastus Beethoven
*Bailey, Joseph Tilden
Baker, Miss Charlotte Alice
*Baker, Mrs. Ellen Maria
*Baker, Richard
*Ballister, Joseph Fennelly
*Ballister, Miss Minetta Josephine
Bancroft, Cornelius Cheever
*Barrett, Edwin Shepard
Barron, Clarence Walker
Barry, John Lincoln
Barry, John Lincoln, Jr.
Bartlett, Francis
Beal, James Henry
Beatty, Franklin Thomason
Beebe, James Arthur
*Benson, George Wiggin
Bigelow, Albert Smith
Bigelow, George Brooks
Bigelow, Joseph Smith

Bigelow, William Sturgis
 Black, George Nixon
 Blake, Clarence John
 Blake, Francis
 *Blake, Mrs. Sara Putnam
 *Blake, Stanton
 Blake, William Payne
 Blanchard, Samuel Stillman
 Blaney, Dwight
 Bodfish, Joshua Peter
 Bowditch, Ernest William
 Bradford, Martin Luther
 Bradford, William Bowes
 *Bradlee, Caleb Davis
 *Bradlee, Josiah Putnam
 Bradley, Jerry Payson
 Brayley, Arthur Wellington
 Bremer, John Lewis
 Bremer, Samuel Parker
 Brewer, William Dade
 Briggs, Lloyd Vernon
 Brooks, John Henry
 Brooks, Lawrence
 Brooks, Peter Chardon
 Brooks, Shepherd
 Brown, John Coffin Jones
 *Browne, Charles Allen
 Browne, Edward Ingersoll
 *Browne, William Andrews
 Burbank, Alonzo Norman
 Burnham, John Appleton
 *Burrage, William Clarence
 Candage, Rufus George Frederick
 Candler, John Wilson
 *Carpenter, George Oliver
 Carpenter, George Oliver
 Carpenter, Mrs. Maria Josephine
 Carr, John
 Carruth, Charles Theodore
 Center, Joseph Hudson
 Chandler, Cleveland Angier
 *Chapin, Nahum
 Chase, Caleb
 Chase, George Bigelow
 Chase, Sidney
 Chase, Stephen

*Chase, Theodore
 Cheney, Mrs. Emmeline
 Child, Dudley Richards
 Church, Herbert Bleloch
 Clapp, Mrs. Caroline Dennie
 Clark, Charles Edward
 Clark, John Spencer
 Clark, Miss Nancy Joy
 Clark, Nathan Freeman
 Clarke, Mrs. Alice de Vermandois
 Clay, Thomas Hart
 Clementson, Sidney
 Cleveland, Mrs. Corinne Maud
 *Codman, John, 2nd
 Codman, Ogden, Jr.
 Coffin, Frederick Seymour
 *Colburn, Jeremiah
 Collamore, Miss Helen
 Converse, Elisha Slade
 Coolidge, Algernon, Jr.
 Coolidge, Mrs. Helen Whittington
 Coolidge, Joseph Randolph
 Coolidge, Thomas Jefferson, Jr.
 Corbett, Alexander, Jr.
 Cory, Charles Barney
 Crandon, Edwin Sanford
 Crocker, George Glover
 Crocker, Miss Sarah Haskell
 *Crosby, Charles Augustus Wilkins
 *Crowninshield, Benjamin William
 Cummings, Thomas Cahill
 Cunningham, Henry Winchester
 Curtis, Caleb Agry
 Curtis, Charles Pelham
 Curtis, Mrs. Eliza Fox
 Curtis, Mrs. Harriot
 Curtis, Henry Pelham
 Curtiss, Frederick Haines
 *Cutter, Abram Edmands
 *Cutter, Benjamin French
 Cutter, Watson Grant
 Daniell, Moses Grant
 Davis, Ephraim Collins
 Davis, George Henry
 Davis, James Clarke
 *Davis, Joseph Alba

Davis, Mrs. Mary Cheney
 Davis, William Henry
 *Day, William Francis
 *Dean, Benjamin
 Dean, John Ward
 *Dean, Luni Albertus
 *Deblois, Stephen Grant
 *Denny, Daniel
 *Dewing, Benjamin Hill
 Dexter, Morton
 Dexter, William Sohier
 *Dill, Thomas Bradford
 Dodd, George Davis
 *Dorr, Francis Oliver
 Draper, Eben Sumner
 Dupee, Henry Dorr
 *Dupee, James Alexander
 *Dwight, Edmund
 Dyer, Mrs. Julia Knowlton
 Eaton, Albert
 *Eaton, Walter David
 Edes, Henry Herbert
 Eliot, Christopher Rhodes
 *Elliot, Samuel
 *Emery, Francis Faulkner
 Estabrook, Frederick
 Estes, Dana
 Fabyan, George Francis
 Farrington, Charles Frederick
 Farwell, John Whittemore
 *Fay, Joseph Story
 Fay, Joseph Story
 Fay, Sigourney Webster
 Fearing, Andrew Coatesworth, Jr.
 *Fenno, John Brooks
 Fenno, Lawrence Carteret
 *Ferris, Mortimer Catlin
 Fiske, Andrew
 Fiske, Mrs. Charlotte Morse
 Fiske, Miss Elizabeth Stanley
 Fitz, Mrs. Henrietta Goddard
 Fitz, Reginald Heber
 Fitzgerald, William Francis
 *Fogg, John Samuel Hill
 *Ford, Daniel Sharp
 Foster, Miss Harriet Wood

*Foster, John
 Foster, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth
 Fowler, Mrs. Laura Wentworth
 French, Miss Caroline Louisa Williams
 *French, Frederick William
 French, Jonathan
 Fuller, Charles Emerson
 *Fuller, Henry Holton
 Galloupe, Charles William
 Galloupe, Mrs. Sarah Augusta
 *Gardner, John Lowell
 Gay, Ernest Lewis
 George, Elijah
 Gilbert, Shepard Devereux
 *Gill, James Seel
 Glasier, Alfred Adolphus
 Goddard, Miss Julia
 Goodhue, Francis Abbot
 *Gould, Benjamin Apthorp
 Gray, Russell
 Green, Charles Montraville
 Green, Samuel Abbott
 Grew, Henry Sturgis
 Griggs, John Hammond
 Guild, Courtenay
 Guild, Curtis
 Guild, Curtis, Jr.
 *Guild, Mrs. Sarah Crocker
 Guild, Miss Sarah Louisa
 *Haigh, John
 Hall, Thomas Bartlett
 Hammond, Mrs. Ellen Sarah Sophia
 Hammond, George Warren
 *Hancock, Franklin
 Hapgood, Warren
 Hart, Thomas Norton
 *Hart, William Tennant
 *Hartt, John F
 *Haskell, William Andrew
 Hassam, John Tyler
 Hastings, Henry
 Haven, Franklin
 *Haynes, James Gilson
 Hayward, George
 Hayward, James Warren

Head, Charles
 Hecht, Jacob Hirsch
 Hemenway, Alfred
 Hemenway, Augustus
 Henshaw, Samuel
 Higginson, Mrs. Ida Agassiz
 *Hill, Hamilton Andrews
 Hill, Henry Eveleth
 Hill, James Edward Radford
 Hill, Warren May
 Hill, William Henry
 Hoitt, Alfred Demeritt
 Holden, Joshua Bennett
 Hollingsworth, Amor Leander
 *Hollingsworth, Sumner
 Hollingsworth, Zachary Taylor
 Holmes, Edward Jackson
 *Homans, Charles Dudley
 *Homans, George Henry
 Homans, John, 2nd
 Hooper, Mrs. Alice Perkins
 Hooper, Mrs. Mary Davis Beal
 Hooper, Robert Chamblet
 Hooper, William
 *Horsford, Eben Norton
 Houghton, Clement Stevens
 Houghton, Miss Elizabeth Good-
 ridge
 *Hovey, Henry Stone
 Howe, Elmer Parker
 Hubbard, Charles Wells
 Iasigi, Mrs. Amy Gore
 Jackson, William
 James, Arthur Holmes
 James, George Abbot
 Jeffries, Benjamin Joy
 Jenks, Henry Fitch
 Jenney, Bernard
 *Jones, Daniel Wayland
 Jones, Jerome
 Joy, Franklin Lawrence
 Keith, Benjamin Franklin
 Kellen, William Vail
 Kennard, Martin Parry
 Kennedy, George Golding
 Kidder, Nathaniel Thayer

Kimball, Miss Augusta Caroline
 Kimball, Mrs. Clara Bertram
 Kimball, David Pulsifer
 Kimball, Lemuel Cushing
 *Kimball, Mrs. Susan Tillinghast
 Kuhn, Hamilton
 Ladd, Nathaniel Watson
 Lamb, George
 Lamb, Henry Whitney
 *Lambert, Thomas Ricker
 *Lane, Jonathan Abbott
 Lawrence, Amory Appleton
 *Lawrence, Amos Adams
 Lawrence, Charles Richard
 Lawrence, Samuel Crocker
 Lee, William Henry
 Leonard, Amos Morse
 Leonard, George Henry
 Lewis, Edwin James, Jr.
 *Lincoln, Beza
 *Little, George Washington
 Little, James Lovell
 Little, John Mason
 *Lockwood, Philip Case
 Lodge, Henry Cabot
 Longley, James
 Longley, Mrs. Julia Robinson
 *Loring, Caleb William
 Loring, William Caleb
 *Lothrop, Daniel
 Lothrop, Thornton Kirkland
 Loud, Charles Elliot
 Loud, Joseph Prince
 Low, George Doane
 Low, John
 Lowell, Francis Cabot
 Lowell, Miss Lucy
 Lowell, Mrs. Mary Ellen
 Lowell, Miss Rebecca Russell
 Lucas, Edmund George
 Luke, Arthur Fuller
 Lyon, Henry
 MacDonald, Edward
 *Mack, Thomas
 Macleod, William Alexander
 Mann, Arthur Elisha

Mann, George Sumner
 Manning, Francis Henry
 Marsh, Mrs. Julia Maria
 *Marshall, James Fowle Baldwin
 Marvin, William Theophilus Rogers
 Matthews, Albert
 May, Frederick Goddard
 May, Frederick Warren Goddard
 Mayo, Miss Amy Louisa
 Mead, Mrs. Anna Maria
 Melville, Henry Hulmes
 Merriam, Frank
 Merriam, Olin Lane
 Merrill, Mrs. Amelia Grigg
 Minns, Thomas
 Minot, Joseph Grafton
 *Minot, William
 Mixter, Miss Madeleine Curtis
 Moore, Frederic Henry
 *Moore, George Henry
 *Moore, Miss Mary Eliza
 Moriarty, George Andrews, Jr.
 Morse, George Henry
 Morse, Lemuel Foster
 Morss, Charles Anthony
 *Moseley, Alexander
 Murphy, James Smiley
 Newman, Miss Harriet Hancock
 Nichols, Arthur Howard
 Norcross, Grenville Howland
 Norman, Mrs. Louisa Palfrey
 Norwell, Henry
 Noyes, James Atkins
 Olmstead, Frederick Law
 *Page, Mrs. Susan Haskell
 *Paige, John Calvin
 Paine, James Leonard
 Paine, Mrs. Mary Woolson
 Paine, William Alfred
 *Palfrey, Francis Winthrop
 Palfrey, John Carver
 Parker, Charles Wallingford
 Parker, Herman
 Parker, Mason Good
 *Parker, Miss Sarah
 *Parkman, Francis

Parsons, Arthur Jeffry
 Payne, James Henry
 Peabody, Charles Breckinridge
 Peabody, Charles Livingston
 Peabody, Philip Glendower
 *Perkins, Augustus Thorndike
 *Perkins, Mrs. Catharine Page
 *Perkins, William
 *Perry, Charles French
 Pfaff, Charles
 Pfaff, Mrs. Hannah Adams
 *Pfaff, Jacob
 Phillips, Mrs. Anna Tucker
 *Pierce, Henry Lillie
 Pierce, Nathaniel Willard
 Piper, William Taggard
 Playfair, Lady Edith
 Poole, Lucius
 *Porter, Edward Griffin
 Potter, Henry Staples
 Prager, Philip
 Prager, Mrs. Rachel
 Prang, Mrs. Mary Dana
 Pratt, Laban
 Prendergast, James Maurice
 Prescott, Walter Conway
 Preston, George Marshall
 Pulsifer, William Henry
 *Putnam, Mrs. Mary Lowell
 Quincy, George Gilbert
 *Quincy, George Henry
 Quincy, Mrs. Mary Caroline
 *Quincy, Samuel Miller
 *Radclyffe, Herbert
 Reed, Mrs. Grace Evelyn
 Reed, Henry Ransom
 Reed, James
 Reed, John Sampson
 Reed, William Howell
 Richards, Francis Henry
 Richards, Henry Capen
 Richardson, Albert Lewis
 Richardson, Benjamin Heber
 Richardson, Edward Bridge
 Richardson, Edward Cyrenius
 Richardson, Spencer Welles

Richardson, William Lambert
 Riley, James Madison
 Ripley, George
 *Ropes, John Codman
 *Ross, Alphonso
 Rotch, William
 Russell, Joseph Ballister
 Russell, Mrs. Margaret Pelham
 *Russell, Samuel Hammond
 Rust, Nathaniel Johnson
 Saltonstall, Richard Middlecott
 Sampson, Charles Edward
 Sampson, Edwin Holbrook
 Sargent, Miss Louisa Lee
 Sawyer, Henry Nathan
 Sears, Henry Francis
 Sears, Joshua Montgomery
 Sears, Mrs. Mary Crowninshield
 Seaver, William James
 Sewall, Atherton
 Shattuck, Frederick Cheyne
 Shaw, Mrs. Cora Lyman
 Shaw, Henry Lyman
 Shaw, Henry Southworth
 Shaw, Henry Southworth, Jr.
 Shillaber, William Green
 *Shimmin, Charles Franklin
 Shuman, Alexander
 Sigourney, Henry
 Skinner, Francis, Jr.
 Slafter, Edmund Farwell
 Slater, Andrew Chapin
 Slocum, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth
 Slocum, William Henry
 Smith, Joseph Warren
 Sohler, Miss Elizabeth Putnam
 Sortwell, Alvin Foye
 *Stafford, George Lewis
 Stanwood, James Rindge
 Stearns, Richard Hall
 Steinert, Alexander
 Stetson, Amos William
 Stetson, John Alpheus
 Stevens, Oliver
 Stone, Charles Wellington
 Storey, Joseph Charles

Storey, Mrs. Mary Ascension
 Stowell, Edmund Channing
 *Stowell, John
 *Sturgis, Russell
 *Sumner, Alfred Henry
 Suter, Hales Wallace
 Swan, William Willard
 *Sweetser, Mrs. Anne Maria
 Sweetser, Isaac Homer
 Swift, Henry Walton
 Taft, Edward Augustine
 Taggard, Henry
 Talbot, Miss Marion
 Taylor, Charles Henry
 *Thacher, Henry Charles
 Thayer, Charles Irving
 *Thayer, David
 Thayer, Eugene Van Rensselaer
 Thayer, John Elliot
 *Thorndike, George Quincy
 *Thornton, Charles Cutts Gookin
 Tileston, James Clarke
 Tinkham, George Henry
 Todd, Thomas
 *Tompkins, Arthur Gordon
 Tompkins, Eugene
 Tucker, Alanson
 Tucker, George Fox
 *Tucker, James Crehore
 Tucker, Lawrence
 Tufts, Mrs. Susan Eliza
 Turner, Alfred Rogers
 Turner, Mrs. Cora Leslie
 Turner, Edward
 *Turner, Job Abiel
 Tyler, Edward Royall
 Upham, George Phinehas
 Upton, George Bruce
 Vose, James Whiting
 Wadsworth, Alexander Fairfield
 *Walker, Francis Amasa
 Walker, Grant
 Wallace, Cranmore Nesmith
 Ward, Francis Jackson
 Ware, Miss Mary Lee
 Warren, Edward Ross

Warren, John Collins
 Warren, Samuel Dennis
 Warren, Mrs. Susan Cornelia
 *Warren, William Wilkins
 *Waters, Edwin Forbes
 *Webster, John Haskell
 Weld, Daniel
 *Weld, Otis Everett
 *Wentworth, Alonzo Bond
 Wesson, James Leonard
 Weston, Mrs. Frances Erving
 Wheeler, Horace Leslie
 Wheelwright, Andrew Cunningham
 *Wheelwright, Edward
 *Wheelwright, Josiah
 *Wheildon, William Wilder
 Whipple, Joseph Reed
 *White, Charles Tallman
 White, George Robert
 *White, John Gardner
 White, Mrs. Sarah Brackett
 White, Miss Susan Jackson
 Whitman, William
 Whitmore, Charles John
 *Whitmore, Charles Octavius
 Whitney, Mrs. Caroline Abbe
 *Whitney, Henry Austin
 Whitney, James Lyman
 Whittington, Hiram
 *Wigglesworth, Edward

Wigglesworth, George
 Willcomb, Mrs. Martha Stearns
 Willcutt, Francis Henry
 Willcutt, Levi Lincoln
 Willcutt, Levi Lincoln, Jr.
 Willcutt, Mrs. Mary Ann Phillips
 Willcutt, Miss Sarah Edith
 Williams, Benjamin Bangs
 *Williams, Edward Henry
 *Williams, Henry Willard
 Williams, John Davis
 Williams, Miss Louisa Harding
 Williams, Ralph Blake
 Williams, Samuel Stevens Coffin
 Winchester, Daniel Low
 Winchester, Thomas Bradley
 Winslow, William Copley
 Winsor, Robert
 Winthrop, Robert Charles, Jr.
 Winthrop, Robert Mason
 Wise, John Perry
 Woodbury, John Page
 *Woodman, Cyrus
 Woods, Henry
 *Woolley, William
 Woolson, Mrs. Annie Williston
 Woolson, Miss Eda Adams
 Woolson, James Adams
 Wright, Miss Esther Fidelia
 *Young, George

* Deceased.

ANNUAL MEMBERS.

Adam, Robert William
Adams, Alexander C.
Alcott, John Sewall Pratt
Alden, George Adelbert
Alexander, Ebenezer
Allen, Mrs. Caroline Baich
Allen, Frank Dewey
Allen, Horace Gwynne
Allen, William Henry
Allen, Mrs. Adelaide Amanda
Allen, William Lothrop
Allen, Willis Boyd
Alley, Arthur Humphrys
Ames, Oliver
Anderson, Luther Stetson
*Andrews, Erasmus Jones
Andrews, Edward Reynolds
Atkins, Edwin Farnsworth
Atkinson, Charles Follen
Atkinson, Edward Williams
Atkinson, George
*Atwood, Rufus Franklin Mosman
Austin, Charles Lewis
Bailey, Charles Howard
Bailey, Mrs. Elizabeth Bellamy
Bailey, Hollis Russell
Baird, John Caldwell
Baldwin, William Henry
Bancroft, Joseph Howland
Barbour, Edmund Dana
Bartlett, Nelson Slater
Batcheller, Robert

Bates, Richard Whiteman
Batt, Charles Richard
Beal, Boylston Adams
Beals, John Whitney, Jr.
Bean, Henry Sumner
*Bennett, Theodore Wilbur
Benton, Josiah Henry, Jr.
Binder, William
Blake, Joshua
Blanchard, Walter Everett
Bliss, James Frederick
Blodgett, William
Boles, Frank Walter
Bolles, Richard Fairfax
Bolles, Michael Shepard
Bond, Henry Frederick
Bouv  , Charles Osborn
Bowditch, Charles Pickering
Bowen, Henry James
Bradlee, John Tisdale
Brewer, Edward May
Brewster, Frank
Briggs, Oliver Leonard
Brooks, Lyman Loring
Brooks, Mrs. M. Cordelia
Brown, Francis Henry
Brown, George Barnard
Brown, Harold Haskell
Brown, Samuel Newell
Bunker, Marston Bradlee
Burgess, Mrs. Jerusha Arey
Burnett, Robert Manton

* Deceased.

Burr, Isaac Tucker
 Bush, John Standish Foster
 Cabot, James Elliot
 Cahill, Thomas
 Candage, Mrs. Ella Maria
 Capen, Samuel Billings
 Carpenter, Frederick Banker
 Carr, Samuel
 Carter, Fred Louis
 Caryl, Miss Harriet Elizabeth
 Chadwick, George Whitefield
 Chandler, Horace Parker
 Chase, Walter Greenough
 Cheney, Mrs. Elizabeth Stickney
 Choate, Seth Adams
 Clark, Albe Cady
 Clark, Benjamin Cutler
 Clark, Benjamin Preston
 Clark, Charles Storey
 Clark, Edmund Sanford
 Clark, Ellery Harding
 Clark, Frederic Simmons
 Clark, John Moorhead
 Clarke, Frederick Wilcox
 Clough, Micajah Pratt
 Clough, Samuel Chester
 Cobb, John Candler
 Cochrane, Alexander
 Codman, Mrs. Henrietta Gray
 Codman, William Coombs
 Coe, Henry Francis
 Cole, Enoch Edward
 Coolidge, David Hill
 Coolidge, Francis Lowell
 Coolidge, Harold Jefferson
 Coolidge, John Templeman
 Cordis, Mrs. Adelaide Elizabeth
 Cotting, Charles Uriah
 Covell, Alphonso Smith
 Cox, Cornelius Frederick
 Cox, Edwin Birchard
 Cox, William Emerson
 Crane, Joshua
 Crane, Mrs. Sibylla Bailey
 Crocker, George Uriel
 Crosby, Samuel Trevett

Crosby, Stephen Moody
 Cummings, Charles Amos
 Curren, John Francis
 Cushing, Arthur Percy
 Damrell, John Stanhope
 Danforth, James Hutchins
 Daniels, John H
 Dean, Charles Augustus
 Dennison, Charles Sumner
 Dennison, Henry Beals
 Dexter, George Blake
 Dexter, Gordon
 Dickinson, Marquis Fayette, Jr.
 Dillaway, Charles Henry
 Dodd, Henry Ware
 Dodd, Horace
 Dolliver, Watson Shields
 Dorr, George Bucknam
 Dowse, Charles Francis
 Drummond, James Frederick
 Dunn, Edward Howard
 Eaton, Charles Lynd
 Eaton, Edward Boylston
 Eaton, William Storer
 Eddy, Otis
 Edmands, Amos Lawrence
 Eldredge, Miss Elizabeth Emelyn
 Eldredge, Mrs. Ellen Sophia
 Eldredge, Miss Theodora Maria
 Elliot, Mrs. Emily Marshall
 Ellis, Augustus Hobart
 Emery, Daniel Sullivan
 Emmes, Samuel
 Endicott, Henry
 Endicott, William
 Eustis, William Tracy
 Fairbanks, Charles Francis
 Fay, Temple Rivera
 Ferris, Alexander Marsh
 Fiske, John Minot
 Flanders, Mrs. Helen Burgess
 Flint, David Boardman
 Folsom, Albert Alonzo
 Folsom, Mrs. Julia Elizabeth
 Ford, Worthington Chauncey
 Foster, Charles Henry Wheelwright

Foster, Francis Apthorp
 Foster, George Byron
 French, Hollis
 French, Mrs. Lucretia Gore
 French, William Abram
 Frothingham, Edward
 Fry, Charles
 *Gale, Miss Sarah Ann
 Gallagher, Charles Theodore
 Gardner, George Augustus
 Gaston, Mrs. Louisa Beecher
 Gaston, William Alexander
 Gay, Edwin Whitney
 Gay, Frederick Lewis
 Gay, Warren Fisher
 Ginn, Edwin
 Gleason, Daniel Angell
 Goddard, George Augustus
 Goldthwait, Joel
 Gookin, Charles Bailey
 Gorham, James Lane
 Goss, Elbridge Henry
 Grandin, John Livingston
 Graves, John Long
 Gray, Francis Calley
 Greene, Mrs. Rebecca Andrews
 Greene, Stephen
 Greenough, Francis Boott
 Hall, Charles Wells
 Hallowell, Richard Penrose
 Halsall, William Formby
 Hammer, Charles Dunkel
 Hammond, Mrs. Esther Lathrop
 Hammond, Gardiner Greene, Jr.
 Hardy, Alpheus Holmes
 Harris, George Washington
 Hart, Francis Russell
 Haserick, Arthur Augustus
 Haskell, Edwin Bradbury
 Hastings, Albert Woodman
 Hatfield, Charles Edwin
 Hayden, Charles Henry
 Haynes, Henry Williamson
 Heard, John Theodore
 Hedges, Sidney McDowell
 Henchman, Miss Annie Parker

Henchman, Nathaniel Hurd
 Hersey, Alfred Henry
 Hersey, Horatio Brooks
 Hickock, Gilman Clarke
 Higgins, Richard Rich
 Hill, Miss Anna Carruth
 Hill, Clarence Harvey
 Hill, Spencer Richardson
 Hills, William Smith
 Hockley, Mrs. Amelia Daniell
 Hogg, John
 Holder, Daniel Curtis
 Hooper, Edward William
 Howland, Joseph Francis
 Hubbard, James Mascarene
 *Hudson, John Elbridge
 Humphreys, Richard Clapp
 Hunnewell, Horatio Hollis
 Hunnewell, James Frothingham
 Hunt, Frederick Thayer
 Hurd, Charles Edwin
 Inches, Charles Edward
 Jackson, Mrs. Mary Stuart
 Jackson, William Henry
 James, George Barker
 Jelly, George Frederick
 Jernegan, Holmes Mayhew
 Johnson, Arthur Stoddard
 Johnson, Edward Crosby
 Johnson, Hiram
 Jones, Benjamin Mitchell
 Jones, Clarence William
 Jones, Mrs. Sarah Gavett
 Kellogg, Charles Wetmore
 *Kennedy, Charles Augustus
 Kennedy, Miss Louise
 Kent, Prentiss Mellen
 King, Daniel Webster
 Knapp, George Brown
 Knowles, Henry Miles
 Ladd, Babson Savilian
 Lane, John Ballard
 Langmaid, Samuel Wood
 Lathrop, John
 Lawrence, Edward
 Lawrence, Francis William

Lawrence, William
 Lawrie, Andrew Westcott
 Lawson, Thomas William
 Leverett, George Vasmer
 Lewis, Mrs. John Allen
 Lincoln, Solomon
 Lincoln, William Edwards
 Lincoln, William Henry
 Little, Samuel
 Livermore, George Brigham
 Locke, Charles Augustus
 Lockwood, Rhodes
 Longfellow, Miss Alice Mary
 Lord, David Joy
 Loring, Miss Mary James
 Lovering, Charles Taylor
 *Lovering, Daniel, Jr.
 Lunt, William Wallace
 Lyman, Miss Florence
 Lyman, George Hinckley
 Macullar, Charles Edward
 Mandell, Samuel Pierce
 Mann, Jonathan Harrington
 Mason, Henry Lowell
 May, Miss Eleanor Goddard
 May, John Joseph
 McCarthy, William
 *McClellan, Arthur Daggett
 McDonald, James Athanasius
 McGlenen, Edward Webster
 McIntyre, Peter
 Mead, Edwin Doak
 Means, Charles Johnson
 Means, James
 Merrill, William Edward
 Merritt, Edward Percival
 Metcalf, Albert
 Metcalf, Henry Brewer
 Meyer, George von Lengerke
 Meyer, Miss Héloïse
 Miller, Henry Franklin
 Minot, Laurence
 Mitchell, Thomas Spencer
 Monks, Richard Joseph
 Moody, Mrs. Elizabeth Dana
 Henchman

Moors, Joseph Benjamin
 Morrison, Mrs. Emily Marshall
 Morse, Miss Annie Conant
 Morse, Henry Curtis
 Morse, John Torrey
 Morton, John Dwight
 Moseley, Frank
 Myrick, Nathan Sumner
 Naphen, Henry Francis
 Nash, Bennett Hubbard
 Nash, Herbert
 Nash, Nathaniel Cushing
 Nichols, Francis Henry
 Nichols, Mrs. Elizabeth Louisa
 Nickerson, Andrew
 Noble, John
 Nottage, Henry Bailey
 O'Brien, Edward Francis
 O'Meara, Stephen
 Otis, Herbert Foster
 Otis, Mrs. Margaret
 Paine, Charles Jackson
 Paine, Robert Treat
 Palmer, Ezra
 Parker, George Francis
 Parker, Ross
 Parsons, Albert Stevens
 Peabody, Francis Howard
 Peabody, Frank Everett
 Peabody, Mrs. Gertrude
 Pearmain, Sumner Bass
 Peirson, Charles Lawrence
 Perkins, Charles Brooks
 Perkins, James Dudley
 Perry, Mrs. Olive Augusta
 Phelps, George Henry
 Phillips, Elijah Brigham
 Phipps, Benjamin
 Pierce, Wallace Lincoln
 Piper, Henry Augustus
 *Pollock, Charles
 Poor, Clarence Henry
 Porter, Alexander Silvanus
 Powers, Patrick Henry
 Prang, Louis
 Prescott, Alfred Usher

Pridee, William Henry
 Priest, George Henry
 Proctor, Henry Harrison
 Putnam, George Franklin
 Putnam, Henry Ware
 Rand, Arnold Augustus
 Ratshesky, Abraham Captain
 Read, Charles French
 Read, William
 Redfern, Benjamin Franklin
 Reynolds, Edward Belcher
 Rhodes, Stephen Holbrook
 Rice, Harry Lee
 Rich, James Rogers
 Richardson, Maurice Howe
 Rines, Randall Hight
 Robbins, Elliot Daniel
 Rodocanachi, John Michael
 Rogers, Mrs. William Barton
 *Rollins, Edwin Leighton
 Russell, Edward
 *Russell, Edward Thomas
 Russell, Thomas Hastings
 Saben, Edward Emerson
 Sargent, Arthur Hewes
 Sawyer, Timothy Thompson
 Sawyer, Warren
 Schouler, James
 Sears, Francis Bacon
 Sears, George Oliver
 Sears, Herbert Mason
 Sears, William Richards
 Shaw, Mrs. Annie Whipple
 Shuman, Samuel
 Skillings, David Nelson
 Slade, Lucius
 Smith, Albert Oliver
 Smith, Charles Card
 Smith, Eugene Hanes
 Smith, William Eustis
 Snelling, Nathaniel Greenwood
 Snow, Samuel Thomas
 Soule, Horace Homer, Jr.
 Sowdon, Arthur John Clark
 Spear, Edmund Doe
 Speare, Alden

Sprague, Charles Franklin
 Sprague, Mrs. Elizabeth Rebecca
 Sprague, Henry Harrison
 Spring, Charles Wright
 Sprout, William Bradford
 Squire, Frank Orvis
 Stanwood, Arthur Grimes
 Stearns, James Pierce
 Stetson, Henry Crosby
 Stevens, Benjamin Franklin
 Stevens, Francis Herbert
 Story, Joseph
 Stowe, William Edward
 Stratton, Charles Edwin
 Strong, Edward Alexander
 Sullivan, Richard
 Swan, Charles Herbert
 Swan, Robert Thaxter
 Swan, Walter Sampson
 Sweet, Everell Fletcher
 Sweetser, John
 Thayer, Bayard
 Thayer, Nathaniel
 Thomas, Henry Andrew
 Tinkham, George Holden
 Tinkham, Jeremiah
 Tinkham, Miss Rebecca Warren
 Titus, Mrs. Nelson Virgil
 Tolman, James Pike
 Torrey, Benjamin Barstow
 Tower, Charles Bates
 Trask, William Blake
 Turner, Henry Richmond
 Tuttle, Joseph Henry
 Ulman, William Curtis
 Underwood, Henry Oliver
 Vaughan, Francis Wales
 Vorenberg, Simon
 Wales, Joseph Howe
 Walker, Mrs. Susan White Seaver
 Warren, Mrs. Rebecca Bennett
 Warren, Samuel Mills
 Washburn, Henry Stevenson
 Watkins, Walter Kendall
 Way, Charles Granville
 Weeks, Andrew Gray

Weeks, Warren Bailey Potter
 Welch, Charles Alfred
 Weld, Aaron Davis
 Weld, Mrs. Eliza Gore
 Weld, George Walker
 Wells, Benjamin Williams
 Wells, Samuel
 Wentworth, Arioeh
 West, Charles Alfred
 Weston, Thomas
 Wheeler, George Henry
 Wheelwright, Henry Augustus
 Wheelwright, John William
 Whidden, Renton
 White, Miss Alice Brackett
 White, Charles Goddard
 White, Miss Gertrude Richardson
 White, McDonald Ellis
 Whitman, Henry
 Whitney, David Rice

Whitney, James Edward
 Whittemore, Henry
 Whittier, Albert Kelus
 *Wiggin, James Henry
 *Wilder, William Henry
 Williams, David Weld
 Williams, Henry Bigelow
 Williams, Jacob Lafayette
 Williams, Moses
 Williams, Robert Breck
 Williams, Miss Ruth
 Williams, Stephen Henry
 Williamson, Robert Warden
 Winthrop, Thomas Lindall
 *Wolcott, Roger
 Wolf, Bernard Mark
 Woodward, Clarence Elliot
 Woodward, Harlow Elliot
 Wright, Frank Vernon
 Young, William Hill

* Deceased.

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.

*ORGANIZED TO PROMOTE THE STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF BOSTON
AND THE PRESERVATION OF ITS ANTIQUITIES.*

BY-LAWS.

I.

OBJECTS.

It shall be the duty of members, so far as may be in their power, to carry out the objects of the Society, by collecting, by gift, loan, or purchase, books, manuscripts, and pictures, and by such other suitable means as may from time to time seem expedient.

II.

MEMBERS.

The members of the Bostonian Society shall be such persons, either resident or non-resident in Boston, as shall, after having been proposed and accepted as candidates at any regular monthly meeting by the Directors, be elected by the votes of a majority of the members present and voting.

III.

HONORARY AND CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Honorary and Corresponding members shall be nominated by the Directors, and shall be elected by ballot by two-thirds of the members present and voting. They may take part in the meetings of the Society, but shall not be entitled to vote.

IV.

ADMISSION FEE AND ASSESSMENTS.

Each member shall pay five dollars at the time of his admission, and five dollars each first day of January afterwards, into the treasury of the Society for its general purposes; but if any member shall neglect to pay his admission fee or annual assessment, for three months after the same is due, he shall be liable to forfeit his membership at any time when the Directors shall so order.

The payment of the sum of thirty dollars in any one year by any member of the Society shall constitute him a life member of the Society; life members shall be free from assessments, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of annual members. The money received for such life membership shall constitute a fund, of which not more than twenty per cent., together with the annual income, shall be spent in any one year.

V.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificates signed by the President, and countersigned by the Clerk, shall be issued to all persons who have become life members of the Society.

VI.

MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the second Tuesday in January, and regular meetings shall be held on the second Tuesday of every month, excepting June, July, August and September, at such time and place as the Directors shall appoint. Special meetings shall be called by the Clerk, under the instruction of the Directors.

At all meetings ten members shall be a quorum for business. All Committees shall be appointed by the Chair, unless otherwise ordered.

VII.

OFFICERS.

The officers of the Society shall be nine Directors, a President, a Clerk, and a Treasurer. The Directors, Clerk and Treasurer, shall be chosen by ballot at the annual meeting in January, and shall hold office for one year, and until others are duly chosen and qualified in their stead.

The President shall be chosen by the Board of Directors, from their number, at their first meeting after election, or at any adjournment thereof.

The offices of Clerk and Treasurer may be held by the same person.

VIII.

VACANCIES.

Any vacancies in the Board of Directors, or the office of Clerk or Treasurer, may be filled for the remainder of the term at any regular meeting of the Society, by the vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting.

In the absence of the Clerk at any meeting of the Society, a Clerk *pro tempore* shall be chosen.

IX.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

At the monthly meeting in December, a Nominating Committee of five persons shall be appointed, who shall report at the annual meeting a list of candidates for the places to be filled.

X.

PRESIDING OFFICER.

The President, or in his absence one of the Directors, shall preside at all meetings of the Society. In the absence of all these officers, a President *pro tempore* shall be chosen.

XI.

DUTIES OF THE CLERK.

The Clerk shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duties.

He shall notify all meetings of the Society. He shall keep an exact record of all the proceedings of the Society at its meetings.

He shall conduct the general correspondence of the Society, and place on file all letters received.

He shall enter the names of members systematically in books kept for the purpose, and issue certificates of life membership.

The Clerk shall have such charge of all property in the possession of the Society as may from time to time be delegated to him by the Board of Directors.

He shall acknowledge each loan or gift that may be made to and accepted in behalf of the Society.

XII.

DUTIES OF THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall collect all moneys due to the Society, and pay all bills against the Society, when approved by the Board of Directors.

He shall keep a full account of the receipts and expenditures in a book belonging to the Society, which shall always be open to the inspection of the Directors; and at the annual meeting in January he shall make a written report of all his doings for the year preceding.

The Treasurer shall give bond in the sum of one hundred dollars, with one surety, for the faithful discharge of his duties.

XIII.

DUTIES AND POWERS OF DIRECTORS.

The Directors shall superintend and conduct the prudential and executive business of the Society; shall authorize all expenditures of money; fix all salaries; provide a common seal; receive and act upon all resignations and forfeitures of membership, and see that the By-Laws are duly complied with.

The Directors shall have full power to comply with the terms of the lease of the rooms in the Old State House, made with the City of Boston, and to make all necessary rules and regulations required in the premises.

They shall annually, in the month of April, make a careful comparison of the articles in the possession of the Society with the list to be returned to the City of Boston under the terms of the lease, and certify to its correctness.

They shall make a report of their doings at the annual meeting of the Society.

The Directors may, from time to time, appoint such sub-committees as they deem expedient.

In case of any vacancy in the office of Clerk or Treasurer, they shall have power to choose a Clerk or Treasurer *pro tempore* till the next meeting of the Society.

XIV.

MEETINGS OF THE DIRECTORS.

Regular meetings of the Directors shall be held on the day previous to the regular meetings of the Society, at an hour to be fixed by the President. Special meetings of the Directors shall be held in such manner as they may appoint; and a majority shall constitute a quorum for business.

XV.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The President shall annually, in the month of January, appoint two Directors, who, with the President, shall constitute the Committee of Finance, to examine, from time to time, the books and accounts of the Treasurer; to audit his accounts at the close of the year, and to report upon the expediency of proposed expenditures of money.

XVI.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The President shall annually, in the month of January, appoint four standing committees, as follows:—

Committee on the Rooms.

A committee of seven members, to be styled the Committee on the Rooms, of which the President and Clerk of the Society shall be members *ex-officiis*, who shall have charge of all the arrangements of the Rooms (except books, manuscripts, and other objects appropriate to the Library, offered as gifts or loans); the hanging of pictures, and the general arrangement of the Society's collections in their department.

Committee on Papers.

A committee of three members, to be styled the Committee on Papers, who shall have charge of the subject of papers to be read, or other exercises of a like nature, at the monthly meetings of the Society.

Committee on Membership.

A committee of five or more members, to be styled the Committee on Membership, whose duty it shall be to give information in relation to the purposes of the Society, and increase its membership.

Committee on the Library.

A committee of five members, to be styled the Committee on the Library, who shall have charge of all the arrangements of the Library, including the acceptance or rejection of all books, manuscripts, and other objects appropriate to the Library, offered as gifts or loans, and the general arrangement of the Society's collections in their department.

These four committees shall perform the duties above set forth, under the general supervision of the Directors.

Vacancies which may occur in any of these committees during their term of service shall be filled by the President.

XVII.

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS.

Amendments to the By-laws may be made, at any annual meeting, by the vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting. They may also be made by the like vote at any regular meeting, provided notice of the same be contained in a call for such meeting issued by the Clerk, and sent to every member.



PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

· BOSTONIAN SOCIETY ·

AT THE

ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 14, 1902.

PROCEEDINGS

- OF THE

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

AT THE

ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 14, 1902.



BOSTON:

OLD STATE HOUSE.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY.

MCM II.

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BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Twenty-first Annual Meeting of the Bostonian Society was held in the Council Chamber of the Old State House, Boston, on Tuesday, January 14, 1902, at 3 P. M., in accordance with a notice mailed to every member.

President Curtis Guild was in the chair, and the records of the last annual and monthly meetings were read by the Clerk, and approved.

The President, Mr. Curtis Guild, Senior, delivered his annual address as follows :—

PRESIDENT GUILD'S ADDRESS.

Fellow Members of the Bostonian Society :

The history of Old Boston is so interesting that we, who, to any extent, endeavor to carry out the objects of the Bostonian Society—"to promote its study and preserve its antiquities"—find ourselves amply rewarded in the curious facts of its earlier days. We may go back to the time of William Blackstone and his little house located at what is now the corner of Charles and Beacon Streets, and trace from year to year the growth of the quaint old town till it reaches the magnitude of a metropolis, noting from decade to decade the names of those who by their enterprise have contributed to build up and increase its prosperity. Great have been the changes and great the advances since the seventeenth century.

OLD INNS OF BOSTON.

The old inns or taverns of Boston gave perhaps an insight to some of the customs of the day in which they flourished. Cole's Inn was, I think, the oldest tavern; it was a famous hostelry as early as 1636, when it is chronicled that Governor Vane received Miantonomoh, the Indian chief, there. This hotel was located midway between Faneuil Hall and State Street.

The old Ship Tavern was another, and stood on the corner of North and Clark Streets. Thomas Hutchinson, the father of Governor Hutchinson, was the landlord. The Red Lion Inn was an excellent hotel at the North End about 1640. The history of the Green Dragon Tavern, on Green Dragon Lane, and which was occupied from 1695 to 1743 as a hostelry, has often been told. Here the Free and Accepted Masons of the Lodge of St. Andrew held their meetings in 1756. Early in the eighteenth century, about 1715, it was one of the most popular inns of the time.

Then there was the Blue Anchor, which in 1664 was kept by one Robert Turner. The General Court used to dine there, and it is chronicled in a sketch of the tavern that at an election dinner, at which two hundred and four guests sat down, there were consumed 72 bottles of Madeira wine, 17 of port, 10 of claret, 18 of porter, 50 large bowls of punch, besides 36 of other mixtures. Whether all the guests were able to reach their homes unaided is not chronicled.

Over a century and a half ago the "Bunch of Grapes" Tavern, on King, now State Street, and the corner of what is now Kilby Street, was a favorite inn. Here, in 1733, was established the first warranted Lodge of Masons in North America, and one of the bunches which indicated its name is still preserved in the new and beautiful Temple on the corner of Boylston and Tremont Streets. Probably no Boston tavern was better known or more popular with all classes, in its day, than this. In 1775 and later, its landlord was Capt. John Marston, who was a "Son of Liberty." His portrait is in our collection, in one of the rooms above.

SUN TAVERN AND THE COFFEE HOUSES.

There was also the Sun Tavern in Batterymarch Street ; the last Sun Tavern, which is within my own memory, was kept by one William P. Capewell, an Englishman. It was a great resort of officers of the Cunard steamships when in port. The first Sun Tavern used to bear a sign of "Here you may find the best liquors under the Sun." The old Washington Coffee House, which stood on Washington near Milk Street, is within the memory of many of the present generation. It was a temperance house, and here two vocalists, Covert and Dodge, lodged when the latter announced that he would sing at a concert "the popular song of 'I Dreamt I Dwelt in Marble Halls,' now being sung with great effect by the Seguin troupe in London." Those who remember the comic vocalist can imagine what a travesty this effort was.

The Exchange Coffee House was another inn which, it will be recollected, was located on Exchange Street, while the Bite Tavern in Dock Square was noted as being a most excellent place for a good dinner. Its proximity to the Faneuil Hall Market and the skill of its proprietor in selecting viands made it the favorite gathering place of many merchants in the vicinity who dined down town. I observe that the ancient resort now sports a sign spelled Bight, instead of Bite, its original name,—a transformation as affected as that which now styles the former Foster Place, leading out of Tremont Street, Van Rensselaer Place, to please some one, perchance, who thinks the latter name more aristocratic.

The Cromwell's Head was a hotel near King's Chapel in 1762, and the British Coffee House was on King Street ; there, in 1750, the first theatrical performance in Boston was given by British officers who were then stationed here. On Boston Neck, about this time, stood the George Tavern with a large garden and pleasure grounds surrounding it. The General Court at one time met there, and not far away the American army threw up entrenchments which prevented the British from leaving Boston in that direction. This hotel at that time was visited daily by Gen. Washington, to

consult with his officers and others. The building was burned down on the day of the evacuation of the city by the British soldiers. The old Hancock Inn, in Corn Court, at the rear of stores opposite Faneuil Hall, and not far from the Bite Tavern, is said to have been the residence of Lafayette when in Boston.

VANDALISM.

One cannot but deplore the vandalism that permitted the destruction of the picturesque Hancock House on Beacon Street, one of the most beautiful specimens of Colonial architecture of its time. The old wooden building recently removed from the corner of Common and Tremont Streets was said to be the place where assembled some of the "Mohawks" who threw the tea overboard. At the curve or junction of these two streets stood the house of the daughters of Mather Byles, which I well remember seeing removed, to make way for what was then called the Tremont Road. The high fence next the mansion was torn down, and there lay the beautiful garden, stretching down from Tremont to what is now called Warrenton Street, rich in rose and lilac bushes and other plants. It seemed almost like sacrilege to disturb it, and it was well that the sisters had passed away before the road was laid out, and their ancestral mansion removed. The old Head estate, where the Masonic Temple now stands, a block or two south of what was once the "Washington Gardens," opposite the Common, was another attractive spot. A view of this estate is in our collection.

PEMBERTON HILL.

Gardiner Greene's estate on Pemberton Hill, which was in its time a prominent elevation, near what is now Bowdoin Street, Ashburton Place, and Somerset Street, commanded a beautiful view of Boston Harbor; I well recollect being taken there when quite a lad, after the workmen had begun to lower it, that I might have a view of the prospect, and to see a fire which threatened to destroy the menagerie of Macomber, Welch & Co., then exhibiting in Union Street. In 1650, this fine property was called Cotton Hill; it then belonged to the Rev. John Cotton; later, the mint-master

John Hull, who coined the pine-tree shillings, lived there, and after Judge Sewall married his daughter, with her traditional dowry, he often walked there. It is related, that in 1699, Judge Sewall invited Lady Bellomont to look at the town at sunset from this spot, and "as they came down again through the gate the old Puritan gallantly begged her to let him call it Bellomont gate, for the future, to which the lady graciously assented." If we are to carry out the policy of changing the names of our streets, to which I have alluded, the entrance to Pemberton Square might very properly be called "Bellomont Gate."

GROWTH OF BOSTON.

A gentleman once riding out over the Neck with my father, in 1837 or thereabouts, pointed laughingly to some heaps of mud on either side, labelled Canton Street, Concord and Rutland Streets, and wondered if squatters would utilize those ridges because they were called streets. The utilization has been most complete and thorough since then, and they are now covered with substantial buildings.

In those days, where Arlington Street now overlooks the Public Garden, there was then a low, miry bank, from the further side of which I well remember going in to bathe with my schoolfellows, when a lad. After passing the Beacon Street end of that street we walked on a plank toll-bridge for more than a mile. The whole space is now filled in, is solid territory, and covered with splendid buildings.

THE PUBLIC GARDEN.

The Public Garden not many years ago was Boston's public dumping ground for ashes. The first attempt to use this territory for any purpose suggested by its name was the erection in the early thirties, near the centre of the grounds, of a "Conservatory," a small domed structure, mainly of glass, in which flowers were cultivated for sale; attached to this was an "aviary," with a few bright-plumaged parrots, and one or two forlorn flamingoes; near the same spot was a bear-pit, where two or three bears climbed a pole to catch cake and crackers tossed to them by the children; the sur-

roundings were anything but those of a "garden." The enterprise proved a failure and the buildings were removed, as will be remembered by elderly Bostonians. "*Unter den Linden*" in Berlin, of which I had so often read as one of the most beautiful avenues in Europe, grievously disappointed me, for it was far inferior to Commonwealth Avenue, both in gardens and residences on either side.

Boston has always been noted for its delightful suburbs, and communication with them has been greatly facilitated recently by the new elevated railroad system. Sixty years ago long omnibuses, drawn by four horses, ran out from the city to the Cambridge colleges, and also to the Norfolk House in Roxbury,—fare 12½ cents. A boy sat on a little seat at the rear end of the omnibus and rang a bell when a passenger wished to dismount, or when he sighted one who desired to ride. It was the ambition of many of us schoolboys to be an omnibus boy, that we might ride all day free of expense.

Later on, a line called the Dock Square and Canton Street coaches, half the length of the lumbering vehicles which preceded them, carried passengers between those points for six cents.

HORSE RAILROADS.

This line was followed by the system of street railroads, with their cars drawn by horses, which in time was succeeded by the electric system.

Two important events in the history of the street railway transportation of the city have occurred during the past year—the passing of the only remaining horse-car route in the city and the opening of the elevated railway.

One of the earliest experiments in cheap transportation in Boston was furnished by the omnibus lines, to which I have alluded, and most of us remember Hathorne's red coaches, which were still making their ponderous way "over the Roxbury Neck," in the seventies and early eighties. When the sleighing was good, Washington Street from Dover Street to the Roxbury line was a favorite speedway for lovers of fast horses, and the open sleighs put on this route by omnibus owners carried throngs to see the sport.

The Metropolitan Railroad began to run their horse-cars through the streets in 1856, and for more than thirty years these cars furnished the means for popular transportation.

Very soon after the consolidation of the various car lines of the city in 1888, the trolley car made its appearance, and was hailed as "the Broomstick Train" by the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." The "broomstick," of course, is the long rod from the roof of the car making connection with the overhead wire.

The superiority of the trolley in economy, power and speed sealed the fate of the horse-cars, and they were gradually replaced by the electrics, until the last of the race disappeared from the streets during the past year, as stated.

In fifty years we have seen the omnibus epoch succeeded by the horse-car epoch, and the electric car epoch replace that of the horse-car. Before half of the present century shall have passed, and the city have been honey-combed by subways, may not the art of aerostation have been perfected?

THE SUBWAY.

The Boston Subway in the past three years has marked another step in the progress of municipal transportation, and during the year just closed a new factor has been added by the opening of the elevated railway.

There has been a saving of expense in street travel, which has been commensurate with the saving of time; for the fare to Roxbury by omnibus was 12½ cents in the old days, while to-day one may ride from Medford to Newton for five cents.

The days of the red coaches and the early days of the horse-cars were the days when the Paddock elms, a sturdy line of noble trees, stood in front of the Granary Burial Ground. How grateful was the shade of their drooping branches to the weary shopper waiting for her car,—for that was then the starting point for most of the suburban lines.

These fine old trees were sacrificed to make more room for the waiting passengers; but alas, how needless was the sacrifice! for in time the tracks themselves were removed and the cars taken to the new Subway, and now we bemoan in vain the loss of the magnificent elms.

OLD LANDMARKS.

One more landmark has been demolished. Horticultural Hall, which took the place of Kimball's Museum, with its tall and heavy pillars—later occupied by "Gleason's Pictorial," the earliest Boston illustrated paper—has followed the fate of its predecessor, so long a familiar feature of that neighborhood, and Tremont Street will know it no more, for the new building of that admirable Society has been erected, as we know, among what we might call a colony of halls on Massachusetts Avenue.

The old Tremont Street site will soon be occupied by a huge building appropriately named the Paddock, for the man who planted the elms which for a century waved their graceful branches on the opposite side of the street.

With Boston's increase in business and importance its ancient landmarks have nearly all been swept away, and the streets of old times renamed. Bedford Street was Pond Street; Court Street was Queen Street, and Boylston Street Frog Lane; Doane Street was Lobster Alley, and Broad Street Flounder Lane; Bromfield Street was called Rawson's Lane, from Edward Rawson, who dwelt there; it was afterwards styled Bromfield's Lane.

A prominent ancient landmark which has been allowed to remain is the "Old Corner Book Store," at the corner of Washington and School Streets; opposite this, in the early days of the town, dwelt the Governor, the elder of the church, and the captain of the artillery company. The old corner, in primeval Boston days, extended to the present City Hall Square on School Street, and quite a distance northerly on Washington Street, and was owned, about 1634, by Mr. William Hutchinson, husband of the famous Anne Hutchinson.

The property was bought by Mr. John Everett in 1637, who sold a portion of it in 1640 to Henry Shrimpton, and in 1707 it passed into the possession of Thomas Crease, an apothecary. In October, 1711, the old building and many others in the vicinity were burned down, and the present structure was erected about the year 1712. In 1789 it was

occupied by Herman Brimmer, merchant, and John Jackson, broker, and was then known as 76 Cornhill. In 1817 the front part was used as an apothecary shop, kept by Dr. Samuel Clarke, father of the late Rev. James Freeman Clarke, who dwelt in the upper part of the building until 1828, when he was succeeded by the booksellers who have added so much to the note of the building.

Isaac R. Butts had his printing office in the upper part of the building. Carter & Hendee once occupied the store; then Allen & Ticknor, succeeded by W. D. Ticknor & Co., and next by Ticknor & Fields (James T. Fields having become a partner), and somewhat later by Fields, Osgood & Co.; their successors afterwards removed to a new store fitted up for them on Tremont Street. E. P. Dutton & Co. became the next tenants. They were succeeded in September, 1869, by Alexander Williams & Co., who held control till 1883, when Mr. Williams sold out to his associates, and the firm became Cupples, Upham & Co. In April, 1887, Mr. Cupples disposed of his interest to Messrs. Damrell & Upham. Mr. Damrell died in 1896, and his interest was purchased by Mr. Henry M. Upham. Such are the prominent facts concerning the old Brimmer mansion, now known as the "Old Corner Book Store."

While speaking of this locality, it may be mentioned that the only place where acting copies of plays could be purchased was, for many years, at Callender's book store on School Street, next above the "Old Corner;" and that the china and crockery store on the opposite corner, now occupied by the Richard Briggs Co., formerly by Sumner & Co., had its foundation over one hundred years ago.

Many whose recollections extend over a half century will remember the cry of the Boston newsboys: "Here's the *Mail*, *Times* and *Bee*, *Uncle Sam* and *Satirist*." Every one of these papers except the *Times* has passed away. The most noted of them was the *Times*, owned by George Roberts, who was by no means a literary man, but who employed Charles C. Hazewell, a very able writer and editor, in that capacity. Hazewell said that Roberts used sometimes to put rather curious questions to him; as, for instance, "Was

the Stamp Act before or after the American Revolution?" "I did not know," said Hazewell, "but that the next question might be whether the birth of Christ was before or after the Christian era." Hazewell afterwards became editor of the *Boston Traveller*, and his "Review of the Week" was for a long time a notable feature in that paper.

THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.

Coming back to the immediate affairs of our Society, it is gratifying to know that our membership has increased during the past year. On January 1, 1901, the number of members was as follows: Honorary, 2; life, 426; annual, 477; a total of 905. On the first of January, 1902, the number has increased to: Honorary, 2; life, 479; annual, 510; a total of 991, an increase of 86.

Eight meetings have been held, at seven of which papers have been read, and one at which the annual Address is given. The financial condition of the Society is good, and the sum of \$2,200 has been added to the invested fund by the payment of life membership fees. The lease of the rooms has been renewed by the city for a term of ten years from December 14, 1901, at the same rental that has been paid in the past; so that when all the facts thus presented are taken into consideration, we may safely feel that the Society is in excellent condition, and well prepared to carry out its objects of promoting the study of the history of Boston and preserving its antiquities.

I cannot conclude without expressing the hearty thanks that are due the Directors and other officers of the Society for the faithful and efficient manner in which their work has been performed; and these words are no empty compliment, as many of you will bear witness. It is this heartiness and zeal that has been put into the work, which has brought our Society to its present flourishing condition, and placed it in so prominent a position as a Boston institution.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

The Rev. Joshua P. Bodfish, in behalf of the Directors, presented their Annual Report:—

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the Bostonian Society:

At the close of the year 1901 there were in the Society,

Honorary Members	2
Life Members	479
Annual Members	510
Total	991

Showing an increase of 53 Life Members and 33 Annual Members, making a total increase of 86 Members during the year.

Many are however taken from us during the year, and it is necessary to seek and bring in the names of suitable persons to fill up our ranks, and so increase the efficiency of our Society in its useful work.

VISITORS.

The number of visitors to this building in 1901 who registered their names, was,

From Boston	2,883
“ elsewhere in the United States	11,162
“ Foreign countries	572
Total	14,617

This, however, does not fully represent the number of visitors. It is estimated that only about one-sixth of them register their names; therefore 90,000 would be a conservative estimate.

By the patriotic action of Mayor Hart and the City Government, our lease of the rooms now occupied by the Society has been renewed on December 14, 1901, at the same rental and terms as heretofore, for ten years.

MONTHLY MEETINGS.

The following papers were read before the Society in 1901:—

February 12: "Peter Faneuil and His Gift," by Abram English Brown.

March 12: "The Twenty-one Hills of Boston," by Arthur W. Brayley.

April 9: "Portions of the Contemporaneous Diary of a Boston Physician, Describing Four Important Local Events in April, 1851, of which the present month marks the semi-centennial," by the Clerk.

May 14: "Cotton Mather and His Times," by the Rev. James Salloway.

October 8: "Old Taverns," by George Leslie Nichols.

November 12: "Governor Jonathan Belcher and His Maternal Ancestry," by Charles S. Ensign, LL. B.

December 10: "The First One Hundred Years of the Church of England in Massachusetts," by the Rev. Daniel Dulaney Addison, D. D.

The large attendance at the monthly meetings has been very gratifying.

The presence of so many of our lady members and friends augurs well for the future usefulness of our Society.

NECROLOGY, 1901.

The following members have died during the past year:—

Charles Allen Browne, born in Salem, June 6, 1812, died in Boston, March 1, 1893.

John Gardner White, born in Boston, February 23, 1833, died in Cambridge, September 7, 1896.

Henry Lyon, born in Needham, December 16, 1816, died in Boston, May 13, 1900.

Daniel Curtis Holder, born in Boston, January 2, 1833, died February 23.

Samuel Stillman Blanchard, born in Cambridge, June 23, 1835, died in Boston, March 16.

George Hayward, born in Boston, December 11, 1819, died in Boston, March 30.

Henry Andrew Thomas, born in Weymouth, July 29, 1856, died in Waverly, April 4.

Jonathan French, born in Boston, October 1, 1803, died in Boston, May 12.

Joel Goldthwait, born in Marblehead, April 5, 1831, died in Boston, May 29.

John Henry Daniels, born in Gloucester, March 14, 1828, died in Newton, June 8.

John Sweetser, born in Newburyport, January 15, 1824, died in Boston, June 9.

Edward William Hooper, born in Boston, December 14, 1839, died in Waverly, June 25.

George Washington Armstrong, born in Boston, August 11, 1836, died in Centre Harbor, N. H., June 30.

George Brooks Bigelow, born in Boston, April 25, 1836, died in Brookline, July 7.

Henry Whitman, born in Annapolis, N. H., August 5, 1839, died in Beverly, July 21.

William Henry Slocum, born in Boston, January 1, 1818, died in Boston, August 19.

Mrs. Susan Cornelia Warren, born in Blandford, March 3, 1825, died in Waltham, September 1.

Edward Ingersoll Browne, born in Boston, February 11, 1833, died in Hyde Park, September 15.

Miss Susan Jackson White, born in Boston, April 12, 1817, died in Belmont, September 18.

Alfred Henry Hersey, born in Boston, April 18, 1841, died in Hingham, October 11.

Edward Lawrence, born in Charlestown, May 23, 1848, died in Wellesley, October 28.

Stephen Greene, born in Scituate, R. I., September 27, 1851, died in Newton, November 7.

Samuel Thomas Snow, born in Cohasset, July 18, 1824, died in Boston, November 11.

Mrs. Alice de Vermandois Clarke, born in Boston, March 17, 1850, died in Boston, November 16.

George Phinehas Upham, born in Boston, January 1, 1826, died in Boston, November 20.

Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Slocum, born in Boston, June 29, 1825, died in Boston, November 26.

Mrs. Eliza Gore Weld, born in Boston, August 15, 1813, died in Boston, December 4.

James Woodward Allen, born in Boston, March 8, 1824, died in Boston, December 15.

Henry Woods, born in Barre, October 3, 1820, died in Boston, December 31.

Messrs. Browne, White, Lyon, Blanchard, Hayward, French, Armstrong, Bigelow, Slocum, Browne, Upham and Allen, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Slocum, Mrs. Clarke and Miss White were life members.

Messrs. Holder, Thomas, Goldthwait, Daniels, Sweetser, Hooper, Whitman, Hersey, Lawrence, Greene and Snow and Mrs. Weld were annual members.

We note with gratitude the generous bequest of \$1,000 from one of our deceased life members, the eminent lawyer, Mr. Edward I. Browne.

We are thankful to report that our losses in membership by death have been less than in previous years. We do not forget, however, or cease to mourn the great loss to our country of our beloved President, William McKinley, struck down by the murderous hand of an Anarchist. The political world has also lost ex-President Benjamin Harrison and William M. Evarts, ex-Secretary of State. Germany mourns the loss of her ex-Chancellor, Prince von Hohenlohe, Italy her ex-premier, Francesco Crispi, China her great statesman, Li-Hung Chang, and England her illustrious Queen Victoria. They have gone to their reward, and their works do follow them.

When we recall the first meetings of our Society in 1879, when we met, few in numbers, in a small room in Pemberton Square, and commenced the work of collecting books, manuscripts and pictures relating to the history of Boston; when we were thankful for the modest gift of a picture, pamphlet or book suitable for our purpose, and then look through our present rooms filled with valuable relics and mementoes of Boston's history, we rejoice that the conviction of those earnest organizers of our Society, that there was a field, a place, a work for this Society to do that had not yet been occupied, has proven true. Our library and collections are already the "Mecca" of students of Boston's history. Here, for instance, they find a complete set of Boston directories, often giving a clew to the solution of some question nowhere else to be found:—a complete set of Notes and Queries, from the *Transcript*, a mine of historical and genealogical information, the oldest Guide Books, Biographies of eminent Bostonians, Histories of Boston's Churches, Year Books, Records of Vital Statistics, Suffolk Deeds, Records of Burying Grounds; all illustrating Boston's history. Besides these there are many valuable works of general historical interest, as the Massachusetts Record of Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolutionary War, where we can trace with interest and pride the names of our ancestors who fought for our liberties, also the official Record of Union and Confederate Armies and Navies in the War of the Rebellion, a very valuable work. These, with the unique Colburn collection of Portraits and Autographs, and other rare historical works too numerous to mention, form a treasure house of information, which is becoming daily more and more attractive to students of Boston's history. Add to this the character of the building in which these valuable relics of the past are placed, and we realize what a good work has been done by our Society, with the help of the enlightened and patriotic action of the City Government. We understand why Bostonians point with pride to the Old State House, and the unique collections of the Bostonian Society, and that visitors from afar take such pains to see it. What an irreparable loss, had the irreverent, unpatriotic and utilitarian ideas pre-

veiled, that threatened at one time to destroy this ancient building, so rich in priceless memories of a glorious past. Thanks to the wise action of Boston's Mayors and enlightened City Government, such a disgrace to the city has so far been prevented. We trust that the increasing value of our Society's work, and the acknowledged educational value of our library and museum of antiquities, which are freely open to all, will ensure for all time the permanence of the Bostonian Society.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSHUA P. BODFISH,

For the Directors.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ROOMS.

Recent additions to the collections of the Bostonian Society indicate a continued interest in its aims and purposes, the study of the history of Boston, and the preservation of its antiquities.

Owners of valuable and interesting relics have placed them in our collections, where they can be seen by the great number of visitors to our rooms, as material evidences of former residents, many of whose names and deeds are written in history. By such coöperation will the influence and usefulness of our Society increase from year to year, maintaining its position in the community; and by such assistance will the ancient and historic building, in which we have our home, be preserved to be seen and visited by coming generations. With these objects in view, the committee ask the aid of the men and women of Boston and vicinity who constitute the membership of the Society.

The following gifts and loans, made to the collections during the past year, should have special mention:—

The children of the late Mrs. Samuel Downer, of Dorchester, have, in accordance with her expressed wish, given to the Society, oil portraits, by Alexander, of her grand parents, Major and Mrs. Thomas Melville, of Boston; also a

cocked hat and a pair of knee breeches worn by the major in his later years. Of Thomas Melville's career, so familiar to students of the Revolutionary history of Boston, it suffices to say that he was one of the Boston Tea Party, in 1773; a fireward of Boston from 1779 to 1825, and United States naval officer at Boston from 1786 to 1789, and from 1811 to 1829. He was the last citizen of Boston to wear a cocked hat, and was immortalized by Oliver Wendell Holmes in his poem entitled "The Last Leaf," of which one verse reads:—

I know it is a sin
For me to sit and grin
At him here;
But the old three-cornered hat
And the breeches, and all that,
Are so queer!

We have received as a loan from Robert M. Read, M. D., of Boston, an oil portrait, by Lawson, of that eminent citizen Daniel Webster. It was painted from a study of Mr. Webster, made at Marshfield, by the artist, and represents him in his prime, before age had silvered his hair or dimmed his eye.

The Society has received as a gift from Miss Ann E. Newell, of Boston, a secretary formerly owned by John Hancock, patriot, Governor, and President of the Continental Congress. Perhaps on it he wrote love epistles to his "Dorothy Q.," papers of state, or letters to his agents in London, bidding them to send to his mansion house in Boston, New England, all that the markets afforded.

We have received a gift from Charles F. Sleeper, of Hyannis, Mass., of a rare treasure. It is a letter written August 10, 1775, by Rev. Thomas Barnard, Jr., of Salem, to a friend resident in England, and gives with minute detail an account of the then recent battle of Bunker Hill, the political relations of the Colonies and the mother country, and the state of the college at Cambridge. The letter has been treated by the Emery Preserving process, and bound in an attractive and durable manner.

The sum of \$134.74 has been expended by the committee for the care and maintenance of the rooms, and a revenue of

\$163.64 has been derived from the sale of the various publications and souvenirs.

A new edition of the Catalogue of the collections is now in press and will be issued about February 1st.

For the Committee,

CHARLES F. READ,

Clerk.

December 31, 1901.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.

The past year has been a successful one for the Library of the Bostonian Society, the average yearly increase of books and pamphlets having been well sustained, and the Library having been in constant use by students of Boston history.

The report of the committee last year expressed the hope that certain desirable publications might be added to our collection of historical books. They are able to announce that two of the works are now to be found on the shelves.

Mrs. John E. Hudson has, through the good offices of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, given us "The Records of Massachusetts Bay, 1628-1686," six volumes, and there have been purchased of the publishers, the first seven volumes of the New England Magazine, a limited number of these volumes having come into their possession.

The committee again express the hope that the various publications of the Massachusetts Historical Society, of which we now have but an incomplete set, may be added to the Library.

The more important additions besides those mentioned above are "The Letters and Official Papers of Edward Randolph," five volumes, and "Antinomianism in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, from 1636 to 1638," one volume, — both publications of the Prince Society, and both from a member of our committee, Albert A. Folsom; "The Life of Phillips Brooks," two volumes, from Benjamin C. Clark; "Three Episodes of Massachusetts History," two volumes; "Massa-

chusetts, Her Historians and Her Histories," one volume ; " Charles Francis Adams," 1807-1886, one volume, from the author, Charles Francis Adams ; " History of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company," fourth and last volume, from the A. and H. A. Co. ; " Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War," volume VIII, from the Secretary of State of Massachusetts ; " The Boston Gazette and Country Journal," the entire issue for 1756, bound in one volume, from Jacob H. Hecht ; " Records of the Court of Assistants, Massachusetts Bay," volume I, from John Noble, and " The Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion," the first twelve volumes, from Albert A. Folsom.

A catalogue of the Colburn Collection of Portraits and Autographs has been published during the past year and distributed to many historical and educational institutions throughout the country. This catalogue cannot fail to increase the value of this fine collection, of which the Bostonian Society is the fortunate possessor.

For the Committee,

CHARLES F. READ,

December 31, 1901.

Clerk.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.

The Committee on Publications have selected Paul Revere's engraving, entitled " A View of Part of the Town of Boston in New England and British Ships of War landing their Troops, 1768," for reproduction as a frontispiece for this issue of the Annual Proceedings, in continuation of the plan adopted a year ago.

The original hand-colored engraving, from which the illustration is made, is in the collection of the Society, having been loaned by Mr. Thomas J. Homer.

It is in the original frame, and still has pasted on the back, in strips, cuttings from the " Boston Gazette and Country

Journal," for November 12, 1770, the year, probably, in which the engraving was framed and sold.

The dedication of the engraving is as follows: "To the Earl of Hillsborough, His Majest^s Sec^y of State for America This View of the only well Plan'd Expedition formed for supporting y^e dignity of Britain & chastizing y^e insolence of America is hum^y inscrib'd"

The explanation at the bottom of the engraving is as follows (names of vessels): "1 Bravo, 2 Senegal, 3 Martin, 4 Glasgow, 5 Mermaid, 6 Romney, 7 Launceston, 8 Bonetta. On fryday Sep^r 30th, 1768, the Ships of War, armed Schooners, Transports, &c., Came up the Harbour and Anchored round the Town; their Cannon loaded, a Spring on their Cables, as for a regular Seige. At noon on Saturday, October the 1st the fourteenth and twenty ninth Regiments a detachment from the 59th Reg^t. and a Train of Artillery, with two pieces of Cannon, landed on the Long Wharf; there formed and Marched with insolent Parade, Drums beating, Fifes playing and Colours flying, up *King Street*, each Soldier having received 16 rounds of Powder and Ball."

The imprint is: "*Engraved, Printed & Sold by Paul Revere, Boston.*"

The original plate from which the engraving was printed, is in the office of the Secretary of State of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In 1775 the reverse surface of this plate was utilized for engraving some of the paper money issued at that time.

For the Committee,

CHARLES F. READ,

December 31, 1902.

Clerk.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer submitted his Annual Report, duly certified by the Finance Committee, which will be found on a subsequent page.

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Francis H. Manning, Chairman of the Committee to nominate Officers of the Society for 1902, made the following report :—

For Clerk and Treasurer.

CHARLES F. READ.

For Directors.

CURTIS GUILD,
JOSHUA P. BODFISH,
BENJAMIN C. CLARK,
JAMES F. HUNNEWELL,

LEVI L. WILLCUTT,
DAVID H. COOLIDGE,
ALBERT A. FOLSOM,
WILLIAM H. LINCOLN,

WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN.

[Signed]

FRANCIS H. MANNING, *Chairman.*

FRANCIS H. BROWN.

RUFUS G. F. CANDAGE.

ROBERT B. WILLIAMS.

CHARLES H. TAYLOR, JR.

The Report was accepted, and it was voted to proceed to ballot. The result, as ascertained by the tellers, Messrs. Clark and Hunnewell, showed that the candidates were unanimously elected.

It was voted that the President's address and the various reports be printed in the Annual Proceedings.

Adjourned.

CHARLES F. READ,

Clerk.

THE DIARY OF WILLIAM READ, A BOSTON PHYSICIAN, APRIL, 1851.

[Read before the Bostonian Society, April, 1901.]

- I. THE RENDITION OF THOMAS SIMS.
- II. THE GREAT STORM.
- III. THE RECEPTION TO DANIEL WEBSTER.
- IV. THE ELECTION OF CHARLES SUMNER AS SENATOR.

There is probably no more interesting way to study history than by the aid of a contemporaneous diary, and doubly interesting is it when we study events which have occurred during the lives of living persons, for many within the sound of my voice were living at the time of the stirring scenes of April, 1851, of which the present month marks the semi-centennial, and some may have witnessed them.

To the reading of portions of such a diary, I invite your attention, hoping that it may be instructive to recall four events, which made the month of April, 1851, memorable in the annals of Boston.

The return of Thomas Sims to bondage was an occasion which stirred Boston to its utmost depths. A slave restored to his master by the mandate of the nation's law, executed by its representative, Isaac O. Barnes, then U. S. Marshal; the Court House surrounded by chains; the slave conducted through the crowded streets by the police of the city, led by Mayor Bigelow and City Marshal Tukey; all these scenes combined to make a spectacle which was never forgotten by those who witnessed it.

The choice of a U. S. Senator, always an event of importance, was rendered intensely exciting in 1851 by the circumstances attending the election of Charles Sumner to that office. The result was decided by one vote, as mentioned in the Diary, and so strenuous was the contest that the most bitter feelings were engendered in many who afterwards became Sumner's most earnest supporters. His subsequent career, however, more than justified the hopes of his friends and supporters.

The great reception given to Daniel Webster by his fellow citizens, regardless of party, was a remarkable tribute of veneration and respect to that eminent statesman in the closing years of his life.

The convulsion of nature, commonly known as the Great Storm of April, 1851, was not equalled until almost fifty years later, when the coast of New England was again swept by the Great Storm of November, 1898.

The foregoing remarks give a brief summary of the events recorded in Dr. Read's Diary, passages from which will now be read.

April 4, 1851. To-day there has been much excitement about the court house, concerning another fugitive slave, who was arrested last night and brought before the court on the claim of his master. The efficient police force however, prevented any outbreak. Weather warm and mild. Honey-suckle in Franklin Place leaved out; elm trees beginning to show their blossoms. The country begins to look like spring. The grass has started, and the face of all nature looks gay, as if it were just about to break forth with the smile of spring.

10. *Fast Day.* Beautiful; warm and bright. Wind soft and warm but rather high.

12. Exceedingly cold this morning. About 11, a snow squall;—enough to fill the air somewhat, but not enough to leave any trace on the ground. This morning the slave, Thomas Sims, who was arrested on the 4th, was carried on board the brig "Acorn," which sailed for Savannah. Thus has ended one of the most exciting scenes it has been the lot of Boston to witness for many years. God help him in his bondage.

16. On Monday evening last, a storm began which will be long remembered in Boston as the *Great Storm of April, 1851*. The tide, driven by the northeast wind, invaded the city. India Street in its whole length, Milk Street as far as Congress Street, Sea Street, Commercial Street, State Street as far as Broad Street, India Wharf, Long Wharf and Dock Square were covered with water, the waves making a clean breach over them. On Central and Long Wharves and in

India Street, the depth of the water was more than three feet. On India and Commercial Streets, the roll of the waves was unbroken until they dashed against the stores, filling cellars and flooding the stores in some cases to more than two feet deep. The tenants of the cellars on Broad and Ann Streets were driven from their dens, like so many rats, into the regions above ground, while tables, chairs, bedsteads and other articles of furniture floated at random. In the cellars of the Custom House Stores on Long Wharf, boats were introduced and used in picking up the floating articles. I saw a large jolly-boat, in which were eight men, moved and poled around the head of Central Wharf, and a stage which passed in front of the Custom House went over the hubs in the water.

The water passed from State Street to Broad Street, and at the corner was about six inches in depth and running with great speed. At the North End, nearly every wharf was submerged. The East Boston ferry slip was inaccessible, and passengers were obliged to get off the boats as best they could.

The Eastern Railroad Depot was about two feet under water. In short, the whole water front of the city was submerged to various depths, the greatest being more than four feet. East Boston suffered much. All the works of the railroad were under water, and in the engine house it was two feet deep. A church on the corner of Paris and Decatur Streets was blown down. At Charlestown, all the wharves were under water, and the sea made a complete breach over Chelsea and Charlestown bridges. The steeple of a church in Charlestown was blown down, killing a milkman and his horse as they were passing at the time. Many ships were much injured, and two or three sunk on the flats. Between South Boston and Boston, the bridge of the Old Colony Railroad nearly floated away, and four locomotives were run on it to keep it in place.

Comparatively little can as yet ascertained of the full extent of the storm, but it gave a good comparative view of the power of the sea in its might, and the insignificance of man in his attempt to resist its advance. In the streets

the loose lumber and casks sailing about in every direction caused much sport for the spectators, and on the railroad tracks of the Worcester Road where it crosses beneath Washington Street, there ran a mighty stream, deep and strong, stopping the cars the other side of the Tremont Street bridge, and bringing with it multitudes of fish, one of which, captured when the water had receded, I saw. It was of the kind known as lump fish, and was about nine inches long. It is comparatively a rare fish, and seldom caught except in deep waters.

Much of the railroad track on the Eastern and Old Colony Railroads and some on the Boston & Maine has been washed away.

17. More and more news, sad and disastrous. Ships ashore on the coast, buildings blown down and bridges carried away, railroads impassable, and human life sacrificed to the fury of the elements. The iron lighthouse on Minot's Ledge, about a mile off the Glades at Nantasket, has fallen before the fury of the storm, and the two assistant keepers drowned or crushed among the fragments. Mr. Bennett, the head keeper, came up to the city on Monday, by request of the Collector, Mr. Greeley, to procure a boat and apparatus. When he returned the sea was so high, that it was impossible for him to go off to the light. He awaited anxiously day by day the result. Yesterday at about half-past three in the afternoon the light was seen standing; but last night the light was not seen, and this morning about half-past four, fragments came ashore which were identified beyond a doubt as portions of the wooden parts of the structure. Among other things were some of the clothing of Mr. Bennett and the others. The amount of injury done by this accident so heart-rending, when reckoned in dollars, amounts to many thousands. But the loss of the young men, Joseph Wilson, aged about twenty years, and Joseph Antonio, a Portuguese, aged about twenty-five, is beyond reparation.

The storm extended along the whole coast, and the papers from all sections inland, throughout the Southern and Western portions of New England, are filled with details of the storm. The weather to-day has been of all sorts except fair.

It has hailed, rained and snowed. The wind still hangs in the northeast.

18. Weather the same. In the morning it snowed for an hour or so. The papers still teem with the news of the ravages of the storm. All doubts are at length at rest as to the Minot's Ledge light. This morning the rock was seen at low water, bare and naked as it was before the erection of the lighthouse. Mr. Bennett informed the editor of the *Evening Journal* that until ten o'clock on the night of Wednesday, the light was seen, and the bell attached to the building heard tolling loudly; the two brave young men were faithful to the last. At about that time a sea came along, which reached an altitude of sixty feet, and broke over the house where Mr. Bennett lived. It is supposed that this immense wave struck the upper works of the light, and lifted the whole structure bodily from its fastenings and cast it into the sea, where it must soon have been shattered and destroyed by the pounding of the waves. How awful must have been the fate of its two keepers, thus to be hurled into eternity as it were in a moment. How weak and insignificant is man when he arrays himself in opposition to the elements. All along the shore of our bay, the scene during the storm has been, and indeed now is—for as the wind still blows from the same quarter, the sea continues to run with more than ordinary violence—awfully grand and sublime. As far as the eye can extend seaward, the surface of the ocean is boiling and foaming as if old Neptune, frothing with rage was surging towards the land, furious to devour it.

The sullen roar of the waves almost stuns the beholder, while charmed with its grandeur, he lingers on the shore. Now it comes, heaving and swaying, green and dark, impelled by an irresistible force, rolled in from far beyond the view of gazers, until meeting the barriers of the shore, it vainly attempts to envelope them. See it mount the rocks, shattered and cragged; their rugged front, furrowed and roughened by the contest, throws back a stern defiance to the waves. They still approach; they meet; far up the crags the waters mount; but still the beetling rock holds on. Back from its side, the hissing waters glide, defeated, beaten,

driven to return, again to muster to the onset and again retreat. As far as the eye can reach, old Neptune is in arms and foaming for the charge: and Boreas, too, has buckled on his armor, and from his caverns, called his legions of the North.

19. To-day the wind hauled to the north, and after a strong and desperate struggle, the sun conquered and came out just long enough to make us more deeply lament his concealment again by the fog, which a change of the wind to the east about 4 P. M. brought up. The papers to-night report that the rock upon which the lighthouse stood, was seen to-day, and the iron pins, upon which the lantern was built, were seen, still fixed in the rock, broken off at heights ranging from three to six feet, and inclined considerably to the westward. The centre pile was upright and broken about six feet from the rock. The inference from this is that the force of the wave gradually forced the lighthouse from its perpendicular, until it at last yielded to a sea of extraordinary force and fell. It was no doubt immediately broken into fragments and washed into deep water. How horrible must have been the condition of the two young men as they felt themselves thus gradually sinking into eternity. Yet faithful to the last, they warned others of their danger, until engulfed in the waves, all was darkness and silence, save the ceaseless roar of the sea, playing in frantic fury over the spot, as if howling in demoniacal gladness at the havoc it had caused.

The papers are yet full of the ravages of the storm, whose details fill so many columns, and collected from such distant sources, that it is impossible to give them all here. From the extremity of Maine to the southern limit of New England arises one universal requiem of woe. Inland, as well as on the seaboard, the sound of lamentation is heard; the future historian will speak of the events of the past week as the Great Storm of 1851. God in His mercy grant that we may be spared another such visitation.

It seems to me proper to read a description in poetry of that which has just been read to you in prose.

THE LIGHTHOUSE OF MINOT'S LEDGE.

(S. C. I. Briggs in Chamber's Magazine.)

Three leagues from the shore in Boston Bay,
 On a rocky, ragged ledge
 There rises, grim and gaunt and gray,
 The Lighthouse of Minot's Ledge;
 And the great Atlantic's rolling tide
 Breaks over it, foaming high,
 As it sends a warning far and wide
 O'er sand and sea and sky.

Ere that tower was raised, in the olden days,
 Another lighthouse stood,
 Propped on the rock upon iron stays;
 And the keepers deemed it good.
 Both wanderers they from a distant strand,
 Far over the alien seas;
 A fair-haired son of the Fatherland
 And a dark-eyed Portuguese.

But there came a day when a storm befell
 That baffled human guile,
 And all day long the powers of hell
 Beat on that doomed pile.
 And all day long the folk on the beach
 Gazed on the awful sight,
 And moaned that no mortal help could reach,
 And shuddered to think of night.

Night fell; and the storm raged on apace,
 But the lamp was lighted true;
 And the winds and the waters ran their race,
 As the tide rolled thundering through,
 Ah! the shocks were hard and the strain was long,
 And the swaying stanchions broke;
 But the lamp shone on, now dim, now strong,
 For the foam rose up like smoke.

Then the great weird fog bell, struck by the sea,
 Rang out its own death knell,
 And tolled for the souls that escaped and were free,
 When their faithless dwelling fell;
 Then the lamp went out in that awful rout,
 And the bell tolled on through the night;
 One corpse was washed on the shore at morn,
 One never came to light.

Their alien names are forgotten quite
 By an English-speaking race,
 But the fame of their gallant watch that night
 Still clings to their ancient place;
 And they talk in the great strong tower on the strand,
 When the storm-wind rides on the seas,
 Of that fair-haired boy of the Fatherland
 And the dark-eyed Portuguese.

20. Snowed and rained all the morning. Not much wind. Streets filled with slush and upon the whole exceedingly disagreeable.

22. To-day for the first time in ten days the sun has shone, warm and bright. Agreeably to an announcement in the papers, a vast concourse filled Bowdoin Square eagerly awaiting the appearance of Hon. Daniel Webster, who at the time was sojourning at the Revere House. The crowd assembled in such numbers, was the subject of much congratulation, on account of the recent action of the Mayor and Aldermen who had refused the use of Faneuil Hall to a large and most respectable body of petitioners of all parties, who were desirous of meeting Mr. Webster to assure him of their respect and hear him speak upon the great and absorbing topics of the day.

This unaccountable refusal was defended on the part of the Mayor and Aldermen, on the ground of having just passed safely through a very exciting period, during the time while the slave Thomas Sims was held in custody, and until the decision to restore him to his master was finally given; and also because of having just refused the hall to certain parties, mostly abolitionists of the extreme faction, who wished to meet and discuss the constitutionality of the fugitive slave law so called; in view of this course already pursued, consistency required that they should also deny the use of the hall to the other side—that is, those, who believing in the propriety and constitutionality of that law, wished to give a mark of their regard and esteem to one, who, on all sides and by all sober and truly patriotic men, is esteemed to have done more than any other to prevent disunion and ruin among the States. Petty malice and small men.

When the refusal of the hall was made public, a burst of indignation arose universally. Even those who hold that Mr. Webster had done more than any other man to rivet the fetters of the slave, cried out "Shame! Let him be heard and clear himself if he can," and epithets, anything but flattering and complimentary, were freely and vehemently applied to the unfortunate men who had refused the use of the hall.

At this juncture the Common Council, numbering forty-eight (the Board of Mayor and Aldermen numbering nine), unanimously resolved that they viewed with regret the vote of the other body of the city government, and after a very warm eulogium upon Mr. Webster, voted that he be requested to meet a committee of that body, with such of the Mayor and Aldermen as might join, upon a date convenient to him, to receive their congratulations upon the present condition of affairs, so grateful to every true lover of his country, and also their acknowledgments for the conspicuous part he himself had performed in the alarming crisis, just passed so happily and safely. This brought the other board to their senses, and at a meeting for the purpose, they rescinded their former vote, and after stating that they yielded to no other body in their respect and veneration for Mr. Webster, invited him to address them and such of the citizens as might wish to hear him, in Faneuil Hall on a date agreeable to him. This was doing what was right. But time pressed, and agreeably to the notice in the papers, an immense concourse filled Bowdoin Square, and every window from which the orator could be seen.

At eleven o'clock Mr. Webster appeared, and was received with the most enthusiastic cheering. At length silence was restored, and Mr. Webster, in a voice broken with emotion, acknowledged in most heartfelt terms, his gratification at their kind and sympathizing reception of him. His speech was frequently interrupted by cheering, and though not long, was one which went home to his audience, every one of them. On his retiring, he was cheered with three times three, and the audience quietly dispersed. This spontaneous gathering of such a concourse must have convinced him and all others,

that whatever may be the feelings of a few partisans, led away by fanaticism and blind devotion to an idea, the mass of the people are in heart and feeling with him, and uphold him. God bless him and spare him long to advise and counsel us.

The following is Mr. Webster's speech : —

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF BOSTON : You rather take me by surprise this morning — but it is a very agreeable surprise. I am as much pleased to see your cheerful and satisfied faces as I am to see again the face of that luminary which shines out from the heavens above us ; and if, gentlemen, you are half as glad to see me as I am to meet you, there is at this moment a great quantity of happiness and good feeling in Bowdoin Square.

Gentlemen, a long and violent convulsion of the elements has passed away, and the heavens and the skies smile upon us. There is often an analogy between occurrences in the natural world and occurrences in the moral and political world, and sometimes political agitations pass away bringing after them sunshine, joy and gladness. May it be so now. I greet you as citizens of Boston, I welcome you, I offer you my heart and hand with the deepest gratitude for what you and your fathers have done for me, from the days of my early manhood, when I came from the North to throw myself among you, to partake of your fortunes, for good or for evil, to the end of my life.

I am not vain enough to suppose, fellow-citizens, that I have done any essential service to my country in my day and generation. If I have so done, however little or however much it may be, I owe it mainly to the constant, the warm, the unwavering friendship and support of the people of Boston. I am bound the way of all the earth. I shall ere long follow your fathers and my fathers to my last home. But while I live and breathe, while I have the power of language or of thought, while my heart beats or my tongue moves, I shall feel and I shall speak of Boston as the cherished object of my public, political, I may say, friendly regard.

Gentlemen, you do not expect to hear from me to-day any discourse. I come to see you and you come to see me. It is not an occasion for the discussion of any political topics. You do not expect me to detain you from your affairs when I rehearse any opinions of my own, or state the grounds of those opinions. But let me congratulate you, and let me ask you to congratulate me, that the events of the last year or two have placed us under better auspices. We see clearer, we breathe freer, we feel a new assur-

ance that our political institutions, the rich blessings and inheritance which we derive from our fathers, will endure, be perpetual, be immortal, if any institution of man on earth, can be immortal!

Yes, fellow citizens, the youngest of your children, the youngest of your grandchildren, will grow up to manhood, in the proud feeling that they are born to an inheritance of imperishable liberty in these United States of North America, and in this ancient and beloved,—I say beloved, and to be always venerated under all circumstances—beloved and venerated Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Why, fellow citizens, we need not be vain, we need not be too much self satisfied, but after all, who is there among you at this moment that would exchange his political and social condition for that which befalls the inhabitant or the resident of any other country under the wide scope of the canopy which is over us? Where would you go with satisfaction? You would stay under the institutions of your country with satisfaction; you would enjoy that political power which is so universally disseminated on popular principles, with satisfaction and gratification. For here every citizen feels he is a man. If he is one of the governed he is also one of the governors, and he has a voice in every transaction of public policy and national concern. Let others say what they will; let others commend what they please; let them like either a more royal, a more despotic, or a more democratic form of government,—for myself, and I believe I may speak for you, we are satisfied with our condition as people of the United States and citizens of Massachusetts—living under a free, popular and glorious representative government, which makes us known favorably all over the world.

Gentlemen, let us despair of nothing in behalf of our country; we see it growing in prosperity. We shall see that the returning sense of the community, the great principle of love of liberty—and we might add, and I would add, with all the emphasis that I can pour out of my heart—the love of Union, will keep us together. If I had ten thousand voices, if I could speak so as to be heard on the shores of the Pacific, if I could gather around me the whole of this vast nation, I would say fellow citizens, *union*, UNION, UNION, now and forever!

What are all these petty distinctions; what are all these cavils, and questions, and sectional quarrels. They are not the dust in the balance. They are not fit to inhabit the heart of a true American, for the heart of a true American embraces his whole country, and if it is not big enough for that he had better tear it out and throw it from his bosom.

I have said, gentleman, that the little I have done, if I have done anything for good, is mainly attributable to the support which you and your brothers and your fathers have given me here in the city of Boston. I am not ungrateful for it; as I have found you in times past I find you now, and I am sure I shall continue to find you; and let me say to you, let me entreat you this day to deliver it to your children what I say—that as Boston found me thirty years ago she finds me to-day, without variation or the shadow of change—and I shall go to my grave full of the deep gratitude which I cherish for her and her support of me in my political course thus far through life.

Gentlemen, I bid you an affectionate adieu. By the blessing of God I shall see you again, under circumstances, it may be, that will enable me to express somewhat at large my opinions upon the present state of things in this country. All this, gentlemen, is in the hands of that Providence which is over us. To Him I commend myself, I commend you, and I commend all the great interests of our own dearly beloved country. Gentlemen, farewell.

Loud cheers for Mr. Webster, the Constitution and the Union, followed the conclusion of Mr. Webster's remarks, while from the windows above and around him, bouquets in great profusion fell upon him from the hands of the fair forms who occupied them. This mark of approval on the part of his fair hearers drew from Mr. Webster the remark, which is far more true than poetic—"The Ladies, God bless them, they are all for Union."

After the speech, Mr. Webster retired to the public drawing room of the hotel and a large number of the citizens crowded around him and expressed their satisfaction at again seeing him and hearing him speak. Many who were not of the same political faith, shook him by the hand, and testified to the great services he had rendered the country. In the course of the day, he appeared in State Street, when the same reception followed him; crowds attending him.

23. The die is cast. This afternoon the news was authenticated that Charles Sumner was elected United States Senator from Massachusetts for six years from last month. This election has been accomplished by one of the most barefaced and unblushing sacrifices of principle ever made by any party. In the course of the twenty ballots, no efforts

were spared to consummate the object of the trade. Men of the Whig party were approached with offers of money to induce their vote for Sumner, and offices in the gift of the Executive were freely bestowed upon those whose votes were thought to be venal. On one or two of the ballots more votes were cast than there were names to be checked by the clerk, and upon one occasion a member was detected putting in two votes, so nicely fitted to each other and the corners folded, that it almost escaped the vigilance of the committee. Upon the twentieth ballot he had 193 votes, just enough to elect him. So Mr. Charles Sumner is Senator in the United States Senate for six years. If he has any sensibility, and is a man of honorable feelings, the price at which he has purchased his seat must sting him to the quick. But as the Frenchman said, "We shall see what we shall see."

This evening the Freesoilers held a grand pow-wow at their headquarters in the Commonwealth office, at the corner of Washington and State Streets, in "Jip's Pagoda," so called. The three upper stories were illuminated, flags were suspended across the street, and 100 rockets were let off from the top of the building. Speeches were delivered from the balcony at the eastern end of the Old State House, and a most splendid supper was given. Thus ended one of the most hardly-contested elections that has ever been held in this State. In addition to the length of the struggle, a certain degree of detected fraudulent voting and bribery, openly talked about in the newspapers, and called up by one of the members of the House itself, will render this transaction to the end of time a standing disgrace to the Legislature of Massachusetts and a monument of political infamy too great to be soon forgotten.

I would say briefly, in conclusion, that the diarist lived many years after writing the lines to which you have listened. He lived to glory in the formation of the Republican party, and in the great work it accomplished in the abolition of slavery in this country, and also to glory in the life work of Charles Sumner as one of the chief exponents of that party.

ADDITIONS

TO THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTIONS, 1901.

DONOR.	DESCRIPTION.
Barber, Mrs. Mary C.	Two military swords used in American wars.
Barnard, James M.	Photograph of an oil portrait of Chief Justice John Marshall.
Barrett, Mrs. John, Estate of.	Silver mug and two silver spoons used by her when a pupil at the Ursuline Convent, Charlestown, Mass., 1834.
Bartlett, Mrs. Sophia W.	Ames' Almanac, 1766, formerly owned by Seth Wyman, Marblehead, Mass.
Blake, Mrs. Frank D.	Two-handled watchman's rattle.
Boston, City of, by Thomas N. Hart, Mayor.	Copy of the poem "America" in the handwriting of the author, Samuel F. Smith. (A loan.)
Bowditch, Charles P., for the heirs of Na- thaniel I. Bowditch.	Two parchment deeds dated 1673 and 1680, relating to land covered later by the Green Dragon Tavern.
Brown, Benjamin F.	Minister's chair and plaster key stone of the pulpit arch of Charles Street Baptist Church, Rev. Daniel Sharp, D. D., Pastor.
Brown, Edward I.	Small oak box (carved in China) and piece of oak from the frigate "Constitution."
Chandler, Benjamin W.	Commission issued to Benjamin W. Chandler, in 1818, as sergeant in the First Regiment, First Division, Third Brigade, Massachusetts Militia.
Cleaves, Converse.	Photograph of Capt. Samuel Dewey, the hero of the decapitation of the figure head of the frigate "Constitution," in 1834.
Cotter, Percy H.	Original printed copy written by Cotton Mather, 1682.
Crosby, Stephen M.	Iron shield, bearing the seal of Boston, which was formerly on the West Street Gate of the Common.
Derry, George R.	Two lithograph portraits of Isaac B. Sawtell, "Yankee Doodle."
Downer, Mrs. Samuel, Estate of.	Oil portraits of Major Thomas Melville and wife; three-cornered cocked hat and small clothes worn by Major Melville.

DONOR.	DESCRIPTION.
Eliot, Mrs. Samuel.	Photograph of a portrait of Miss Emily Marshall, afterwards Mrs. William Otis, the most beautiful woman of her day in Boston.
Furness, Dawes E.	Photograph of a miniature of Rev. Andrew Eliot, D. D.
Gaston, Mrs. William.	Photograph of an oil portrait of Laban S. Beecher, carver of the figurehead of the frigate "Constitution."
Gay, Frederick L.	Steel engravings of Rev. Henry Caner, A. M., Pres. John Adams, and Sir William Pepperell, Bart.; reprints of the Pelham Club.
Gilbert, Shepard D.	Lithograph view of Boston, about 1830; Paris, no date; hand colored lithograph view of Boston, entitled "Vue de Boston vers le Cale du Port;" no date.
Glover, Joseph B.	Colored lithograph view of the encampment of the N. E. Guards at Round Hill, Northampton, Mass., July 11, 1840.
Greenlaw, Mrs. William P.	Photogravure of an oil portrait of John Ward Dean.
Guild, Curtis.	Document relating to the town of Boston, signed by William Cooper, town clerk, 1780.
Hewes, Horace G.	Piece of tan bark from the site of an ancient tannery in Post Office Sq.; found when the excavation for the Delta Building was made.
Hicks, Mrs. H. B.	Pocket-book marked Anthony Stoddard, Boston, 1739.
Hutchinson, Allen.	Sugar bowl formerly owned by Gov. Thomas Hutchinson.
Iconographic Society.	Etching of the Hancock House.
Jones, William P.	Belt clasp of the A. and H. A. Co., worn in 1860 at the reception to the Prince of Wales, now Edward VII.
Lamson, Daniel S.	Miscellaneous collection of newspapers; "Columbian Centinel," and others.
Lamson, Frederick.	Silver-plated salver formerly used in the Tremont House.
Longfellow, Miss Alice M.	Two wood-cut illustrations of the "Feather Store."
Low, John G.	Copper bill-head plate of the Cornhill Coffee House, Charles M. Taft, proprietor. 184-.
Newell, Miss Ann E.	Secretary formerly owned by Gov. John Hancock.
New-England Historic Genealogical Society.	Steel portrait of Rev. Edward G. Porter.
Norcross, Mrs. Otis.	Lithograph of a Ladies' Fair for the Poor; Music Hall, March 8, 1857.
Orne, Joel S.	Commission as ensign, issued to Nathaniel Bassam, Sept. 6, 1692; signed by Sir William Phipps, Governor.

DONOR.	DESCRIPTION.
Parker Charles Hamilton, Estate of.	Steel engraving, entitled "Franklin before the Lords in Council at Whitehall Chapel, London, 1774."
Parsons, George B.	Two pieces of Continental paper money.
Prescott, Walter C.	Steel-engraved notification of a Masonic meeting at the British Coffee House, King St., October 5, 1764. (A loan.)
Purchased.	Photograph of State St., showing mourning decorations for the late President McKinley, September 19, 1901; photograph of the Liberty Bell, in Independence Hall, Philadelphia.
Read, Robert M.	Oil portrait of Daniel Webster by Lawson. (A loan.)
Richardson, Albert L.	Commemorative bronze medal of the centennial of Mt. Lebanon Lodge, A. F. and A. M., 1901.
Sherman, James H.	Collection of ancient documents comprising five agreements and one will.
Sleeper, Charles F.	Letter written by Rev. Thomas Barnard, Jr., of Salem, Mass., August 10, 1775, describing the battle of Bunker Hill, etc.
Smith, Warren Hopkinson.	Pew number and gallery sign, painted on tin; from the Brattle Street Church.
Stodder, G. F.	Collection of political ballots, 1876.
Turner, Alfred T.	Bill of fare at the opening of the Tremont House, October 26, 1829; collection of menus.
Warren, J. Collins.	Photograph of an original copy of Burgess' map of Boston; photograph of sword and scabbard carried by Gen. Joseph Warren at Bunker Hill.
Welch, William L.	Two checks of the Massachusetts Bank, January 8, 1811.
Woods, Henry E.	Cane of bent pine, bearing a carved head of President William Henry Harrison, carried in the Harrison-Tyler campaign procession in Boston, in 1840, by Elijah Thayer.

ADDITIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY, 1901.

DONORS.	VOLS.	PAM- PHLETS.
Adams, Charles Francis	4	2
American Historical Association	2	
Amory, Frederick	1	
Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co.	1	4
Appleton, Nathan	1	1
Bolton, Charles K.	1	
Boston Cemetery Department	1	
Boston Rapid Transit Commission	1	
Boston Record Commissioners	1	
Boston Street Commissioners	1	
Brigham, Mrs. Dora T.	1	
Brown, Francis H.		15
Cambridge, Mass., City Clerk of	1	
Candage, Rufus G. F.	1	1
Clark, Benjamin C.	2	
Crandon, Edwin S.	1	
Crocker, George G.		1
Crocker, George U.	1	
Cunningham, Henry W.		1
Dedham, Mass., Historical Society		3
Duane, Charles W.		1
Edison Electric Illuminating Co., Boston		1
Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.		8
Folsom, Albert A.	60	7
Guild, Curtis	1	
Hart, Thomas N., Mayor of Boston	2	
Hassam, John T.	1	
Hecht, Jacob H.	1	
Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio		1
Houghton, Mifflin & Co.	1	
Hudson, John E., Estate of	6	
Insurance Library Association, Boston		1
Knapp, George B.	1	
Lane, Lucius	1	
Lawrence, Mass., Public Library		1
Leighton, Mrs. John W.	25	
Lexington, Mass., Historical Society		1

DONORS.	VOLS.	PAM- PHLETS.
Lynn, Mass., Historical Society		I
Manchester, N. H., Historical Association		I
Massachusetts Medical Society	3	
Massachusetts, Secretary of State of	I	
Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution	I	
Medford, Mass., Historical Society		16
Mitchell, Thomas F.	4	
Morse, L. Foster	I	
Munroe, James P.	2	
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston		I
New England Historic-Genealogical Society		4
New England Magazine, Publishers of	2	12
New England Society in the City of New York		I
Newhall, Charles L.	I	
Newbury Library, Chicago, Ill.		I
Noble, John	I	
Old Suffolk Chapter, S. A. R., Chelsea, Mass.	I	
O'Malley, Thomas F.		I
Parker, Charles Hamilton, Estate of	I	
Peabody Institute, Danvers, Mass.		I
Pocumtuck Valley Association, Deerfield, Mass.		I
Providence Athenaeum, Providence, R. I.		I
Purchased by the Bostonian Society	19	
Reed, George B.	I	
Richardson, Albert L.	I	
Salem, Mass., Public Library		I
Sherman, James H.	3	I
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.	3	
Society of Colonial Wars in Massachusetts	I	
Syracuse, N. Y., Public Library		I
Texas Historical Society		2
United States Commissioners of Education	I	
United States War Department	I	
Ware, Horace E.		I
Watkins, Walter K.		I
Wilson, W. Power	12	
Woburn, Mass., Public Library		I
Yale University		3
	180	102

DR. CHARLES F. READ, *Treasurer*, in account with

1901.

Jan. 1.	To Cash on hand	\$23 69
Dec. 31.	520 assessments	2,600 00
	Sale of publications	163 54
	Amount transferred from Invested Fund	1,000 00
	Interest	6 42

\$3,793 65

CHARLES F. READ, *Treasurer*, in account with

1901.

Jan. 1.	To Cash on hand	\$439 59
Sept. 6.	Balance of Sawyer Legacy	153 53
Dec. 31.	Life Membership Fees	2,170 00
	Interest	1,092 30

\$3,855 42

The undersigned, Committee of the Bostonian Society, have examined the Treasurer's Account, accounts for the year 1901, and the vouchers therewith presented, and hereby certify to the correctness of the same. They have also examined the Securities of the Society, and find them correct, according to the Treasurer's Statement.

CURTIS GUILD,
BENJ. C. CLARK,
LEVI L. WILLCUTT,

BOSTON, Dec. 31, 1901.

Of the Finance Committee.

the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, CURRENT FUND.

CR.

1901.

Dec. 31.	By Salaries	\$2,371 25
	Rent, City of Boston	100 00
	Insurance	67 95
	Expenses of the Committee on the Rooms, for the care of the rooms, framing and supplies	151 74
	Expenses of the Committee on the Library, for books and binding	42 97
	Expenses of the Committee on Member- ship, for circular letters and postage	195 13
	Expenses of the Committee on Publica- tions, on acct. of the Colburn Collection	190 00
	Expenses for Annual Proceedings and miscellaneous	291 50
	Engravings and color blocks for frontis- piece for Annual Proceedings	56 10
	Postage	125 50
	Miscellaneous	199 00
	Balance to new account	2 51
		\$3,793 65

the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, INVESTED FUND.

1901.

Dec. 31.	By Amount transferred to Current Fund	\$1,000 00
	Balance in N. E. Trust Co.	2,855 42

 \$3,855 42

The Funds of the Society are invested in the following securities,
taken at par:

City of Boston, 4 and 5% Bonds	\$11,000 00
City of Providence, 3½% "	2,000 00
City of Cleveland, 5% "	8,000 00
City of Dayton, 5% "	2,000 00
State of Mass., 3½% "	3,000 00
Am. Telephone and Telegraph Co., 4% Bonds	1,000 00
On deposit N. E. Trust Co.	2,855 42

 \$29,855 42

E. and O. E.

CHARLES F. READ, *Treasurer.*

OFFICERS
OF THE
BOSTONIAN SOCIETY
SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

President.

CURTIS GUILD, 1881 —

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CURTIS GUILD . . . 1881 —	*WILLIAM H. WHITMORE 1883-1886
	LEVI L. WILLCUTT . . 1894 —

* Deceased.

† The offices of Clerk and Treasurer are held by one person.

OFFICERS FOR 1902.

President

CURTIS GUILD

Clerk and Treasurer

CHARLES F. READ

P. O. address, Old State House

Directors

CURTIS GUILD	LEVI L. WILLCUTT
JOSHUA P. BODFISH	DAVID H. COOLIDGE
BENJAMIN C. CLARK	ALBERT A. FOLSOM
JAMES F. HUNNEWELL	WILLIAM H. LINCOLN

WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN

Committee on Finance

CURTIS GUILD	BENJAMIN C. CLARK
LEVI L. WILLCUTT	

Committee on Rooms

LEVI L. WILLCUTT	FRANCIS H. MANNING
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DAVID H. COOLIDGE	THE PRESIDENT and CLERK

ex-officiis

Committee on the Library

JAMES L. WHITNEY	WILLIAM HOWELL REED
FRANCIS H. BROWN	WALTER K. WATKINS
ALBERT A. FOLSOM	THE CLERK

Committee on Papers

ZACHARY T. HOLLINGSWORTH	WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN
EDWIN D. MEAD	THE CLERK

Committee on Publications

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RUFUS G. F. CANDAGE	EDWARD B. REYNOLDS
THE CLERK	

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ALBERT A. FOLSOM	WILLIAM T. EUSTIS
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*Chamberlain, Mellen

Matthews, Nathan, Jr.
*O'Brien, Hugh

*Smith, Samuel Francis

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Abbot, Francis Ellingwood
*Abbott, Marshall Kittredge
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*Allen, James Woodward
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*Ames, Frederick Lothrop
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Appleton, Nathan
Appleton, William Sumner
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*Ballister, Miss Minetta Josephine
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Barron, Clarence Walker
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Barry, John Lincoln, Jr.
Bartlett, Francis
Beal, James Henry
Beal, William Fields
Beatty, Franklin Thomason
Beebe, James Arthur
*Benson, George Wiggin

* Deceased.

Bigelow, Albert Smith
 *Bigelow, George Brooks
 Bigelow, Joseph Smith
 Bigelow, William Sturgis
 Black, George Nixon
 Blake, Clarence John
 Blake, Francis
 *Blake, Mrs. Sarah Putnam
 *Blake, Stanton
 Blake, William Payne
 *Blanchard, Samuel Stillman
 Blaney, Dwight
 Bodfish, Joshua Peter
 Bowditch, Alfred
 Bowditch, Ernest William
 Bradford, Martin Luther
 Bradford, William Bowes
 *Bradlee, Caleb Davis
 Bradlee, Frederick Josiah
 Bradlee, Frederick Wainwright
 *Bradlee, Josiah Putnam
 Bradley, Jerry Payson
 Brayley, Arthur Wellington
 Bremer, John Lewis
 Bremer, Samuel Parker
 Brewer, William Dade
 Briggs, Lloyd Vernon
 Brooks, John Henry
 Brooks, Lawrence
 Brooks, Peter Chardon
 Brooks, Shepherd
 Brown, George Washington
 Brown, John Coffin Jones
 *Browne, Charles Allen
 *Browne, Edward Ingersoll
 *Browne, William Andrews
 Burbank, Alonzo Norman
 Burnham, John Appleton
 Burr, Miss Annie Lane
 Burrage, Albert Cameron
 *Burrage, William Clarence
 Cabot, Arthur Tracy
 Candage, Mrs. Ella Marie
 Candage, Rufus George Frederick
 Candler, John Wilson
 *Carpenter, George Oliver

Carpenter, George Oliver
 Carpenter, Mrs. Maria Josephine
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 Carruth, Charles Theodore
 Center, Joseph Hudson
 Chandler, Cleveland Angier
 *Chapin, Nahum
 Chase, Caleb
 Chase, George Bigelow
 Chase, Sidney
 Chase, Stephen
 *Chase, Theodore
 Cheney, Mrs. Emmeline
 Child, Dudley Richards
 Church, Herbert Bleloch
 Clapp, Mrs. Caroline Dennie
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 Clark, John Spencer
 Clark, Miss Nancy Joy
 Clark, Nathan Freeman
 *Clarke, Mrs. Alice de Vermandois
 Clay, Thomas Hart
 Clementson, Sidney
 Cleveland, Mrs. Corinne Maud
 *Codman, John, 2nd
 Codman, Ogden, Jr.
 Coffin, Frederick Seymour
 *Colburn, Jeremiah
 Collamore, Miss Helen
 Converse, Elisha Slade
 Coolidge, Algernon, Jr.
 Coolidge, David Hill
 Coolidge, Mrs. Helen Whittington
 Coolidge, Joseph Randolph
 Coolidge, Thomas Jefferson, Jr.
 Corbett, Alexander, Jr.
 Cory, Charles Barney
 Cotting, Charles Edward
 Crandon, Edwin Sanford
 Crocker, George Glover
 Crocker, Mrs. Sarah Haskell
 *Crosby, Charles Augustus Wilkins
 *Crowninshield, Benjamin William
 Cummings, Thomas Cahill
 Cunningham, Henry Winchester
 Curtis, Caleb Agry

Curtis, Charles Pelham
 Curtis, Mrs. Eliza Fox
 Curtis, Mrs. Harriot
 Curtis, Henry Pelham
 Curtiss, Frederick Haines
 *Cutter, Abram Edmands
 *Cutter, Benjamin French
 Cutter, Watson Grant
 Daniell, Moses Grant
 Davis, Ephraim Collins
 Davis, George Henry
 Davis, James Clarke
 *Davis, Joseph Alba
 Davis, Mrs. Mary Cheney
 Davis, William Henry
 *Day, William Francis
 *Dean, Benjamin
 *Dean, John Ward
 *Dean, Luni Albertus
 *Deblois, Stephen Grant
 *Denny, Daniel
 *Dewing, Benjamin Hill
 Dexter, Morton
 Dexter, William Sohier
 *Dill, Thomas Bradford
 Dillaway, William Edward Lowell
 Dodd, George Davis
 *Dorr, Francis Oliver
 Dorr, George Bucknam
 Draper, Eben Sumner
 Dupee, Henry Dorr
 *Dupee, James Alexander
 *Dwight, Edmund
 Dyer, Mrs. Julia Knowlton
 Eaton, Albert
 *Eaton, Walter David
 Edes, Henry Herbert
 Eliot, Christopher Rhodes
 *Eliot, Samuel
 Emerson, George Roberts
 *Emery, Francis Faulkner
 Estabrook, Arthur Frederick
 Estabrook, Frederick
 Estes, Dana
 Fabyan, George Francis
 Farnsworth, Edward Miller

Farnsworth, William
 Farrington, Charles Frederick
 Farwell, John Whittemore
 *Fay, Joseph Story
 Fay, Joseph Story, Jr.
 Fay, Sigourney Webster
 Fearing, Andrew Coatesworth, Jr.
 *Fenno, John Brooks
 Fenno, Lawrence Carteret
 *Ferris, Mortimer Catlin
 Fiske, Andrew
 Fiske, Mrs. Charlotte Morse
 Fiske, Miss Elizabeth Stanley
 Fitz, Mrs. Henrietta Goddard
 Fitz, Reginald Heber
 Fitzgerald, William Francis
 *Fogg, John Samuel Hill
 Folsom, Mrs. Julia Elizabeth
 *Ford, Daniel Sharp
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 Foster, Miss Harriet Wood
 *Foster, John
 Foster, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth
 Fowler, Mrs. Laura Wentworth
 Fowler, William Plumer
 French, Miss Caroline Louisa Williams
 French, Mrs. Frances Maria
 *French, Frederick William
 *French, Jonathan
 Fuller, Charles Emerson
 *Fuller, Henry Holton
 Galloupe, Charles William
 Galloupe, Mrs. Sarah Augusta
 *Gardner, John Lowell
 Gay, Ernest Lewis
 George, Elijah
 Gilbert, Shepard Devereux
 *Gill, James Seel
 Glasier, Alfred Adolphus
 Goddard, Miss Julia
 Goodhue, Francis Abbot
 *Gould, Benjamin Apthorp
 Gray, Reginald
 Gray, Russell
 Green, Charles Montraville

* Deceased.

Green, Samuel Abbott
 Grew, Henry Sturgis
 Griggs, John Hammond
 Grozier, Edwin Atkins
 Guild, Courtenay
 Guild, Curtis
 Guild, Curtis, Jr.
 *Guild, Mrs. Sarah Crocker
 Guild, Miss Sarah Louisa
 *Haigh, John
 Hall, Thomas Bartlett
 Hammond, Mrs. Ellen Sarah Sophia
 Hammond, Gardiner Greene
 Hammond, George Warren
 *Hancock, Franklin
 *Hapgood, Warren
 Hart, Thomas Norton
 *Hart, William Tennant
 *Hartt, John F
 *Haskell, William Andrew
 Hassam, John Tyler
 Hastings, Henry
 Haven, Franklin
 *Haynes, James Gilson
 Haynes, John Cummings
 *Hayward, George
 Hayward, James Warren
 Head, Charles
 Hecht, Jacob Hirsch
 Hemenway, Alfred
 Hemenway, Augustus
 Henshaw, Samuel
 Higginson, Mrs. Ida Agassiz
 *Hill, Hamilton Andrews
 Hill, Henry Eveleth
 Hill, James Edward Radford
 Hill, Warren May
 Hill, William Henry
 Hoitt, Alfred Demeritt
 Holden, Joshua Bennett
 Hollingsworth, Amor Leander
 *Hollingsworth, Sumner
 Hollingsworth, Zachary Taylor
 Holmes, Edward Jackson
 *Homans, Charles Dudley
 *Homans, George Henry

Homans, John, 2nd
 Hooper, Mrs. Alice Perkins
 Hooper, Mrs. Mary Davis Beal
 Hooper, Robert Chamblet
 Hooper, William
 Hornblower, Henry
 *Horsford, Eben Norton
 Houghton, Clement Stevens
 Houghton, Miss Elizabeth Good-
 ridge
 *Hovey, Henry Stone
 Howe, Elmer Parker
 Hubbard, Charles Wells
 Hunnewell, James Frothingham
 Hunnewell, James Melville
 Iasigi, Mrs. Amy Gore
 Jackson, Mrs. Mary Stuart
 Jackson, William
 James, Arthur Holmes
 James, George Abbot
 Jeffries, Benjamin Joy
 Jenks, Henry Fitch
 Jenney, Bernard
 Jenney, William Thacher
 Johnson, Arthur Stoddard
 *Jones, Daniel Wayland
 Jones, Jerome
 Joy, Franklin Lawrence
 Keith, Benjamin Franklin
 Kellen, William Vail
 Kelly, Fitzroy
 Kennard, Martin Parry
 Kennedy, George Golding
 Kidder, Nathaniel Thayer
 Kimball, Miss Augusta Caroline
 Kimball, Mrs. Clara Bertram
 Kimball, David Pulsifer
 Kimball, Lemuel Cushing
 *Kimball, Mrs. Susan Tillinghast
 *Kuhn, Hamilton
 Ladd, Nathaniel Watson
 Lamb, George
 Lamb, Henry Whitney
 *Lambert, Thomas Ricker
 *Lane, Jonathan Abbott
 Lawrence, Amory Appleton

*Lawrence, Amos Adams
 Lawrence, Charles Richard
 Lawrence, Samuel Crocker
 Lawson, Thomas William
 Lee, William Henry
 Leonard, Amos Morse
 Leonard, George Henry
 Lewis, Edwin James
 *Lincoln, Beza
 *Little, George Washington
 Little, James Lovell
 Little, John Mason
 *Lockwood, Philip Case
 Lodge, Henry Cabot
 Longfellow, Alexander Wadsworth
 Longley, James
 Longley, Mrs. Julia Robinson
 Loring, Augustus Peabody
 *Loring, Caleb William
 Loring, William Caleb
 *Lothrop, Daniel
 Lothrop, Thornton Kirkland
 Loud, Charles Elliot
 Loud, Joseph Prince
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 Low, John
 Lowell, Francis Cabot
 Lowell, Miss Lucy
 Lowell, Mrs. Mary Ellen
 Lowell, Miss Rebecca Russell
 Lucas, Edmund George
 Luke, Arthur Fuller
 Lyman, Arthur Theodore
 *Lyon, Henry
 MacDonald, Edward
 *Mack, Thomas
 Macleod, William Alexander
 Mann, Arthur Elisha
 Mann, George Sumner
 Manning, Francis Henry
 Marsh, Mrs. Julia Maria
 *Marshall, James Fowle Baldwin
 Marvin, William Theophilus Rogers
 Matthews, Albert
 May, Frederick Goddard
 May, Frederick Warren Goddard

Mayo, Miss Amy Louisa
 Mead, Mrs. Anna Maria
 Melville, Henry Hulmes
 Merriam, Frank
 Merriam, Olin Lane
 Merrill, Mrs. Amelia Grigg
 Minns, Thomas
 Minot, Joseph Grafton
 *Minot, William
 Mixter, Miss Madeleine Curtis
 Moore, Frederic Henry
 *Moore, George Henry
 *Moore, Miss Mary Eliza
 Moriarty, George Andrews, Jr.
 Morse, George Henry
 Morse, Lemuel Foster
 Morss, Charles Anthony
 *Moseley, Alexander
 Murphy, James Smiley
 Newman, Miss Harriet Hancock
 Nichols, Arthur Howard
 Norcross, Grenville Howland
 Norman, Mrs. Louisa Palfrey
 Norwell, Henry
 Noyes, James Atkins
 Olmstead, Frederick Law
 *Page, Mrs. Susan Haskell
 *Paige, John Calvin
 Paine, James Leonard
 Paine, Mrs. Mary Woolson
 Paine, William Alfred
 *Palfrey, Francis Winthrop
 Palfrey, John Carver
 Parker, Charles Wallingford
 Parker, Herman
 Parker, Mason Good
 *Parker, Miss Sarah
 *Parkman, Francis
 Parlin, Albert Norton
 Parsons, Arthur Jeffry
 Payne, James Henry
 Peabody, Charles Breckinridge
 Peabody, Charles Livingston
 Peabody, John Endicott
 Peabody, Philip Glendower
 Peirce, Silas

*Perkins, Augustus Thorndike
 *Perkins, Mrs. Catherine Page
 *Perkins, William
 *Perry, Charles French
 Perry, Edward Hale
 Pfaff, Charles
 Pfaff, Mrs. Hannah Adams
 *Pfaff, Jacob
 Phillips, Mrs. Anna Tucker
 *Pierce, Henry Lillie
 *Pierce, Nathaniel Willard
 Piper, William Taggard
 Playfair, Edith, Lady
 Poole, Lucius
 *Porter, Edward Griffin
 Potter, Henry Staples
 Prager, Philip
 Prager, Mrs. Rachel
 Prang, Mrs. Mary Dana
 Pratt, Laban
 Prendergast, James Maurice
 Prescott, Alfred Usher
 Prescott, Walter Conway
 Preston, George Marshall
 Pulsifer, William Henry
 *Putnam, Mrs. Mary Lowell
 Putnam, William Edward
 Quincy, Charles Frederic
 Quincy, George Gilbert
 *Quincy, George Henry
 Quincy, Mrs. Mary Adams
 Quincy, Mrs. Mary Caroline
 *Quincy, Samuel Miller
 *Radclyffe, Herbert
 Ratschesky, Abraham Captain
 Read, Mrs. Lucy Richmond
 Reed, Mrs. Grace Evelyn
 Reed, Henry Ransom
 Reed, James
 Reed, John Sampson
 Reed, William Howell
 Rhodes, James Ford
 Rice, Edward David
 Richards, Francis Henry
 Richards, Henry Capen
 Richardson, Albert Lewis

Richardson, Benjamin Heber
 Richardson, Edward Bridge
 Richardson, Edward Cyrenius
 Richardson, Spencer Welles
 Richardson, William Lambert
 Riley, James Madison
 Ripley, George
 Rivers, Miss Mary
 Robinson, Edward
 *Ropes, John Codman
 *Ross, Alphonso
 Rotch, William
 Russell, Joseph Ballister
 Russell, Mrs. Margaret Pelham
 *Russell, Samuel Hammond
 Rust, Nathaniel Johnson
 Rutan, Charles Hercules
 Saltonstall, Richard Middlecott
 Sampson, Charles Edward
 Sampson, Edwin Holbrook
 Sargent, Miss Louisa Lee
 Sawyer, Henry Nathan
 Sears, Henry Francis
 Sears, Horace Scudder
 Sears, Joshua Montgomery
 Sears, Mrs. Mary Crowninshield
 Seaver, William James
 Sewall, Atherton
 Shattuck, Frederick Cheyne
 Shaw, Mrs. Cora Lyman
 Shaw, Henry Lyman
 Shaw, Henry Southworth
 Shaw, Henry Southworth, Jr.
 Shillaber, William Green
 *Shimmin, Charles Franklin
 Shuman, Alexander
 Sigourney, Henry
 Skinner, Francis
 Skinner, Francis, Jr.
 Slafter, Edmund Farwell
 Slater, Andrew Chapin
 *Slocum, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth
 *Slocum, William Henry
 Smith, Joseph Warren
 Sohler, Miss Elizabeth Putnam
 Sortwell, Alvin Foye

Sprague, Francis Peleg
 Sprague, Phineas Warren
 Squire, Frank Orvis
 *Stafford, George Lewis
 Stanwood, James Rindge
 Stearns, Frank Waterman
 Stearns, Richard Hall
 Steinert, Alexander
 Stetson, Amos William
 Stetson, John Alpheus
 Stevens, Oliver
 Stone, Charles Wellington
 Storey, Joseph Charles
 Storey, Mrs. Mary Ascension
 Stowell, Edmund Channing
 *Stowell, John
 Stratton, Solomon Piper
 *Sturgis, Russell
 *Sumner, Alfred Henry
 Suter, Hales Wallace
 Swan, William Willard
 *Sweetser, Mrs. Anne Maria
 Sweetser, Isaac Homer
 Swift, Henry Walton
 Taft, Edward Augustine
 Taggard, Henry
 Talbot, Miss Marion
 Taylor, Charles Henry
 Taylor, Charles Henry, Jr.
 Taylor, William Osgood
 *Thacher, Henry Charles
 Thayer, Charles Irving
 *Thayer, David
 Thayer, Eugene Van Rensselaer
 Thayer, Frank Bartlett
 Thayer, John Elliot
 *Thorndike, George Quincy
 *Thornton, Charles Cutts Gookin
 Tileston, James Clarke
 Tinkham, George Henry
 Todd, Thomas
 *Tompkins, Arthur Gordon
 Tompkins, Eugene
 Tompkins, Mrs. Frances Henrietta
 Viles
 Tucker, Alanson

Tucker, George Fox
 *Tucker, James Crehore
 Tucker, Lawrence
 Tufts, Mrs. Susan Eliza
 Turner, Alfred Rogers
 Turner, Mrs. Cora Leslie
 Turner, Edward
 *Turner, Job Abiel
 Tyler, Charles Hitchcock
 Tyler, Edward Royall
 *Upham, George Phinehas
 Upton, George Bruce
 Vose, James Whiting
 Wadsworth, Alexander Fairfield
 *Walker, Francis Amasa
 Walker, Grant
 Wallace, Cranmore Nesmith
 Ward, Francis Jackson
 Ware, Miss Mary Lee
 Warren, Edward Ross
 Warren, John Collins
 Warren, Samuel Dennis
 *Warren, Mrs. Susan Cornelia
 *Warren, William Wilkins
 *Waters, Edwin Forbes
 Watkins, Walter Kendall
 *Webster, John Haskell
 Welch, Francis Clarke
 Weld, Daniel
 Weld, John Davis
 *Weld, Otis Everett
 *Wentworth, Alonzo Bond
 Wesson, James Leonard
 Weston, Mrs. Frances Erving
 Wheeler, Horace Leslie
 Wheelwright, Andrew Cunningham
 *Wheelwright, Edward
 Wheelwright, Mrs. Isaphene Moore
 *Wheelwright, Josiah
 *Wheildon, William Wilder
 Whipple, Joseph Reed
 *White, Charles Tallman
 White, George Robert
 *White, John Gardner
 White, Mrs. Sarah Brackett
 *White, Miss Susan Jackson

Whitman, William
 Whitmore, Charles John
 *Whitmore, Charles Octavius
 Whitney, Mrs. Caroline Abbe
 *Whitney, Henry Austin
 Whitney, James Lyman
 Whittington, Hiram
 *Wigglesworth, Edward
 Wigglesworth, George
 Willcomb, Mrs. Martha Stearns
 Willcutt, Francis Henry
 Willcutt, Levi Lincoln
 Willcutt, Levi Lincoln, Jr.
 Willcutt, Mrs. Mary Ann Phillips
 Willcutt, Miss Sarah Edith
 Williams, Benjamin Bangs
 *Williams, Edward Henry
 *Williams, Henry Willard
 Williams, John Davis
 Williams, Miss Louisa Harding

Williams, Ralph Blake
 Williams, Samuel Stevens Coffin
 Winchester, Daniel Low
 Winchester, Thomas Bradlee
 Winslow, William Copley
 Winsor, Robert
 Winthrop, Robert Charles, Jr.
 Winthrop, Robert Mason
 Wise, John Perry
 Woodbury, John Page
 *Woodman, Cyrus
 *Woods, Henry
 *Woolley, William
 Woolson, Mrs. Annie Williston
 Woolson, Miss Eda Adams
 Woolson, James Adams
 Wright, Charles Francis
 Wright, Miss Esther Fidelia
 Wright, William James
 *Young, George

* Deceased.

ANNUAL MEMBERS.

Adams, Alexander C.
Ainsley, John Robert
Alcott, John Sewall Pratt
Alden, George Adelbert
Alexander, Ebenezer
Allen, Mrs. Adeline Amanda
Allen, Mrs. Caroline Balch
Allen, Crawford Carter
Allen, Frank Dewey
Allen, Frederick Baylies
Allen, Horace Gwynne
Allen, William Henry
Allen, William Lothrop
Allen, Willis Boyd
Alley, Arthur Humphrys
Ames, Oliver
Amory, William
Anderson, Luther Stetson
Andrews, Edward Reynolds
Appleton, John Henry
Armstrong, George Ernest
Atkins, Edwin Farnsworth
Atkinson, Charles Follen
Atkinson, George
Austin, Charles Lewis
Avery, Charles French
Bacon, Edwin Munroe
Badger, Oliver Hubbard
Bailey, Charles Howard
Bailey, Mrs. Elizabeth Bellamy
Bailey, Hollis Russell
Baird, John Caldwell
Baldwin, William Henry
Bancroft, Joseph Howland
Barbour, Edmund Dana

Bartlett, Nelson Slater
Batcheller, Robert
Bates, Richard Whiteman
Batt, Charles Richard
Baylies, Walter Cabot
Beal, Boylston Adams
Beales, John Whitney, Jr.
Bean, Henry Sumner
Benton, Josiah Henry, Jr.
Binder, William
Blake, Joshua
Blanchard, Walter Everett
Bliss, James Frederick
Blodgett, William
Boles, Frank Walter
*Bolles, Michael Shepard
Bolles, Richard Fairfax
Bond, Henry Frederic
Bouvé, Charles Osborn
Bowditch, Charles Pickering
Bowen, Henry James
Bradlee, John Tisdale
Brewer, Edward May
Brewster, Frank
Briggs, Oliver Leonard
Brooks, Lyman Loring
Brown, Francis Henry
Brown, George Barnard
Brown, Harold Haskell
Brown, Samuel Newell
Bunker, Marston Bradlee
Burgess, Mrs. Jerusha Arey
Burnett, Robert Manton
Burr, Isaac Tucker
Bush, John Standish Foster

* Deceased.

Cabot, James Elliot
 Cahill, Thomas
 Capen, Samuel Billings
 Carpenter, Frederick Banker
 Carr, Samuel
 Carter, Fred Louis
 Caryl, Miss Harriet Elizabeth
 Chadwick, George Whitefield
 Chandler, Horace Parker
 Chapin, Henry Bainbridge
 Chase, Walter Greenough
 Cheney, Mrs. Elizabeth Stickney
 Choate, Seth Adams
 Clapp, Mrs. Vanlora Joann
 Clark, Albe Cady
 Clark, Arthur Tirrell
 Clark, Benjamin Cutler
 Clark, Benjamin Preston
 Clark, Charles Storey
 Clark, Edmund Sanford
 Clark, Ellery Harding
 Clark, Frederic Simmons
 Clark, John Moorhead
 Clarke, Frederick Wilcox
 Clough, Micajah Pratt
 Clough, Samuel Chester
 Cobb, John Candler
 Cochrane, Alexander
 Codman, Edward Wainwright
 Codman, Mrs. Henrietta Gray
 Codman, William Coombs
 Coe, Henry Francis
 Coffin, Charles Albert
 Cole, Enoch Edward
 Coolidge, Mrs. Alice Brackett
 Coolidge, Francis Lowell
 Coolidge, Harold Jefferson
 Coolidge, John Templeman
 Cordis, Mrs. Adelaide Elizabeth
 Cotting, Charles Uriah
 Covell, Alphonso Smith
 Cox, Cornelius Frederick
 Cox, Edwin Birchard
 Cox, William Emerson
 Crane, Joshua
 *Crane, Mrs. Sibylla Bailey

Crane, Winthrop Murray
 Crocker, George Uriel
 Crosby, Mrs. Medora Robbins
 Crosby, Samuel Trevett
 Crosby, Stephen Moody
 Cumings, Charles Bradley
 Cummings, Charles Amos
 Currant, John Francis
 Cushing, Arthur Percy
 Damrell, John Stanhope
 *Danforth, James Hutchins
 *Daniels, John Henry
 Dean, Charles Augustus
 Dennison, Charles Sumner
 Dennison, Henry Beals
 Dexter, George Blake
 Dexter, Gordon
 Dickinson, Marquis Fayette, Jr.
 Dillaway, Charles Henry
 Dodd, Henry Ware
 Dodd, Horace
 Dolliver, Watson Shields
 Dowse, Charles Francis
 Driver, William Raymond
 Drummond, James Frederick
 Dunn, Edward Howard
 Dwight, Henry Hyde
 Eaton, Charles Lynd
 Eaton, Edward Boylston
 Eaton, William Storer
 Eddy, Otis
 Edmands, Amos Lawrence
 Eldredge, Miss Elizabeth Emelyn
 Eldredge, Mrs. Ellen Sophia
 Eldredge, Miss Theodora Maria
 Elliot, Mrs. Emily Marshall
 Ellis, Augustus Hobart
 Emery, Daniel Sullivan
 Emmes, Samuel
 Endicott, Henry
 Endicott, William
 Eustis, William Tracy
 Fairbanks, Charles Francis
 Fay, Temple Rivera
 Ferris, Alexander Marsh
 Fiske, John Minot

Flanders, Mrs. Helen Burgess
 Flint, David Boardman
 Folsom, Albert Alonzo
 Ford, Worthington Chauncey
 Foster, Charles Henry Wheelwright
 Foster, Francis Apthorp
 French, Hollis
 French, Mrs. Lucretia Gore
 French, William Abram
 Frothingham, Edward
 Fry, Charles
 Furness, Dawes Eliot
 Gallagher, Charles Theodore
 Gardiner, Robert Hallowell
 Gardner, George Augustus
 Gaston, Mrs. Louisa Beecher
 Gaston, William Alexander
 Gay, Eben Howard
 Gay, Edwin Whitney
 Gay, Frederick Lewis
 Gay, Warren Fisher
 Ginn, Edwin
 Gleason, Daniel Angell
 Glover, Joseph Beal
 Goddard, George Augustus
 *Goldthwait, Joel
 Gookin, Charles Bailey
 Gorham, James Lane
 Goss, Elbridge Henry
 Grandon, John Livingston
 Graves, John Long
 Gray, Francis Calley
 Gray, John Chipman
 Greene, Mrs. Rebecca Andrews
 *Greene, Stephen
 Greenough, Francis Boott
 Hall, Charles Wells
 Hall, James Morris Whiton
 Hall, Morris Andrew
 Hall, Thomas Hills
 Hallowell, Richard Price
 Halsall, William Formby
 Hamlin, Charles Sumner
 Hammer, Charles Dunkel
 Hammond, Mrs. Esther Lathrop
 Hammond, Gardiner Greene, Jr.

Hardy, Alpheus Holmes
 Harris, George Washington
 Hart, Francis Russell
 Haskell, Edwin Bradbury
 Hastings, Albert Woodman
 Hatfield, Charles Edwin
 Hayden, Charles Henry
 Haynes, Henry Williamson
 Heard, John Theodore
 Hedges, Sidney McDowell
 Henchman, Mrs. Annie Parker
 Henchman, Nathaniel Hurd
 *Hersey, Alfred Henry
 Hersey, Horatio Brooks
 Hickock, Gilman Clarke
 Higgins, Richard Rich
 Hill, Clarence Harvey
 Hill, Spencer Richardson
 Hills, Edwin Augustus
 Hills, William Smith
 Hockley, Mrs. Amelia Daniell
 Hogg, John
 *Holder, Daniel Curtis
 Hollander, Louis Preston
 *Hooper, Edward William
 Hopewell, John
 Howard, Herbert Burr
 Howe, Henry Saltonstall
 Howland, Joseph Francis
 Hubbard, James Mascarene
 Hudson, Mrs. Eunice Wells
 Humphreys, Richard Clapp
 Hunnewell, Horatio Hollis
 Hunt, Frederick Thayer
 Hurd, Charles Edwin
 Inches, Charles Edward
 Ireson, Mrs. Ellen Wheeler
 Jackson, William Henry
 James, George Barker
 Jaques, Eustace
 Jaques, Henry Percy
 Jelly, George Frederick
 Jernegan, Holmes Mayhew
 Johnson, Edward Crosby
 Johnson, Hiram
 Jones, Benjamin Mitchell

Jones, Clarence William
 Jones, Mrs. Sarah Gavett
 Jones, William Parker
 Kellogg, Charles Wetmore
 Kennedy, Miss Louise
 Kent, Prentiss Mellen
 King, Daniel Webster
 Knapp, George Brown
 Knowles, Henry Miles
 Ladd, Babson Savilian
 Lane, John Ballard
 Lathrop, John
 *Lawrence, Edward
 Lawrence, Francis William
 Lawrence, William
 Lawrie, Andrew Westcott
 Leatherbee, Charles William
 Lee, George Cabot
 Leverett, George Vasmer
 Lewis, Mrs. John Allen
 Lincoln, Albert Lamb, Jr.
 Lincoln, Solomon
 Lincoln, William Edward
 Lincoln, William Henry
 Little, Samuel
 Livermore, George Brigham
 Livermore, Thomas Leonard
 Locke, Charles Augustus
 Lockwood, Rhodes
 Longfellow, Miss Alice Mary
 Longfellow, Richard King
 Lord, David Joy
 Loring, Miss Mary James
 Lovering, Charles Taylor
 Lowney, Walter McPherson
 Lunt, William Wallace
 Lyman, Miss Florence
 Lyman, George Hinckley
 Mack, Miss Eleanor Stevens
 Macullar, Charles Edward
 Mandell, Samuel Pierce
 Mann, Jonathan Harrington
 Mason, Henry Lowell
 May, Miss Eleanor Goddard
 May, John Joseph
 McCarthy, William

McClellan, William Beattie
 McDonald, James Athanasius
 McGlenen, Edward Webster
 McIntyre, Peter
 McLellan, Edward
 Mead, Edwin Doak
 Means, Charles Johnson
 Means, James
 Merrill, William Edward
 Merritt, Edward Percival
 Metcalf, Albert
 Metcalf, Henry Brewer
 Meyer, George von Lengerke
 Meyer, Miss Héloise
 Miller, Henry Franklin
 Minot, Laurence
 Mitchell, Thomas Spencer
 Monks, Richard Joseph
 Moody, Mrs. Elizabeth Dana
 Henchman
 Moors, Joseph Benjamin
 Morrison, Mrs. Emily Marshall
 Morse, Miss Annie Conant
 Morse, Henry Curtis
 Morse, Jacob
 Morse, John Torrey
 Morton, John Dwight
 Moseley, Frank
 Myrick, Nathan Sumner
 Naphen, Henry Francis
 Nash, Bennett Hubbard
 Nash, Herbert
 Nash, Nathaniel Cushing
 Newhall, Charles Lyman
 Newhall, George Warren
 Nichols, Mrs. Elizabeth Louisa
 Nichols, Francis Henry
 Nickerson, Andrew
 Noble, John
 Nolte, George Henry
 Nottage, Henry Bailey
 O'Brien, Edward Francis
 OBrion, Thomas Leland
 O'Meara, Stephen
 Otis, Herbert Foster
 Otis, Mrs. Margaret

Paine, Charles Jackson
 Paine, Robert Treat
 Palmer, Bradley Webster
 Palmer, Ezra
 Parker, George Francis
 Parker, Ross
 Parsons, Albert Stevens
 Peabody, Francis Howard
 Peabody, Frank Everett
 Peabody, Mrs. Gertrude
 Pearmain, Sumner Bass
 Peirson, Charles Lawrence
 *Perkins, Charles Brooks
 Perkins, James Dudley
 Perry, Mrs. Olive Augusta
 Peters, Francis Alonzo
 Pettigrove, Frederick George
 Phelps, George Henry
 Phillips, Elijah Brigham
 Phipps, Benjamin
 Pierce, Wallace Lincoln
 Piper, Henry Augustus
 Poor, Clarence Henry
 Porter, Alexander Silvanus
 Powers, Patrick Henry
 Prang, Louis
 Pridee, William Henry
 Priest, George Henry
 Pritchett, Henry Smith
 Proctor, Henry Harrison
 Putnam, George Franklin
 Putnam, Henry Ware
 Rand, Arnold Augustus
 Read, Charles French
 Read, William
 Redfern, Benjamin Franklin
 Reynolds, Edwin Belcher
 Rhodes, Stephen Holbrook
 Rice, Harry Lee
 Rich, James Rogers
 Richardson, Maurice Howe
 Rodman, Samuel William
 Rodocanachi, John Michael
 Rogers, Gorham
 Rogers, Mrs. William Barton
 Russell, Edward

Russell, Frank Axtell
 Russell, Thomas Hastings
 Saben, Edward Emerson
 Sargent, Mrs. Aimée
 Sargent, Arthur Hewes
 Sawyer, Timothy Thompson
 Sawyer, Warren
 Schirmer, Frank Anton
 Schouler, James
 Seabury, Frank
 Sears, Francis Bacon
 Sears, George Oliver
 Sears, Herbert Mason
 Sears, William Richards
 Sergeant, Charles Spencer
 Shaw, Mrs. Annie Whipple
 Shuman, Samuel
 Skillings, David Nelson
 Slade, Lucius
 Smith, Albert Oliver
 Smith, Charles Card
 Smith, William Eustis
 Snelling, Nathaniel Greenwood
 *Snow, Samuel Thomas
 Soule, Horace Homer, Jr.
 Sowdon, Arthur John Clark
 Spaulding, John Taylor
 Spear, Edmund Doe
 Speare, Alden
 Sprague, Mrs. Elizabeth Rebecca
 Sprague, Henry Harrison
 Spring, Charles Wright
 Sprout, William Bradford
 Stanwood, Arthur Grimes
 Stearns, James Pierce
 Stevens, Benjamin Franklin
 Stevens, Francis Herbert
 Story, Joseph
 Stowe, William Edward
 Stowell, Francis
 Stratton, Charles Edwin
 Strong, Edward Alexander
 Sullivan, Richard
 Swan, Charles Herbert
 Swan, Robert Thaxter
 Swan, Walter Sampson

Sweet, Everell Fletcher
 *Sweetser, John
 Thayer, Bayard
 Thayer, Nathaniel
 *Thomas, Henry Andrew
 Throckmorton, John Wakefield
 Francis
 Titus, Mrs. Nelson Virgil
 Tolman, James Pike
 Torrey, Benjamin Barstow
 Trask, William Blake
 Tucker, Frederick Manning
 Tucker, William Austin
 Turner, Henry Richmond
 Tuttle, Joseph Henry
 Tuttle, Lucius
 Ulman, William Curtis
 Underwood, Henry Oliver
 Van Nostrand, Alonzo Gifford
 Varnum, John Marshall
 Vaughan, Fancis Wales
 Vorenberg, Simon
 Wales, George Canning
 Walker, Mrs. Susan White Seaver
 Warren, Albert Cyrus
 Warren, Mrs. Rebecca Bennett
 Warren, Samuel Mills
 Washburn, Henry Stevenson
 Way, Charles Granville
 Webster, Everett Bertram
 Weeks, Andrew Gray
 Weeks, Warren Bailey Potter
 Welch, Charles Alfred
 Weld, Aaron Davis
 *Weld, Mrs. Eliza Gore
 Weld, George Walker

Wells, Benjamin Williams
 Wells, Samuel
 Wentworth, Arioeh
 West, Charles Alfred
 Weston, Thomas
 Wheeler, George Henry
 Wheelwright, Henry Augustus
 Wheelwright, John William
 Whidden, Renton
 White, Charles Goddard
 White, Miss Gertrude Richardson
 White, McDonald Ellis
 *Whitman, Henry
 Whitney, David Rice
 Whitney, James Edward
 Whitney, Mrs. Margaret Foster
 Green
 Whittemore, Henry
 Whittier, Albert Rufus
 Wilder, Herbert Augustus
 Williams, David Weld
 Williams, Henry Bigelow
 Williams, Jacob Lafayette
 Williams, Moses
 Williams, Robert Breck
 Williams, Miss Ruth
 Williams, Stephen Henry
 Williamson, Robert Warden
 Winkley, Samuel Hobart
 Winthrop, Thomas Lindall
 Wolcott, Mrs. Edith Prescott
 Wolf, Bernard Mark
 Woodman, Stephen Foster
 Wright, Frank Vernon
 Young, William Hill

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Be it Known that whereas THOMAS C. AMORY, CURTIS GUILD, JOHN WARD DEAN, DORUS CLARKE, SAMUEL M. QUINCY, WILLIAM S. APPLETON, THOMAS MINNS, HENRY F. JENKS, JOHN T. HASSAM, and DUDLEY R. CHILD, have associated themselves with the intention of forming a corporation under the name of

The Bostonian Society,

for the purpose of promoting the study of the history of Boston, and the preservation of its antiquities, and have complied with the provisions of the Statutes of this Commonwealth in such case made and provided, as appears from the certificate of the President, Treasurer and Directors of said corporation, duly approved by the Commissioner of Corporations and recorded in this office ;

Now, Therefore, I, Henry B. Peirce, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, do hereby certify that said THOMAS C. AMORY, CURTIS GUILD, JOHN WARD DEAN, DORUS CLARKE, SAMUEL M. QUINCY, WILLIAM S. APPLETON, THOMAS MINNS, HENRY F. JENKS, JOHN T. HASSAM and DUDLEY R. CHILD, their associates and successors, are legally organized and established as and are hereby made an existing corporation under the name of

The Bostonian Society,

with the powers, rights and privileges and subject to the limitations, duties and restrictions, which by law, appertain thereto.



Witness my official signature hereunto subscribed and the seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts hereunto affixed, this second day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty one.

[Signed]

HENRY B. PEIRCE,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.

*ORGANIZED TO PROMOTE THE STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF BOSTON
AND THE PRESERVATION OF ITS ANTIQUITIES.*

BY-LAWS.

I.

OBJECTS.

It shall be the duty of members, so far as may be in their power, to carry out the objects of the Society, by collecting, by gift, loan, or purchase, books, manuscripts, and pictures, and by such other suitable means as may from time to time seem expedient.

II.

MEMBERS.

The members of the Bostonian Society shall be such persons, either resident or non-resident in Boston, as shall, after having been proposed and accepted as candidates at any regular monthly meeting by the Directors, be elected by the votes of a majority of the members present and voting.

III.

HONORARY AND CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Honorary and Corresponding members shall be nominated by the Directors, and shall be elected by ballot by two-thirds of the members present and voting. They may take part in the meetings of the Society, but shall not be entitled to vote.

IV.

ADMISSION FEE AND ASSESSMENTS.

Each member shall pay five dollars at the time of his or her admission, and five dollars each first day of January afterwards, into the treasury of the Society for its general purposes; provided, however, that no person joining the Society on or after the first day of October in any year shall be required to pay an additional assessment for the year commencing on the first day of January following.

If any member shall neglect to pay his or her admission fee or annual assessment, for three months after the same is due, he or she shall be liable to forfeit his or her membership at any time when the Directors shall so order.

The payment of the sum of thirty dollars in any one year by any member of the Society shall constitute him or her a life member of the Society; life members shall be free from assessments, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of annual members. The money received for such life membership shall constitute a fund, of which not more than twenty per cent., together with the annual income, shall be spent in any one year.

V.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificates signed by the President, and the Clerk, shall be issued to all persons who have become life members of the Society.

VI.

MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the second Tuesday in January, and regular meetings shall be held on the second Tuesday of every month, excepting June, July, August and September, at such time and place as the Directors shall appoint. Special meetings shall be called by the Clerk, under the instruction of the Directors.

At all meetings ten members shall be a quorum for business. All Committees shall be appointed by the Chair, unless otherwise ordered.

VII.

OFFICERS.

The officers of the Society shall be nine Directors, a President, a Clerk, and a Treasurer. The Directors, Clerk and Treasurer, shall be chosen by ballot at the annual meeting in January, and shall hold office for one year, and until others are duly chosen and qualified in their stead.

The President shall be chosen by the Board of Directors, from their number, at their first meeting after election, or at any adjournment thereof.

The offices of Clerk and Treasurer may be held by the same person.

VIII.

VACANCIES.

Any vacancies in the Board of Directors, or the office of Clerk or Treasurer, may be filled for the remainder of the term at any regular meeting of the Society, by the vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting.

In the absence of the Clerk at any meeting of the Society, a Clerk *pro tempore* shall be chosen.

IX.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

At the monthly meeting in December, a Nominating Committee of five persons shall be appointed, who shall report at the annual meeting a list of candidates for the places to be filled.

X.

PRESIDING OFFICER.

The President, or in his absence one of the Directors, shall preside at all meetings of the Society. In the absence of all these officers, a President *pro tempore* shall be chosen.

XI.

DUTIES OF THE CLERK.

The Clerk shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duties.

He shall notify all meetings of the Society. He shall keep an exact record of all the proceedings of the meetings of the Society and of its Directors.

He shall conduct the general correspondence of the Society, and place on file all letters received.

He shall enter the names of members systematically in books kept for the purpose, and issue certificates of life membership.

The Clerk shall have such charge of all property in the possession of the Society as may from time to time be delegated to him by the Board of Directors.

He shall acknowledge each loan or gift that may be made to and accepted in behalf of the Society.

XII.

DUTIES OF THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall collect all moneys due to the Society, and pay all bills against the Society, when approved by the Board of Directors.

He shall keep a full account of the receipts and expenditures in a book belonging to the Society, which shall always be open to the inspection of the Directors; and at the annual meeting in January he shall make a written report of all his doings for the year preceding.

The Treasurer shall give bond in the sum of one hundred dollars, with one surety, for the faithful discharge of his duties.

XIII.

DUTIES AND POWERS OF DIRECTORS.

The Directors shall superintend and conduct the prudential and executive business of the Society; shall authorize all expenditures of money; fix all salaries; provide a common seal; receive and act upon all resignations and forfeitures of membership, and see that the By-Laws are duly complied with.

The Directors shall have full power to comply with the terms of the lease of the rooms in the Old State House, made with the City of Boston, and to make all necessary rules and regulations required in the premises.

They shall annually, in the month of April, make a careful comparison of the articles in the possession of the Society with the list to be returned to the City of Boston under the terms of the lease, and certify to its correctness.

They shall make a report of their doings at the annual meeting of the Society.

The Directors may, from time to time, appoint such sub-committees as they deem expedient.

In case of any vacancy in the office of Clerk or Treasurer, they shall have power to choose a Clerk or Treasurer *pro tempore* till the next meeting of the Society.

XIV.

MEETINGS OF THE DIRECTORS.

Regular meetings of the Directors shall be held on the day previous to the regular meetings of the Society, at an hour to be fixed by the President. Special meetings of the Directors shall be held in such manner as they may appoint; and a majority shall constitute a quorum for business.

XV.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The President shall annually, in the month of January, appoint two Directors, who, with the President, shall constitute the Committee of Finance, to examine, from time to time, the books and accounts of the Treasurer; to audit his accounts at the close of the year, and to report upon the expediency of proposed expenditures of money.

XVI.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The President shall annually, in the month of January, appoint five standing committees, as follows:—

Committee on the Rooms.

A committee of seven members, to be called the Committee on the Rooms, of which the President and Clerk of the Society shall be members *ex-officio*, who shall have charge of all the arrangements of the Rooms (except books, manuscripts, and other objects appropriate to the Library, offered as gifts or loans); the hanging of pictures, and the general arrangement of the Society's collections in their department.

Committee on Papers.

A committee of three members, to be called the Committee on Papers, who shall have charge of the subject of papers to be read, or other exercises of a like nature, at the monthly meetings of the Society.

Committee on Membership.

A committee of five or more members, to be called the Committee on Membership, whose duty it shall be to give information in relation to the purposes of the Society, and increase its membership.

Committee on the Library.

A committee of five members, to be called the Committee on the Library, who shall have charge of all the arrangements of the Library, including the acceptance or rejection of all books, manuscripts, and other objects appropriate to the Library, offered as gifts or loans, and the general arrangement of the Society's collections in their department.

Committee on Publications.

A committee of four members to be called the Committee on Publications, who shall have charge of all the publications of the Society.

These five committees shall perform the duties above set forth, under the general supervision of the Directors.

Vacancies which may occur in any of these committees during their term of service shall be filled by the President.

XVII.

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS.

Amendments to the By-laws may be made, at any annual meeting, by vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting. They may also be made by the like vote at any regular meeting, provided notice of the same be contained in a call for such meeting issued by the Clerk, and sent to every member.



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
· BOSTONIAN SOCIETY ·
AT THE
ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 13, 1903.

THE BLOODY MASSACRE perpetrated in King-Street BOSTON on March 5th 1770 by a party of the 29th REGT.



Woe! see thy Sons deplore.
low Walks be heard with guttural Gore.
faithless P—n and his savage Bands.
arduous Rancour stretch their bloody Hands.
erce Barbarians grinning o'er their Prey,
ve the Carnage and enjoy the Day.

If falling drops from Ease from Anguish Whence But know Fate summons to that awful Goal.
If speechless Sorrows lab'ring for a Tongue, Where Justice strips the Murderer of his Soul.
Or if a weeping World can ought appease Should venal C—ts the scandal of the Land.
The plaintive Ghails of Victims such as these: Snatch the relentless Villain from her Hand.
The Patriot's copious Tears for exchare shed. Keen Execrations on this Plate indelible.
A glorious Tribute which embalms the Dead. Shall reach a Judge who never can be bribed.

Copy Right Secured.

unhappy Sufferers were Mess^{rs}. SAM^l GRAY, SAM^l MAVERICK, JAM^s CALDWELL, CRISPUS ATTUCKS & PAT^r CARE
Killed. Six wounded; two of them (CHRIST^l MONK & JOHN CLARK) Mortally

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

AT THE

ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 13, 1903.



BOSTON:
OLD STATE HOUSE.
PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY.
M C M III.

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BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.

IN consequence of alterations in the basement of the Old State House, ordered by the Boston Transit Commission, to facilitate the approaches to the station of the Subway where it passes under the building, the Twenty-second Annual Meeting of the Bostonian Society was held in the Blue Room, Tremont Temple, Boston, on Tuesday, January 13, 1903, at 3 P. M., in accordance with a notice mailed to every member.

President Curtis Guild, Sr., was in the chair, and the records of the last annual and monthly meetings were read by the Clerk, and approved.

President Guild then delivered his annual address as follows :—

PRESIDENT GUILD'S ADDRESS.

Fellow Members of the Bostonian Society:

For the first time since the rooms of the Old State House were leased to this Society we find ourselves obliged to hold our annual meeting in another building.

The building of a subway for electric cars directly under the historic structure, and the alterations necessary for the construction of a station under our basement, have made it necessary to close our rooms temporarily, but we hope to reopen them to the public before long and to resume our regular meetings in the home of the Society.

It is significant of the approving spirit in which the objects of our Society are regarded by the citizens of Boston that no one has been heard to propose that the Old State House be taken down and replaced by a subway entrance like those stone ice-houses in miniature that we see on Boston Common.

The objects of the Bostonian Society are to promote the study of the history of Boston and preserve its antiquities. In carrying out the first of these we have been fortunate from the beginning in having a series of lectures and papers read before us giving many important facts that had not been previously brought to public attention.

BOSTON'S ANTIQUITIES.

The preservation of Boston's antiquities, especially if they chance to be buildings, becomes a matter of more difficulty as our city advances in size and importance. The loss of the old Hancock House on Beacon Hill has been a cause of unceasing sorrow to Bostonians, and now it seems we are in danger of losing Park Street Church, erected in 1810, of which the stately spire has so long been an ornament and landmark in our city. It would be well if memorial tablets like that near the site of the Boston Massacre could be erected to indicate where structures well known in Boston's past history once stood. There are many that might thus be indicated. The old Lamb Tavern site, now covered by the Adams House, would gain by having "Site of Lamb Tavern" added to its sign. The first stage line between Boston and Providence put up at that Tavern. The Boston Tavern, which now occupies a site adjoining what is left of the old Province House, might have retained the name of the latter to advantage, and I presume there are others that could also have profitably followed such a custom.

KING'S CHAPEL.

The present King's Chapel is an historic old church, and the first organ ever heard in Boston pealed forth its music within the walls of its predecessor. The corner-stone of this edifice was laid by Gov. Shirley, August 11, 1749; it replaced one of wood erected in 1683-89, on a corner of land appro-

priated from the ancient burial ground on Tremont street, after efforts to buy a portion of "Cotton Hill," as Pemberton Square was once called, had failed. It was originally intended that its tower should be surmounted by a steeple, but lack of funds prevented. The previous one had a lofty mast upon its tower, on the top of which was a weather-cock, and half way up a large gilt crown.

The first organ was a bequest to the parish from Thomas Brattle, who died in 1713. It had been his intention to give his "pair of organs" to Brattle Square Church, but the universal prejudice against the use of such an instrument for public worship led them to reject the gift. In his will appears the following :—

"I give, dedicate, and Devote my Organ to the praise and glory of God in the sd Church [in Brattle Square], if they shall accept thereof, and within a year after my decease procure a Sober person that can play skilfully thereon with a loud noise. Otherwise to ye Church of England in this towne on y^e same term and conditions ; and on their Non-acceptance or discontinuance as before I give the same to my nephew William Brattle."

But Brattle Square Church, "with all possible respect to the memory of" their "deceased Friend and Benefactor," as their records say—

"Voted That they did not think it proper to use the same in the publick worship of God."

The officers of King's Chapel invited Mr. Edward Enstone of London to come to Boston, and officiate as organist, and he began to serve the Parish about Christmas, 1714.

Tradition says that after it had been given to King's Chapel the cases which contained it were allowed to remain undisturbed in the porch for some months. When the new building was in process of construction this organ was sold to St. Paul's Church, Newburyport, and after about eighty years of service there it was purchased by St. John's Church in Portsmouth, N. H., where, with its new case and its "wind-chest in very good order," it may last another century. It was

replaced in 1756 by a superior instrument brought from England, which tradition tells us was selected by Handel.

It is a noteworthy fact that the first public performance of the Handel and Haydn Society was given in this church on Christmas night, 1815, when selections from the oratorios of the Messiah, the Creation, and the Last Judgment were performed before a large audience.

The present King's Chapel was a long time in building, and was not finally completed till after the close of the Revolution. During the Revolutionary War the very name of "King" was so detested by the Americans who were struggling for independence, that the names of buildings and streets suggestive of royalty were changed. In France a similar change followed the establishment of the Republic: Rue Royale becoming Rue Nationale, and the Royal Opera was called the National Opera. So in Boston, King Street was renamed State Street, and King's Chapel Stone Chapel; but the new name for the church was never popular, and the earlier title survived the assaults of the radical republicans of Revolutionary days.

King's Chapel was attended by the military and civil officers of the English Colonial Government, for it was the first church in Boston of the Church of England, most of the others being of the Congregational denomination. In the early part of the last century it became a Unitarian church. There are many burial vaults beneath it, and in the adjoining churchyard were deposited the remains of Governor Winthrop, Governor Shirley, Lady Andros, and others of note in the early history of Boston.

THE OLD SOUTH.

The Old South Church has for a long time been one of Boston's most prominent landmarks. In former times it was surrounded by residences. Now that the buildings about the church have been torn down to make room for a new structure to be erected, the first opportunity is offered for the present generation to see the edifice as it appeared in its earlier days. In a few months it will be surrounded and overshadowed by the lofty building which is now in process of

erection near it. The Old South was erected in 1729. Benjamin Franklin was baptized in this church: when the British troops occupied Boston, its floor was covered with tan and used as a riding school, and a bar was kept in the organ gallery. Milk Street, where, as it is generally accepted, Franklin was born, and the others in the neighborhood — Summer Street, Winter Street, and School Street — have no dwelling-houses left. Winter Street was a favorite residence for members of the medical profession forty years ago.

OLD BURIAL GROUNDS.

Adjoining Park Street Church is the Old Granary burial ground, which is the next oldest in Boston after King's Chapel and Copp's Hill. Here rest the remains of John Hancock, whose bold signature leads off the list of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; also Governor Bellingham, Governor Bowdoin, Robert Treat Paine, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Peter Faneuil, who gave to Boston the hall that bears his name. A small marble monument which the visitor can easily descry from one of the windows of the Boston Athenæum marks the resting place of a noted Boston boy, Paul Revere. Granite boulders, which can be seen from Tremont Street, with the names of James Otis and Samuel Adams inscribed upon them, mark the tombs of those notable patriots. It would be interesting to many visitors to Boston, as well as to those who are studying her history, if the old burial grounds could be left open during certain hours of the day in the Summer season.

Old Governor Bellingham lived on Tremont Street, not far from the corner now occupied by Houghton & Dutton. He died in 1692.

THE HANCOCK TAVERN.

The old landmarks of Boston are fast disappearing, and the names of many of the streets and courts have been changed. One, mentioned a year ago, which yet lingers, is the Hancock Tavern, located in Corn Court, near Faneuil Hall. It once had a good view of Faneuil Hall, the intervening buildings having been built since, on the former open space, which was too valuable to remain unoccupied.

Mr. Benj. F. Stevens, in an interesting address to the Commercial Club of Boston in 1897, stated that the house was first opened in 1634, and that in 1636 the Governor there entertained a chief of the Narragansett Indians with twenty of his tribe. In 1794 Talleyrand lived there, and afterwards John Cheverus, who had fled from France to escape the horrors of the French Revolution, resided there; he subsequently became the first Roman Catholic Bishop of Boston; and in 1797 came Louis Philippe, afterwards king of France, who during his sojourn in Boston gave lessons in French to young ladies, to sustain himself.

OLD TAVERNS AND HOSTELRIES.

The memories of the old Boston taverns, although some have been printed, are still interesting. The Lamb Tavern, on that part of Washington Street once called Newbury Street, I have mentioned; it was the home of many country Representatives to the General Court when that body was in session; after its destruction the Marlboro Hotel attracted them. The Eastern Stage House on Ann Street was an ancient structure where the stages from the Bangor, Hallowell and Portland routes put up. In my younger days I recollect starting from Hallowell, Me., stopping at the Rockingham House, Portsmouth, at the close of the first day's journey, and arriving in Boston the next forenoon. The charge at the hotels was then \$1.00 a day, — but only think of the Eastern Stage House in comparison with Parker's or the Touraine of to-day.

Many of the present generation remember Harvey Parker's old place, having a down-stairs' entrance on Court Square, with a bar-room above. It was from the first a noted resort for merchants who dined down town. The price of a dinner was fifty cents. You called for all you wanted, and as much of it, and paid fifty cents on leaving—no meal checks then. Taft's Hotel was in the rear of Joy's building on Washington Street, a notable place for imbibing 11 o'clock and 4 o'clock drinks, which were served by George Young, who was the bar-keeper in those days and later founded Young's Hotel,

which now occupies the original site of Taft's and much additional space, including Parker's old corner.

The Tremont House, long a prominent feature of Tremont Street, was opened to the public in 1829. The first regular boarder was June Stagg, an artist ; Olmstead, who married Fanny Jones, a famous dancer at the Tremont Theatre, opposite, presided at the bar.

The first Exchange Coffee House on Congress, near State Street, was built in 1808, and destroyed by fire November 3, 1818. The upper portion of the original structure was for some time used as a lodge room by the Masonic fraternity. It was for its period a "skyscraper" of six stories and a basement ; its arched ball-room adorned with Corinthian pillars, occupied the greater part of the third and fourth stories, and a dome over one hundred feet in diameter, and an observatory which crowned the building, made its interior one of the most attractive resorts in the country ; and we are told that it was, till its destruction, the most extensive and capacious hotel in the United States. Its cost was half a million dollars. A smaller building on a part of its site, erected about 1833, preserved its name.

Were I to enumerate all the old landmarks in Boston, it would be but repeating what has already been published. The granite block of buildings on Beacon Street, just beyond the corner of Charles, were the last houses on the Street sixty years ago, the remainder of the thoroughfare being a causeway or mill-dam over what was then the "Back Bay," and the territory has not yet lost its old name. This "mill-dam," later styled with some pretension the "Western Avenue," was originally designed to utilize the tidal water-power for manufacturing purposes. All of this property has since been filled in, and much of it made into a Park, while stately residences rise on both sides of Beacon Street and the Boulevard, which extend for miles into the suburbs.

In 1793 the first block of brick houses was erected in Boston upon Franklin Street. Many of my hearers will remember this street, before the march of business invaded its quiet, with its enclosure of green, containing a wooden monument to Franklin, surmounted I believe by an urn, and the willow

trees and shrubbery about it. The monument of granite in the Granary burial ground bearing the name of Franklin, does not, as many suppose, mark the grave of Benjamin Franklin, but is in memory of members of the Franklin family who are buried there. Near the foot of Franklin Street, on the right, was the Cathedral of the Holy Cross; the residence of its clergy, with a high brick wall enclosing its garden, was just below, on the corner of Federal Street, nearly opposite the Unitarian Church where Channing preached, and where the debates on the adoption of the Federal Constitution were held—a circumstance which gave the name to Federal Street.

BOSTON COMMON.

One of the chief attractions of Boston is the Common, which in winter when I was a boy furnished splendid coasting facilities. The long path extending from the foot of Joy Street to a point below the Frog Pond was invested with romantic interest by the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table. It was formerly a grand coast in winter, down which the boys glided on their sleds—a privilege not allowed them nowadays.

The great elm on the Common near the Pond was a prominent feature, and I remember as a boy of eight years standing upright in a cavity of its trunk. It was blown down Feb. 15, 1876. It was a notable tree, having served as a gallows tree for reputed witches. Several attempts have been made to utilize the Common for business purposes, but barring the granite entrances and exits to the subway, which disfigure it, no other building upon it has been permitted.

In 1775 the British troops who occupied Boston erected a fort on what is now known as Flagstaff Hill; the depression and form of the trench about it remained until about 1840.

THEATRES.

The Boston Museum, soon to be demolished, was founded by Moses Kimball in 1846. He was a successful caterer to public amusement, and upon the stage of the Museum many of the most distinguished actors and actresses have appeared.

At the outset the Museum was styled "a deacon's theatre," because its announcements of performances were at first made as "entertainments in the lecture room, which would open at 3 P. M., so that opportunity could be afforded previously to visitors to view the curiosities in the lower hall." This was suggestive at least of the "Exhibition Rooms" of 1792, and the "Moral" or "Humorous Lectures" of that period—the names by which the friends of the drama called theatres and theatrical entertainments, to evade the law of 1750, which forbade them. It was in 1792 that the sheriff invaded an "Exhibition Room" in Board Alley, now Hawley Street, and interrupted a "Humorous Lecture," otherwise the "School for Scandal," which, as a programme for the evening still preserved shows, was the entertainment at the time.

The first "entertainment in the lecture room" of the first Boston Museum building, then on the corner of Tremont and Bromfield Streets, was one in which "Miss Adelaide Phillips, the Child of Avon," appeared, and it was styled "The Four Mowbrays," in which Miss Phillips impersonated the different parts. Admission 25 cents, no secured seats. Here, and in the building now standing farther north on the same street, the fairy tales of our childhood—"Aladdin and His Wonderful Lamp," "The Forty Thieves," "The Sleeping Beauty," and others, were famous and attractive spectacles. Its manager for many years was Mr. R. M. Field, recently deceased, and its most prominent performer William Warren, who began his career at that establishment in 1847, and played there successfully for thirty-six years, an acknowledged favorite with his audiences. Mr. Warren completed his fiftieth year on the stage Oct. 27, 1882. He died Sept. 21, 1888.

The Federal Street Theatre on Federal Street, at the foot of Franklin, nearly opposite the Cathedral, but fronting on Federal Street, was the first regular theatre in Boston. Many of the famous actors of old times appeared here—Barrett, Dickson, Edmund Kean, Finn, and John Howard Payne. When theatricals languished for a time in the early forties, this Theatre became the Odeon, and Lyceum lectures and concerts were held there. It was once more a theatre in 1846, when Charles R. Thorne, a favorite Boston actor, held

the lease of it. In 1852 it was finally sold and demolished, and a business structure erected upon its site.

In the rear of the theatre was a passageway, leading from Franklin to Milk Street, called Theatre Alley, noted chiefly as being the residence of Grace Dunlap, who sold snuff, and who in a little garden at the rear, about a dozen feet square, provided liquid refreshments to the actors who dropped in there after the performance :

“ In Theatre Alley you could get
Grace Dunlap's fragrant snuff,
And if in favor with the dame,
Some much more potent stuff.”

We had dramatic performances at the old Tremont Theatre in those days instead of the variety shows of to-day—Macbeth, Julius Cæsar, Romeo and Juliet, and Hamlet, with a dance after them, and a farce to conclude. The auditorium was a brilliant sight, the front row of the dress circle being filled with ladies in full evening costume, diamond necklaces and feathered headdresses. At the end of the third act was an intermission of half an hour, when the large saloon at the rear of the dress circle was visited for ice cream and other refreshments.

And the casts of characters! Think what could be done with such a company as Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. John Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Ayling, George Andrews, Mrs. W. H. Cramer, Mr. W. F. Johnson, S. D. Johnson, J. M. Field and W. H. Leman.

Signor Ostinelli led the orchestra at the Tremont Theatre for several years, “ Old Gear ” played the double bass, Robert Beatty the clarionet, Dorn the French horn, Bartlett the trumpet.

In 1842 the Baptists converted it into a church, which was burned in 1852, and again in 1879, but afterwards rebuilt. A few years ago this last edifice was destroyed by fire and was replaced by the Tremont Temple, in which we are holding this meeting.

The National Theatre, on Traverse Street, was under the management of Wm. Pelby, an experienced theatrical man,

and it was largely patronized by residents of the North End. He was, I think, the first manager of the old Tremont Theatre. Being a theatrical manager of notable ability, well known in Boston in his time, his portrait would not be out of place upon the walls of our Society.

THE MILLER TABERNACLE.

After the Miller excitement the Miller Tabernacle on Howard Street was leased for theatrical performances, receiving the name of Howard Athenæum, and the first performance given was Oct. 15, 1845, when the "School for Scandal" was played. In February, 1846, the theatre was burned; and immediately after, in the same year, the present building was erected. Manager Rich made this theatre a success, discarding all plays containing any improper allusions; and he may also be credited for raising the variety show to a performance without any offensive features. Here, near half a century ago, Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt played Parthenia to Wyzeman Marshall's Ingomar; Wm. R. Blake, in "Old Heads and Young Hearts," delighted his audiences; Anna Thillon, a noted beauty and opera singer, as "The Daughter of the Regiment," and in "Crown Diamonds," with Hudson to assist her, drew crowded houses. It was the favorite place for the lighter operas, and many a bright particular star from over the ocean has shone upon its boards.

OTHER LANDMARKS.

Copp's Hill burial ground is one of Boston's landmarks and antiquities. It began to be used in 1659. It will be remembered that from this hill Clinton and Howe witnessed the battle of Bunker Hill and directed the fire of the British battery. Liverpool Wharf is that where the tea was thrown overboard by men disguised as Indians, and not T Wharf as many suppose. The latter was so called for its resemblance, at the time it was constructed, to the letter T. The old Masonic Temple on Tremont Street, which is now occupied by R. H. Stearns & Co., was built upon the site of part of the Washington Gardens in 1830-2.

HIGH BUILDINGS.

One of the most noticeable changes in the appearance of the streets of Boston is due to the large number of high buildings that have been constructed in the business part of the city in recent years.

The industrial progress in the history of man has been divided into the Stone Age, the Bronze Age, and the Iron Age. In writing the history of our business structures we can divide them into the three ages of Wood, Stone and Brick, and Steel. The Age of Wood was of course in "good Old Colony times." That of Stone and Brick was the Nineteenth Century, and the Age of Steel has just begun. Edifices of granite, which were considered the finest business structures in the city forty years ago, are now considered hopelessly old-fashioned, and are torn down to be replaced by modern "skyscrapers."

The narrow streets of Boston are singularly unsuited for the very high structures that would give them the appearance of mountain cañons, and it is fortunate that we have a building law to keep our buildings from reaching the extreme heights seen in some American cities.

The erection of an eleven-story building where a four-story building formerly stood, greatly increases the density of business population in that spot, and adds to the difficulty of providing sidewalk and street room for these people and of giving them rapid transit when they make the afternoon rush to their homes in the suburbs. How great a matter street-car transportation has become is shown by the fact that over 220,000,000 passengers were carried by the Boston Elevated Railway in the year just closed.

There have been several causes for the popularity of the great steel-framed office buildings. A real estate man claims that buildings have to be made higher to keep up with the height of the city taxes, and the greater amount of space available in a high structure would seem to promise an increased return on the capital invested. The use of steel in construction makes it possible to erect such buildings more rapidly than in the "age of stone and brick," and gives assurance that they are to some degree fireproof.

MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

Aside from financial reasons there have been two potent factors favoring the change in this direction, namely, the rapid elevator and the telephone. Of course, without the former the many-storied buildings could not exist, for nobody would lease the upper stories; certainly, not many men in active business would take offices a hundred feet above the ground, if that distance had to be descended every time they sent or received a message.

With a telephone at his elbow the tenant of the eleventh story, seated at his desk, can talk with clients in all parts of the city, and even to those in other cities a thousand miles away, and receive as prompt replies as the man on the ground floor.

The use of the telephone has become so general that we hardly realize how much it has increased in recent years, but the reports of the telephone companies show that the number of instruments in use has about doubled in the three years since Jan. 1, 1900.

The new Pacific Cable, when completed, will facilitate rapid communication with the Orient, but even now a Boston merchant can send a message from his office to Egypt, or South Africa, and get a reply in less time than the merchant of sixty years ago required for the reply to a message sent to Providence, R. I. What the Wireless Telegraph has in store for us, we can better judge a year hence.

VISITORS TO THE OLD STATE HOUSE.

A few figures with regard to our Society may be interesting.

The number of visitors to the Old State House who registered in 1902 was 13,408. Of these 2,367 were Bostonians; 10,564 were from other parts of the United States, and 477 from foreign countries. This, it should be remembered, is only the number that recorded their names on the Visitors' Book. Many of those who visit the rooms do not register.

From what I have said to you it will be perceived that the Bostonian Society is in a flourishing condition and its value

appreciated by the public. I cannot close these remarks without thanking my associates on the Board of Directors, the custodians, and, in fact, all the officials of the Society for their faithful and efficient work; and this is no empty compliment, as you all know. May it continue, and enable us still further to "Promote the study of the history of Boston and preserve its antiquities."

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

The Rev. Joshua P. Bodfish, who had been appointed on behalf of the Directors to present their Annual Report, being absent from the country, his report was read by the Clerk:—

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the Bostonian Society:

At the close of the year 1902 there were in the Society,

Honorary Members		2
Life Members		536
Annual Members		532
Total		1,070

Showing an increase of 57 Life Members and 22 Annual Members, making a total increase of 79 Members during the year.

The Committee on Membership deserve the thanks of the Society for their efficient labors.

The number of visitors to the rooms of the Society in 1902 who registered is as follows:—

From Boston		2,367
" elsewhere in the United States		10,564
" foreign countries		477
Total		13,408

It is found that only about one-sixth of the visitors register their names; therefore 80,000 would be a conservative esti-

mate of the number of visitors. The Society's Rooms have now become recognized as one of the most instructive exhibits of the history of Old Boston, and the interest in the building and the collections which it contains, is evidently constantly increasing.

MONTHLY MEETINGS.

The following papers were read before the Society in 1902:—

February 11: Reading by the Clerk, of two Revolutionary documents recently given to the Society.

March 11: "A Pilgrimage to Puritan Places," by Edwin D. Mead.

April 8: "The Reception of the News of the Battle of Bunker Hill in England," by Rev. Carlton A. Staples.

May 13: "Old Shipping Merchants of Boston," by William P. Jones.

October 14: "Daniel Webster," by Harvey N. Shepard.

November 11: "The Life and Activities of Hon. John Read, a distinguished lawyer and citizen of Boston, from 1722 to 1749," by George B. Reed.

December 9: "Trip of the Independent Boston Fusiliers, Capt. John Y. Champney commanding, to Washington in 1835," as described in a diary written by Orderly Sergeant Noah Lincoln, Jr., by Capt. Albert A. Folsom.

The papers read were unusually interesting, and the large attendance at the meetings show the great interest of the public in the early history of Boston.

NECROLOGY.

Since the last report we have learned of the death of twenty-eight of our members, one of whom died in 1901. The list is as follows:—

Charles Henry Hayden, born in Boston, July 6, 1826, died in Cohasset, August 28, 1901.

DIED IN 1902.

Charles Brooks Perkins, born in Boston, March 13, 1842, died in Boston, January 4.

Nathaniel Willard Pierce, born in Newburyport, February 28, 1823, died in Boston, January 10.

John Ward Dean, born in Wiscasset, Me., March 13, 1815, died in Medford, January 22.

Hamilton Kuhn, born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 8, 1866, died in Nassau, Bahama Islands, January 27.

Warren Hapgood, born in Harvard, October 14, 1816, died in Boston, January 30.

Mrs. Sibylla Bailey Crane, born in Boston, July 31, 1851, died in Boston, January 31.

Michael Shepard Bolles, born in Boston, May 31, 1844, died in Boston, February 1.

James Hutchins Danforth, born in Boston, July 7, 1817, died in Boston, March 6.

Alden Speare, born in Chelsea, Vt., October 26, 1825, died in Pasadena, Calif., March 22.

Joshua Blake, born in Boston, March 27, 1827, died in Newton, April 17.

Peter McIntyre, born in Glasgow, Scot., August 25, 1818, died in San Diego, Calif., April 18.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bellamy Bailey, born in Kittery, Me., August 18, 1828, died in Boston, April 22.

John Homans, 2nd, born in Boston, March 15, 1857, died in Boston, May 4.

Horatio Hollis Hunnewell, born in Watertown, July 27, 1810, died in Wellesley, May 20.

Cornelius Frederick Cox, born in Devonshire, England, December 21, 1824, died in Boston, June 1.

William Storer Eaton, born in Boston, April 2, 1817, died in Boston, June 1.

George Bigelow Chase, born in Boston, October 1, 1835, died in Dedham, June 2.

George Ernest Armstrong, born in Boston, September 27, 1857, died in Becket, June 10.

John Moorhead Clark, born in Boston, August 10, 1821, died in Boston, June 22.

Nathaniel Greenwood Snelling, born in Boston, January 21, 1823, died in Boston, July 24.

Miss Louise Harding Williams, born in West Roxbury, June 30, 1869, died in Cohasset, August 8.

Joseph Beal Glover, born in Dorchester, March 15, 1815, died in Boston, August 12.

George Robert White Scott, born in Pittsburg, Pa., April 17, 1844, died in Berlin, Germany, September 13.

Edwin Whitney Gay, born in Boston, January 17, 1845, died in Newton, September 24.

James Lane Gorham, born in Boston, January 11, 1810, died in Boston, October 2.

Philip Prager, born in Posen, Germany, January 2, 1837, died in Boston, October 13.

Mrs. Lucy Richmond Read, born in Boston, March 4, 1817, died in Boston, November 30.

Messrs. Pierce, Dean, Kuhn, Hapgood, Homans, Chase, Gay and Prager, Mrs. Read and Miss Williams were life members.

Messrs. Hayden, Perkins, Bolles, Danforth, Speare, Blake, McIntyre, Hunnewell, Cox, Eaton, Armstrong, Clark, Snelling, Glover, Scott and Gorham, Mrs. Crane and Mrs. Bailey were annual members.

Thus our fellow-members have been passing away, leaving us to mourn their loss and to cherish a fond remembrance of their friendship and their virtues.

During the year the Boston Memorial Association has united with us to strengthen our hands and do the work of preserving memorials of the early history of Boston, a work common to the purposes of each Society.

When we return to our rooms after the restoration and improvements now being made by the Boston Transit Commission, we expect to be able to pursue the objects of our Society with greater efficiency than ever before.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSHUA P. BODFISH,
For the Directors.

December 31, 1902.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ROOMS, 1902.

The collections of the Society are enhanced yearly by the additions made to them, and it is gratifying to report that the year 1902 is no exception to the rule.

Many interesting relics have been given and loaned to the Society, of which the following are worthy of mention :

The Society has received as a gift from the estate of our late member, Warren Hapgood, by Benjamin C. Clark, a silver tankard and silver snuff-box made by Paul Revere for Gen. Amasa Davis, a great-grandfather of Mr. Hapgood's wife.

Mr. John A. Duggan of Atlantic, Mass., has loaned an interesting relic, the swing sign of the Hancock Tavern, Corn Court. This ancient sign bears the portrait of Gov. Hancock, and as the tavern is soon to be demolished by the march of improvement, it finds an appropriate place in the collections of the Society.

There has also been loaned to the Society by two members, Mr. Thomas Cahill and his grandson, Mr. Thomas Cahill Cummings, an oil portrait of George Washington. It is a copy of the Stuart portrait, the name of the artist being unknown.

Mention should be made of a picture given to the Society by Miss Helen Griggs. It is an allegorical painting on glass, and is supposed to be contemporaneous. It is entitled "America," and represents a female figure seated at the base of an obelisk, weeping for the defeat at Bunker Hill. On the obelisk are inscribed the names of Warren and Montgomery. There are passing before her, female figures representing peace, prosperity and order, and in the background are ships of commerce. The picture is strikingly prophetic of the wonderful prosperity which has come to this country through the years of its existence.

There has been expended \$138.28 for the maintenance of the rooms, and the Society has received the sum of \$299.70 from the sale of publications and souvenirs.

The Society may well be proud of its collections, the building in which they are displayed, and the community in which the building is a precious relic.

More and more each year do the American people find that all historical roads lead to Boston, and that their knowledge of "the times which tried men's souls" is incomplete until they have visited the Old State House, of which John Adams said in his later years, "Here the child Independence was born."

For the Committee,

CHARLES F. READ,

December 31, 1902.

Clerk.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY, 1902.

The additions to the Library of the Society, by gift and purchase, during the year 1902, have been 119 volumes and 150 pamphlets, and there has been expended, of an appropriation of \$100, the sum of \$87.03.

Two of our esteemed fellow members, Messrs. John J. May and William B. Trask, have given to the Society, from their libraries, a collection of books and pamphlets covering a wide range of subjects, biographical, genealogical and historical. The Society is indebted to these members for their interest in its objects.

Among the books thus acquired are "The Story of the Revolution," by Henry Cabot Lodge; "Letters on the American Rebellion," by Samuel A. Goddard; "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable"; "Great Disasters"; "Memoirs and Letters of Charles Sumner," by Edward L. Pierce; Lives of Ralph Waldo Emerson, William Ellery Channing and Richard Henry Dana, and memoirs of many eminent Bostonians.

Other noteworthy books received are: "Biography of James Russell Lowell," by Horace E. Scudder, from Benjamin C. Clark; "Roger Wolcott," from the author, Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, D.D.; "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War," volumes IX and X, from the Secretary of State of Massachusetts; "The Lawson History of the America Cup," from Thomas W. Lawson; "History of the Civil War in America," by John S. C. Abbott, and "History of Lynn, Mass.," from Arthur F. Clarke; the Boyden, Danforth and Everett genealogies; and a collection of

publications from the National Museum of Antiquities of Stockholm, Sweden.

The Committee are glad to announce that copies of the Boston Directory for 1806 and 1810 have been added to the Library during the past year, making the set owned by the Society complete. The portion of the set from 1789 to 1845, inclusive, has been rebound in an attractive and durable form, and the entire collection is of interest and information to the visitors to the Library.

The Library grows rapidly, and the additional shelf-room provided two years ago is now filled. Provision for further increase must be made in the near future.

If the examples of the two members mentioned were to be followed by others, the Library would soon be equipped to do its share of the work of the Society in the community, and offer to students of history a mine of wealth.

A detailed list of accessions will be found on a subsequent page.

For the Committee,

CHARLES F. READ,

December 31, 1902.

Clerk.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER, 1902.

The Treasurer herewith presents his annual report for 1902.

The invested funds of the Society on December 31, 1901, consisted of \$27,000, taken at par, and an uninvested balance in the New England Trust Company of \$2,855.40, making a total of \$29,855.40.

The Finance Committee purchased on January 21, from the accumulated uninvested fund, a \$2,000 Boston & Maine R. R. bond at a cost of \$2,540.

On April 24, the Society received from the estate of its late member, Edward Ingersoll Browne, by Francis C. Welch and Charles Thorndike, executors, the sum of \$710. This amount is 71 per cent. of the legacy of \$1000 which Mr. Browne left to the Society in his will.

On October 1, three \$1000 Cleveland, Ohio, bonds matured, and from the proceeds, and from the accumulated

uninvested funds, there was purchased on October 14, a Massachusetts \$5,000 State bond at a cost of \$5,483.40.

The Society voted, at its meeting on December 9, to receive, upon certain conditions, the funds of the Boston Memorial Association. In accordance with this vote, there was received on December 19, from the treasurer of that Association, Dr. Francis H. Brown, the sum of \$1,179.51, which awaits investment.

The invested funds of the Society at the close of the present year amount to \$31,000, figured at par, and produce an income of \$1,290. There is also a balance in the New England Trust Company of \$1,427.93, making a total of \$32,427.93.

It is gratifying to find that the Society's funds have so materially increased during the present year; yet our efforts as members should not be relaxed in the endeavor to increase its membership with desirable persons, the natural consequence of which is to strengthen its financial condition.

CHARLES F. READ,

Treasurer.

December 31, 1902.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.

Early in the year the Catalogue of the autographs in the "Colburn collection,"—which have now been carefully arranged, appropriately classified, and mounted in twelve thick quarto volumes with illustrative plates also given by Mr. Colburn—was completed and has been printed; it gives sufficient information concerning them, in a condensed form, to identify the writers and their relation to American history, and more especially that of the Colonial period. It shows something of the value of our treasures in this department, which is worthy of careful study.

Until the present month the first in the series of pamphlets reporting the Proceedings of the Society was the record of the Second Annual Meeting, held in January, 1883; this has long been out of print, and the Committee have therefore caused it to be reprinted, so that those members

who desire to do so may now complete their sets — most of the subsequent numbers being also still obtainable. No account of the first Annual Meeting, which was held January 10, 1882, was published at that time; and it was thought desirable to print from the records a small edition of this report also, to perfect our annals; this is of special value, for it supplies a list of our original members, who then numbered one hundred and eleven. The list of active and life members to-day shows a ten-fold increase in our Society, over and above the losses by deaths, removals, and other causes. Certainly no better evidence could be given of the interest the public feels in the Bostonian Society, and of the cordial manner in which it has approved and sustained its objects. These two Reports are now for sale at the Society's rooms.

The entire edition of the previous Catalogue of our collections having been disposed of, and some necessary changes having been made in the arrangement, etc., of the numerous articles of an antiquarian character in our cabinets, which have so much to interest the student of Boston's past history, it was found desirable to publish a new edition. The sale of these Catalogues has always returned to our treasury the amount expended, and something more, and they have also proved a valuable means of affording information to visitors and members, as well as of bringing new gifts or loans to our exhibits. During the last year the amount received from sales of our publications, and from souvenirs, was about \$300.00.

The Committee have selected for reproduction as a frontispiece of this issue of the Annual Proceedings, Paul Revere's famous hand-colored engraving of the Boston Massacre, that important event in the Revolutionary history of Boston, which occurred within a few steps of the Old State House, the home of the Bostonian Society.

The Society is fortunate in the possession of an excellent copy, which is even more interesting and valuable on account of its historical associations. It is in the original frame, and has, pasted on the back, the following memorandum:—
 "Given in 1825 to Josiah Quincy (1772-1864) by his aunt,

Mrs. Storer, sister of Josiah Quincy, Jr., who defended Captain Preston." Signed Eliza Susan Quincy, 5 Park Street, Boston, March 5, 1870. [The Centennial of the event].

Paul Revere's Massacre is, perhaps, the best known of the early examples of American art, and is eagerly sought for by many private collectors. A copy was sold in Boston in 1901 for \$800.00.

There has been a considerable call for duplicates of the colored illustrations printed in previous years, which are photographic reproductions, reduced of course to suitable size for publishing in our Proceedings; this demand is gratifying, as it shows that the plan proposed some three years ago by your Committee has been appreciated by the public. There has been a desire for accurate copies of these quaint pictures, which are among the treasures of our collections, and our reproductions have been selected with this in view. Originals have long been unattainable.

For the Committee,

CHARLES F. READ,
Clerk.

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Francis H. Manning, Chairman of the Committee to nominate Officers of the Society for 1903, made the following report:—

For Clerk and Treasurer.

CHARLES F. READ.

For Directors.

CURTIS GUILD,
JOSHUA P. BODFISH,
BENJAMIN C. CLARK,
JAMES F. HUNNEWELL,

LEVI L. WILLCUTT,
DAVID H. COOLIDGE,
ALBERT A. FOLSOM,
WILLIAM H. LINCOLN,

WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN.

[Signed]

FRANCIS H. MANNING, *Chairman*,
RUFUS G. F. CANDAGE,
FRANCIS H. BROWN,
ROBERT B. WILLIAMS,
CHARLES H. TAYLOR, JR.

Committee.

The Report was accepted, and it was voted to proceed to ballot. The result, as ascertained by the tellers, Messrs. Wm. Tracy Eustis and Frank A. Waterman, showed that the candidates were unanimously elected.

It was voted that the President's address and the various reports of the committees as submitted be printed in the Annual Proceedings.

Adjourned.

CHARLES F. READ,
Clerk.

THE LIFE AND ACTIVITIES OF HON. JOHN READ OF BOSTON.

The following paper was read before the Society, Nov. 11, 1902, by George B. Reed :—

The Honorable John Read, a distinguished lawyer and citizen of Boston in provincial days, 1722-1749, "had as great a genius," said President John Adams, "and became as eminent as any man," and he prefaced his remark with this saying of Mr. Read's: "My knowledge of the law cost me seven years' hard study in that great chair."

It is my purpose in this paper to speak of Mr. Read more particularly as a lawyer and of his career as such, premising that what I have to say must necessarily be fragmentary, for but little relating to his activities has come down to us through the hundred and fifty years since his death. He was a native of Fairfield, Connecticut, born January 29th, 1679, the son of William Read of that town and grandson of William Read, an early settler of Stratford, afterwards of Norwalk; both were men of property and distinction; his mother (Deborah) was a daughter of Nathaniel Baldwin of Fairfield, "ancestor of an eminent and highly honored family." In the year 1692 he entered Harvard College and also his 'teens, and graduated in 1697, seventh in a class of fourteen. For the information of College "boys," I would say that nothing has come down to us of his college career save what appears in the following paraphrase of the first verse of the Psalms, repeated *extempore* by a sedate fellow-student on leaving a classmate's room after "picking himself up" from the floor amid the wreck of the chair in which, on entering, he was invited to sit :*

"Blest is the man who hath not lent
To wicked Read his ear,
Nor spent his life as Collins hath,
Nor sat in Southmayd's chair."

* Anecdote of Rev. Hugh Adams in Farmer and Moore's Hist. Coll. of N. H., Vol. 2.

On leaving College Mr. Read turned his attention to the ministry, the only field of activity, influence and usefulness for educated men in those days; and after some months' preparation and at the age of eighteen years, entered upon his labors in that calling, preaching first at Waterbury, Connecticut, then at East Hartford for a time, and about three years at Stratford, when he began the study of the law, which at that time, as a science, was in its infancy, so to speak, in this country; courts having been established (under the Provincial Charter) but a few years before, in 1692.

What led him to enter upon the study of the law is not now known. It may have been owing to, or have grown out of, the contentions which he and his friends and associates of Stratford had with parties from Old Milford for lands including the rich intervalles on the Housatonic River in New Milford. It appears that, after he had obtained titles to these lands given many years before by the Indians, which titles had been received under a permit from the General Court in 1670, with no restrictions or conditions, a patent was given by the General Assembly in 1703, covering the same lands, to parties from Old Milford who brought suits of ejectment. Mr. Read acted as attorney for himself in defence; and in a petition to the General Assembly he says that, after gaining his case in court fifteen times, he lost it on the sixteenth.

As this petition is interesting personally and historically, and withal unique of its kind, I give it quite in full; it was addressed to the General Assembly sitting at New Haven in 1710:

May it please the Honorable Court: Misfortunes in my adventures have undone me utterly, for as I thought with a prudent foresight I purchased about twenty thousand acres of lands in Wiantinock [New Milford and vicinity], parcel of a purchase of thirty nine, recorded in May last; had spent much to settle and defend it; settled some inhabitants with me yr afterwards, tried ye title and defended it against home pretenders. Sixteen times have I been to Court about it, ever gaining till ye last Courts Assistants wherein I finally lost; and am utterly discouraged and broken—finding two things, 1st that I am not able to maintain suits forever, and that Indian titles are grown into utter contempt, which things make me

weary of the world. Wherefore I pray, seeing I nor my father have had not one foot of land by division or grant of town or county, tho' spending all our days in it, that I may have liberty if I can find a place in ye colony (whch I know not yet of) not granted to nor purchased by any; y't by your allowance I may settle it with some others of my friends, where in obscurity we may get a poor living, and pray for your health and prosperity with great content.

"This Indian deed to Mr. Read," says Mr. Orcutt in his excellent History of New Milford, "had stood on the records, sanctioned by a court decision, more than thirty years, when the General Assembly gave the permit to the Old Milford Company, and the deed was received upon the specific conditions that the plantation should interfere with no other titles."

It appears from records that Mr. Read was duly granted lands in and about what is now New Fairfield, bordering on the Province of New York, but, not choosing it as a place of residence, he located within the bounds of the present town of Reading, in that part of it then and now called Lonetown, a very pleasant locality, where he erected a manor-house, naming the estate "Manor of Lonetown." "Here," says the late Lawyer Beers of Fairfield, in his Address on Mr. Read, delivered before the Fairfield County (Conn.) Historical Society, "were his professional headquarters, his counting-room as a large operator in real estate, and the point from which he journeyed to the General Assembly when a member; and it was here that he wrote the following curious document that quaintly emphasizes his saying that 'Indian deeds had grown into utter contempt.' "

Know all men by these crooked scrawls and seals yt we *Chickens*, alias Sam Mohawk, and *Naseco* do solemnly declare that we are owners of ye tract of land called Lonetown, fenced around between Danbury and Fairfield; and John Read, Governor and Commander-in-chief thereof and of ye Dominions thereupon depending, desiring to please us have plied the foot and given us three pounds in money, and promised us a house next autumn. In consideration thereof we do hereby give and grant to him and his heirs forever, the farm above mentioned and corn appertaining

and further of our free will, motion, and sovereign pleasure make ye land Manour ; Indowing ye land thereof, and creating said John Read, Lord Justice and Sovereign Pontiff of ye same to him and his heirs forever. Witness our crooked marks and borrowed seals this seventh day of May, 1714.

In presence of
Liacus, his ? crook.

CHICKENS, his X mark.
alias

SAM MOHAWK.

MARTHA HARNEY, her X mark.

NASECO, his ? mark.

The above mentioned personally appeared and acknowledged ye above Instrument yr free act and cheerful deed, in Fairfield, ye 7th day of May 1714 before me

NATHAN GOLD, Dep. Gov.
his S seal.

This document, still preserved in the original, has something of the savor of trifling, but it really came before the Deputy Governor and was legally binding.

Mr. Read was admitted to the bar October 6, 1708, at New Haven, and we may infer from the following incident that he at once exhibited much zeal in his clients' cause, for at the next term of Court, May, 1709, he was admonished by the Court and forbidden to plead until he should make an acknowledgment, which he did October following, of not intending any contempt. It is said his offence was, intimating that the Court was partial in a matter. This was too much for the staid and stately Governor and his Assistants to stand, at least from so young a "practitioner."

May 22, 1712, he was appointed Queen's Attorney for the Colony, and held the office several years. His name appears often in the "Connecticut Colonial Records" in connection with matters before the Courts and the General Assembly. He was largely interested in the purchase and sale of real estate and in procuring grants of lands from the Colonial Government. He was one of the purchasers of the "Equivalent Lands," so called,—105,793 acres given by Massachusetts to Connecticut in settlement of a boundary question, and by the latter sold at auction in 1716. Ten thousand

acres of the lands included in his share were in one body, located in what is now the township of Ware, in Hampshire County, and were known as the "Manor of Peace," as being a peace offering to Connecticut.

As the sale of these lands was a noted one in its day, and the parties to it were leading citizens of Massachusetts and Connecticut, most of them being residents of Boston, I will, if the digression be permitted, give a short history of the affair, together with the names of those forming the "syndicate," as we should term it in our day, who made the purchase, or rather for whom the purchase was made.

The settlement of the line of boundary between Connecticut and Massachusetts, in 1713, threw within the line of Connecticut the towns of Enfield, Somers, Woodstock, and Suffield, which had thus far been under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. By an agreement between the two colonies these towns were allowed to remain under Massachusetts rule, in consideration of which that colony granted a tract of land to Connecticut. This land became known as the Equivalent Lands, and embraced Belchertown, Pelham, and parts of Prescott and Ware, and other localities. They were sold by the Connecticut Commissioners, Matthew Allyn, Joseph Talcott, Roger Wolcott and Aaron Cooke, at a vendue holden at Hartford, April 24th and 25th, 1716, for 683 pounds, which was the most that was offered, being less than one farthing per acre, says Trumbull. William Pitkin bid them off for the following-named persons, as appears from the deed on record at Springfield, viz. :

Gurdon Saltonstall Esq of New London, Paul Dudley, Addington Davenport, Thomas Fitch and Anthony Stoddard of Boston Esqrs, William Brattle of Cambridge clerk, Ebenezer Pemberton of Boston clerk, William Dummer of Boston merchant for himself and his brother Jeremiah Dummer Esq, Jonathan Belcher merchant, John White gentleman both of Boston aforesaid, and William Clark in Common street in Boston aforesaid merchant, John Wainwright of the same town merchant for himself and Henry Newman Esq and John Caswell merchants both of London, Samuel Appleton and Addington Davenport Esqrs as feoffers in trust for Dame Mary Saltonstall wife of the aforesaid Gurdon Saltonstall Esq, Nathan

Gold of Fairfield in said Colony Esq for himself and Peter Burr of the same town Esq, John Stoddard of Northampton in the said Province Esq for himself and Elisha Williams of Wethersfield in said Colony Gentleman, and John Read of Lonetown in said Colony Gentleman."

The lands were surveyed and laid out in several plats and divided into sixteen shares.

In May, 1719, Mr. Read was appointed by Connecticut one of the commissioners on the boundary line between that colony and New York; and in March, 1720, was appointed commissioner to consult with commissioners from the Provinces of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, as to the means for recovering the credit of the paper money in circulation. The record of the appointment reads as follows:*

Whereas, It has been proposed that commissioners from this Colony and from the Provinces of the Massachusetts Bay, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, meet at Boston and consider in what manner the credit of the bills of said governments may be best recovered and supported, and prepare a report to be made thereon to the Assemblies of the said governments,

Resolved, That Mr. John Read, as a commissioner from this government, attend the said meeting, and endeavour, with them, to prepare such a report, and lay it before the General Assembly of this Colony in May next.

His report,† proposing how to mend the value of the paper money that Connecticut has put in circulation, is an interesting document, in which he states the "necessity" for so doing, "the remedy," and "the present advantages" for doing it. He says:

The paper money now abroad daily sinks in its value and estimation, that already it don't serve as a just medium of trade, but the merchants raise their goods, I believe, to what they think it will sink to before they are paid, and so the husbandry (the stay of the land) always come off the worst by it; and its sinking faster and faster will make it issue in evils unforeseen. Perhaps it may be [ordered redeemed] by Act of Parliament, or by other orders

* Connecticut Colonial Records.

† Connecticut Archives, Finance and Currency, Vol. 2, Doc. 154.

from England ; and if the order comes it may bring other inconveniences with it, and doubtless it is best to give our fathers at home no occasion to reform any real evils among us, lest we be grieved at the measures taken with us. At the best, in the course it is now in, it will soon come to be no medium of trade, nor at all serve the purposes proposed ; and we shall be obliged to give silver money for the payment of those old broken rags wherever they are found — for money it will not be, and money we must have and be just.

In 1722 Mr. Read came to Boston to live, residing at first on Hanover Street where now stands the American House, and later removing to a mansion on Queen Street, now Court Street, the site of the present "Minot Building," opposite the old Court House.

It is evident that his reputation as a man of high character, and his fame as a lawyer, had preceded him, for he at once entered upon a large law practice, and the following year (1723) was elected by the Legislature Attorney General of the Province.

Before proceeding further to note in detail his career here in Boston, I would give a general outline of his character, ability, and influence as a lawyer, as portrayed by Mr. Knapp in his "Biographical Sketches of Eminent Lawyers, Statesmen, and Men of Letters," published in 1821 :—

At the commencement of the last century, John Read, a man of genius and profound acquirements, began his career as a lawyer. To sterling integrity, extensive views and decision of character, he added industry. He reduced the jarring and contradictory forms of practice to a system ; taught courts the advantages of precedents, and practitioners the value of knowledge. All that has come down to us from him shows acumen, research, and vigor of understanding. He was distinguished for genius, beloved by the votaries of literature, revered by the contemporary patriots of his country, the pride of the bar, the light of the law, and chief among the wise, the witty and the eloquent—one who lived long and did much, but yet of whom so little is matter of historical record that a single page would contain all that is written of him. It is painful to think that a man so proudly pre-eminent among his peers should now be so buried in obscurity.

Tradition, it is true, is stored with anecdotes of him, but we look in vain for written memorials. To prove that he was a profound lawyer, not trammelled by the mere letter of the law, nor confused by its prolixity, it is only necessary to look at his legal labors which are now extant. He from his own high responsibility reduced the quaint, redundant and obscure phraseology of the English deeds of conveyance to their present short, clear and simple forms now in common use among us. Forms seemingly prolix have generally their use, and most lawyers are attached to them from habit, and from a belief that it is better to be tautological than obscure from too much brevity. His influence and authority must have been great as a lawyer to have brought these retrenched forms into general use. The declarations which he made and used in civil actions have many of them come down to us as precedents, and are amongst the finest specimens of special pleading which can be found. Story has preserved some of his forms, and Parsons used to say that many other lawyers had assumed his works as a special pleader as their own, and that the honors due him had, by carelessness or accident, been given to others who had only copied his forms. His method of managing causes, his terse arguments, his cutting irony, his witticisms, and his good nature, too, were well known to that generation of lawyers to which Gridley, Trowbridge and Pynchon belonged; and facts illustrating his powers and disposition were familiar to the next—to Lowell, Parsons, and those just gone. Everything said of him went to show his genius, his learning, sagacity, eccentricity, integrity and benevolence.

I have said that Mr. Read was elected in 1723 by the Legislature Attorney General; he was also chosen in 1724, but the Governor negatived the vote, not that he objected to Mr. Read, but he claimed the authority to appoint, and this difference of opinion, and contention between the House of Representatives and the Governor and Council over the office continued unabated and unsettled for many years, even down to the adoption of our State Constitution. It was about the only office connected with the Courts in which there was any question as to where the authority to choose really rested. This matter has of late years been thoroughly looked up and written up by one fully competent to do so,* and the record

* Mr. Abner C. Goodell.

is very interesting historically, but I will not enter upon it; sufficient for my narrative here to say, that amid all the dissensions between the two branches of the Legislature Mr. Read was chosen and consented to for the office in 1725, 1726, and 1727. His election not being consented to in 1724 enabled him to defend, or to take some part in the defence of a Boston bookseller in a suit for libel brought against him by the Government, which attracted much attention at the time. On his client's appeal to the Superior Court for arrest of judgment Mr. Read made an able argument which has been preserved. A full account of this trial has been written by one of our leading local historical writers,* from which I extract the following graphic description of the sittings of the Court in those days:—

On the 3d of the month (November) Anno Domini 1724, in the Council Chamber of the Old State House, familiar to all Bostonians, the Superior Court of Judicature and Assize opened its session. The Judges, the Jury, and the Attorneys were all in their places. A slight draft on the imagination will furnish a vivid picture of this Court room as it appeared on that crispy autumnal morning. A few fagots of hickory were blazing on the ample hearth. The arms of the House of Hanover and portraits of the royal family of England were looking down from the walls of the spacious room, to give dignity and authority to the proceedings of the highest legal tribunal in the Province of the Massachusetts Bay. At one side, on a dais slightly raised, sat the Chief-Justice, and on either side the Associate Justices all in their official robes, bands, and wigs. . . . Around a spacious table, near the centre of the room were the attorneys in their citizens' dress. Among them was Robert Auchmuty acting in place of the Attorney General by appointment of the Council, and not far removed was the distinguished John Read, already the corypheus of the Boston Bar, and near him his client. In their proper place sat the impanelled jury. Besides these, there were present in an unofficial way, we may believe, the ministers both of the Church of England and of the Dissenters and other gentlemen drawn thither by their interest in this trial. The chief interest centred in the arguments of the learned, able and distinguished counsel on both sides. After the usual formalities, the administra-

* Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, D. D.

tion of the oath to the jurors, the reading of the indictment, the trial was opened.

The argument of Mr. Read in arrest of judgment in this case, was written out in his own hand and signed by him, and is still preserved in the files of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth.

In 1727 Mr. Read appeared again in quite a celebrated case, this time before the Legislature, in behalf of the Ministers of the Church of England in Boston, claiming the right to be members of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College by force of the term "teaching elders" in the first charter of the College granted in 1642, the Board of Overseers denying their right by force of these terms. The reply of the Ministers to the answer of the Overseers, says President Quincy in his History of the College, "was prepared and signed by their counsel, John Read, one of the most eminent lawyers of that period in New England;" and their right to a seat in the Board was maintained on various grounds, one of these being that

They have been duly ordained, instituted and inducted into their respective churches, and are in fact proper teaching elders of these churches, as we have alleged, and are ready to prove, and this has not been denied by the answer aforesaid, and therefore they are by the Act [of 1642] made Overseers, and have a right to sit as such.

Upon the whole, we account the College a common interest, and beg leave, with the answers, to call it *our College*, and the said Act our depositum. They will have nevertheless benefit of it, and we shall all have the more charity, and the better title to a blessing on it, which is and shall be the constant prayer of your Honors' most humble Orators.

(Signed)

JOHN READ *¶ Quer.*

An incident took place in Boston in the following year (1728) that led to a contest in the settlement of an estate surpassing in many respects even those of our own day; it extended over several years of time. At its crisis Mr. Read appeared as counsel for the heirs-at-law, and his pre-

sentation of the matter to the Governor and Council put an end to the case, so far at least, we may believe, as the courts in this country were concerned. The case is clearly stated, and sufficiently full for our understanding of the matter, in the answer of Mr. Read to the appeal, which I quote in full, avoiding the abbreviated form of words in general use at that day, and the inserting of the real names of the parties :—

PROVINCE OF THE }
MASSACHUSETTS BAY SS. }

To his Excellency Jonathan Belcher Esq^r. Captain General and Governor in Chief, and the Honorable Council.

Andrew Sewall of Boston Esq^r for himself and others the next friends of Howard Phelps late of Boston deceased,

Humbly Showeth,

That Gordon Phelps of Boston Esq^r Administrator of the estate of the said Howard Phelps deceased has taken the personal estate of the said Howard Phelps and converted the same to his own use, and after waiting some years for his account thereof, the honorable Judge of Probate impowered the said Andrew Sewall to sue for the penalty of his administration bond, and by the Judgment of the Superior Court in Boston in February last [1733] he recovered Judgment against him for the amount thereof and costs.

That your petitioners on the twenty fourth of April last petitioned the said Judge of Probate for the money to be paid to and amongst them, and instead of that, his Honor made a decree that he would pay the said sum to them in equal parts, they giving bond to refund upon proper occasion, and the said Gordon Phelps appealed to Your Excellency and this honorable Board from that decree, and his appeal was allowed accordingly.

Now may it please your Excellency the said Andrew Sewall humbly conceives that there was no colour for the said appeal by law, and the reason truly is that there is no colour for the decree. The Judge of Probate is impowered to make decrees for the division of the intestate's estate and take bonds of the Administrator that he shall perform his decrees, but when the Judge of Probate cannot come at the knowledge of the estate of the deceased nor make any order upon him to pay any of it out, but is forced to sue the Administration bond against the Administrator and recovers the money into his own hands 'tis for the use of the next of kin, and he is to

pay it directly to and among them, and it is demandable of him by action of the Common Law as so much money received for the use of the next of kin, and their receipts discharge him and there is no use nor room for a decree touching it, as your petitioners humbly conceive. Wherefore your petitioners humbly pray that the said appeal may be discharged and the Judge of Probate suffered to pay the parties the money recovered by judgment of the Superior Court aforesaid, and your petitioners as in duty bound &c.

JN^o READ *¶ Quer.*

In Council May 4, 1733 Read and Ordered that the Petitioners forthwith serve Gordon Phelps Esqr. with a copy of the Petition, and that he give in his answer thereto as soon as may be.

J. BELCHER.

It is evident from what follows that the order of the Governor and Council was complied with, and the case decided against Gordon Phelps, and the prayer of the petitioners granted, for the case was carried by Phelps on appeal to the Privy Council in England on the plea that the English law of primogeniture was in force in Massachusetts, by which he claimed the property, and the Council there confirmed the decision here of the Governor and Council.

Mr. Read was employed by Connecticut in her controversy with New York and also with Rhode Island as to boundary lines, and by Massachusetts in her controversy as to the same with New Hampshire and Rhode Island. He was also Attorney for the Town of Boston in many important cases,—one of which (an ejectment case) relating to land in Dock Square and vicinity leased to parties by the Town was in the Courts for several years (1733–1739), and after many trials, retrials and trials anew, was finally decided in favor of the Town, and on appeal to the King in Council the decision of the Superior Court here was sustained.

Mr. Read had a great knowledge of the science of special pleading.* Judge Trowbridge, in speaking of this, related the following anecdote to a gentleman of the bar, then living. The facts show sagacity and acuteness, then the great requis-

* From "Knapp's Biographical Sketches."

ites for distinction, and which at all times have their weight in making up a lawyer's character :

A merchant of Salem, or. Boston, who had a ship and cargo seized by the King's custom-house officer for a breach of the Acts of Trade, applied to Mr. Read for advice. He told him to replevy the ship and cargo, and a writ of replevin was made out in the form prescribed by the old Province law, commanding the sheriff to replevy the same, and deliver them to the plaintiff upon his giving bond to answer the cost and damages at the next Court of Common Pleas and respond to the judgment finally given thereon, and summon the seizing officer to appear and show cause why he had taken away and impounded the ship and cargo. And as the abating of writs seemed at that time to be a great part of the practice, Mr. Read intentionally had given the defendant in replevin no addition, or else a wrong one. On the day of the sitting of the court, his client came to him in great agitation, and told him the counsel for the defendant had found a flaw in the writ and intended to have it abated. Mr. Read endeavored to calm his client's apprehensions, without letting him into the secret of his intentions, and told him to enter the action. Upon the sitting of the court the counsel for the defendant whispered across the table to Mr. Read, informing him of the mistake made in the writ, and that he intended to have it abated. Mr. Read, having examined the writ and finding it erroneous, desired defendant's counsel to let him mend it, but he refused. Mr. Read then told him if he would take advantage of his mistake he could not help it, but he must plead it; and thereupon a plea of abatement was made, in writing—for some time such pleas were made *ore tenus* (word of mouth)—that the writ might abate and for costs—without requesting a return of the ship and cargo, and judgment was made up accordingly. Then Mr. Read told his client to let execution be taken out against him, and when the officer came to serve it to pay the sum, and not before. At the next term suit was brought on the bond, and Mr. Read prayedoyer of the bond and condition, and pleaded in bar that he had fully complied and performed its conditions by entering and prosecuting the suit to final judgment, and by paying the execution, in proof of which he produced the sheriff's return on the same. The merchant having sent his ship to sea upon her restoration to him by the writ of replevin, there was an end to the cause.

Mr. Read "was, withal, eccentric, and among other instances of it he used to travel *incognito* into the other colonies, and occasionally would volunteer in the defence of actions, and always astonished both courts and juries by his profound learning, his captivating eloquence and his sparkling wit, which produced a more striking effect from the little indication which his garb or external appearance gave of what they ought to expect."*

There is a well-authenticated story of his eccentricity of character, told by Mr. Knapp, which I will quote :

The intercourse between the South and the North was nothing, in a commercial or social point of view, then to what it now is. Mr. Read, one autumn, made up his mind to spend the winter at the South, and planned the journey after his own manner. Dressing himself in the plainest garb which could be considered decent, he cut his staff, slung his pack, and commenced his peregrinations. . . . As he went on his journey he excited astonishment wherever he came and among all classes he met. With the breeder of horses he was a veterinary surgeon ; with farmers, an experienced agriculturist ; with mechanics, a master of all trades ; every one with whom he conversed thought he belonged to his own art, trade or calling. In some part of his journey he entered a village in which a court was sitting, and a cause was soon to come on which made a great excitement among the populace. The plaintiff was poor ; his title, though just, involved in much intricacy—the defendant was rich, and had able counsel. Mr. Read collected the facts, and having full confidence in the cause, offered his services to the plaintiff as counsel, and notwithstanding his appearance scandalized the profession, yet the plaintiff had sagacity to discover his merit from a short conversation with him. On the day of the trial the counsel and client entered the court. His vulgar garb was soon forgotten in his first address to the court, stating what induced him to engage in the cause before them—a love of justice, and to show that honesty should be fearless ! In a few minutes he both astonished and captivated them. The cause went on, and he displayed such learning and ability, such knowledge even of the statute law of the Province in which he then was, that every one present was filled with admiration and respect for the man. The case was won, and he instantly left the place for new adventures.

* Washburn's Judicial History.

In Mr. Abraham Holmes's Address, delivered before the Members of the Bar of the County of Bristol, in 1834, appears the following relating to Mr. Read :

John Read was a man of profound abilities, and of very extensive acquirements, . . . but with all was rather eccentric. Tradition has handed down an anecdote which, for the sake of illustrating his amazing resources of mind, I will recite : " He was in the ministry before turning his attention to legal studies, and in one of his eccentric excursions he called on an intimate friend, a clergyman, whose name was Walker, in the afternoon of a Saturday. Walker was rejoiced again to see his old friend Read, and invited him to spend the Sabbath with him, to which Mr. Read willingly agreed. In the evening Walker told him that he must preach for him the next day. Mr. Read declined. Mr. Walker insisted. After some further conversation, Mr. Read found that he must either preach or disoblige and offend his old friend ; he chose the former, and consented to preach. The next day, after the first prayer, and singing, Mr. Read rose and opening the Bible, read his text : ' And the Lord said unto Satan, whence comest thou ? and Satan said unto the Lord, From going *to* and *fro* in the earth, and from *walking* up and down therein,' and looking around on the congregation, said : ' Without any formal introduction to this discourse from these words, I shall raise the doctrinal proposition, viz. : the devil is a Walker.'

Mr. Walker was electrified ; his eyes expanded to an unusual extent ; the old people sat aghast, the young people could not conceal their giggling. Mr. Read's countenance remained unchanged, and an unusual solemnity spread over his face. He proceeded to show what the devil's object was in walking up and down in the earth. *This*, he said, was to draw men from the path of virtue, piety and religion. He then went on to show the infinite variety of means the devil made use of in tempting mankind to sin and iniquity, all which he particularly specified ; and when some means failed, he resorted to others more suited to the particular bent of the person's mind : all which he very fully illustrated. He then went on to state the means which we ought in all cases to resort to in order to defeat these attempts of the devil ; and closed the whole with some pressing practical reflections.

Mr. Read found time in the midst of his legal labors to write a Latin Grammar which was published in 1736. It is a

small 16mo book of 34 pages, with an appendix of 20 pages of anomalous words. In the introduction he says :

Grammar is the knowledge of the nature of human speech, and teaches us the nature of words, their syntax, or construction into sentences, and prosodia, or the composing of sentences into verse. A word is a part of speech, expressing a single thought, and is either written or pronounced. In writing we use so many letters as to signify and distinguish every posture, touch and action of the organs of speech, whereby the words of a language are spoken, and the sound of every syllable formed. The Latins have two and twenty, to which we give the same names and sounds as to those of our mother tongue.

He ends the book as follows :

Now, therefore, let the tutor distinctly read every chapter [of the Vulgate Latin translation of the Bible] into English, explaining the nature and difference of the syntax and translations, as need requires ; and then the pupil, by comparing the English and Latin translations by himself, shall easily attain the Latin tongue, and at the same time furnish his mind with the fundamental principles of all human knowledge, establish his heart with true wisdom and conduct of life, and finally grow up in favor with God and man. Amen.

Besides his legal business, Mr. Read was engaged in the purchase and sale of real estate and in other business enterprises. In 1737 he purchased at auction, of the town of Boston, a township of 23,040 acres in this State, now known as Charlemont, then called Boston Plantation No. 1, and a few months afterwards sold all of it except 1,760 acres. In 1738 he deeded to his son William his house and lot on Hanover Street, and the 1,760 acres of land in Charlemont, and his share, interest, and estate in a township at Piscataqua River — “in consideration of my natural love and affection for my loving son, William Read, of Boston, gentleman, and for his advancement in the world ;” and the same year bought the large mansion house and lot on Queen Street, now Court Street, before referred to, where he resided until his death. He this year (1738) served as a member of the House of Representatives, and “was the first lawyer who

was ever chosen a member of the General Court.”* From the Journal of the House that year, it appears that he was a member of most of the important committees, and made many of the committee reports.

In 1739 (October 15th) Mr. Read presented a petition to the General Court of Connecticut, praying their aid in obtaining a Patent from the Crown for the coinage of copper money from the metal produced from the native ores of that Colony, the profits of the coinage to be secured to him, he defraying all expenses incident to the attempt, whether successful or otherwise. This petition (a lengthy one), and a letter from Mr. Read referring thereto, are preserved in the Collections of the “Connecticut Historical Society.”

December 20th of the same year (1739) he sent the following memorial to the General Court of Massachusetts, “for a paper currency to introduce money”† (specie), addressed as follows:

To His Excellency Jonathan Belcher, Esq., Capt. Gen'l and Governor in Chief, the Honorable Council, and Representatives, in General Court Assembled:

20th December 1739.

The memorial of John Read, of Boston, gent.: Whereas Province bills were formerly introduced into trade here upon a par with money, and served some time as though so much money had been brought in among us. But, as the bills increased, the money we had gradually left us, and the falling and uncertain discount put upon bills effectually barred the return of money into our trade again. And yet money, by divine appointment the standard to measure the value of all things, still doth that office for us; for the merchant always sells for so much as will produce him the same sterling he gives, with reasonable advance to answer the depreciating of our bills, when to be paid him, the chance of markets when he shall come to them, and his reasonable profit upon the whole.

Now, therefore, since our bills are decreased and determined to be all speedily called in, it is time to contrive some means to introduce money again: and the only way to do that quietly is to fix

* Washburn's Judicial History of Massachusetts.

† Massachusetts Archives, “Pecu,” Vol. 3, pp. 113, 114.

some bills and money upon a par again, that as the bills sink the money may gradually return again, as it gradually departed from us.

To this end, I propose that a sufficient number of you and merchants put in bank 30,000 ozs. of sterling money at 29 shillings an ounce, the present rate of money in all our trade; add four times so much more in their bills payable, at four equal yearly payments in money, all making a bank of £217,500. Let out this money and bills in the same proportion annually at five per cent. interest paid in money, so far as it goes to supply the place of the bills paid off and sunk. After these bills are paid off, make new ones payable in three years, then more payable in two years, then more payable in one year, and at the end of ten years seven tenths of this bank will be turned into money, and so money may be certainly and very gradually recovered and brought back into all our trade again. . . . Therefore I humbly propose to this honorable court, for so public a benefit, to grant the use of the sums aforesaid in Province bills, during the space above mentioned for the supply of this bank, gratis; in case His Majesty shall think fit to allow of it, and I can find sufficient undertakers for it. If this honorable court will so far favour and encourage it, I shall use my best endeavours, and have just ground to hope I shall bring it to effect.

I am, may it please yr Excellency and this Honorable Court, your most obedient humble servant,

JN^o READ.

This memorial of Mr. Read's was read in the Council Dec. 27th, and sent to the House, and there received two readings—Dec. 28th and March 19th—and was then returned to the Council. His scheme was one of several presented by eminent and wealthy men, to meet an exigency in the financial affairs of the Province. A plan was finally adopted, and in 1742 the following order was passed in Council:

Council Records, April 7, 1742.

John Read, Esq., having at the desire of this Board prepared the form of a Notification or Advertisement to all Persons lately concerned in either of the schemes for making a medium of Trade, immediately to bring in the sums they are engaged for, and have received, pursuant to the Act of Parliament made for that purpose, The said Advertisement was read and approved of, and the Secretary ordered to sign it in the name of the Governor and Council, and publish it in the several newspapers.

Mr. Read was a member of the Governor's Council in 1741 and 1742—the latter part of Governor Belcher's administration and the first part of Governor Shirley's. Governor Belcher, at the commencement of his administration, had persuaded his Council that upon the appointment of a new Governor it was necessary to renew all civil commissions. The same was proposed in Council by Shirley, and the precedent brought up, but "Mr. Read, being then a member of the Council, brought such arguments against the practice that a majority of the board refused to consent to it."* . . . "While he sat at that board he was their oracle, and was eminently useful to the country."†. . . "As a legislator he was conspicuous, but so unambitious a man could not have been a regular leader. He was too independent and enlightened for a lover of prerogative, and too honest for a leader of faction; he spoke with frankness, regardless of political consequences. A great man who condescends to enter into the politics of the day, and bear the heat and burden of it, owes nothing to the public for his honors; but the public are much indebted to him for his exertions."‡

Mr. Read was a communicant at "King's Chapel," and one of the Wardens of the same for two years (1735–36). He died February 7th, 1749, leaving a large estate to his family.

Of his character, ability, standing and influence as a man and a lawyer, distinguished writers and statesmen have spoken.

Governor Hutchinson speaks of him, "as a very eminent lawyer, and what is more, a person of great integrity and firmness of mind."

President John Adams, in a letter to a friend, says, "that he had as great a genius and became as eminent as any man." . . . And in his controversy with General William Brattle in 1773, on the "Independence of the Judiciary," speaks of Mr. Read as "that great Gamaliel," and General Brattle in the same controversy says, "Mr. Read was to every

* Gov. Hutchinson's History of Mass., Vol. 2, page 336.

† Elliott's Biographical Dictionary.

‡ Knapp's Biographical Sketches.

lawyer as highly esteemed for reforming and correcting the law and the pleadings as Justinian was at Rome."

Mr. Stearns in his legal work on "Real Actions" says, "In the beginning of the 18th century, the administration of justice had been considerably improved and the proceedings assumed a somewhat more correct form. This improvement is chiefly ascribed to the efforts and influence of John Read, who is represented as a man of uncommon talents, profound learning, and in every point of view the first lawyer in Massachusetts in the early part of the last century."

Mr. Elliott in his Biographical Dictionary says, "Mr. Read was a gentleman of very brilliant talents, of sterling integrity, a friend of the people, of the laws, and of government. For his superior ability he was considered as one of the greatest lawyers in this country. The succeeding generation indulged a pride in quoting his legal opinions and sayings in common conversation."

President Quincy speaks of him, "as one of the most eminent lawyers of that period in New England."

And Governor Washburn says, "that he filled a wide sphere in the affairs of the Province while he lived, and did much, perhaps more, than any one man, in introducing system and order into the practice of the Courts of Massachusetts."

1902.		1902.
Jan. 1.	To Cash on hand	\$2 51
Dec. 31.	" 541 Assessments	2,705 00
	" Sale of Publications and Souvenirs	299 70
	" Amt. trans. from Invested Fund	1,000 00
	" Interest	3 95
		\$4,011 16
Dec. 31.	By Salaries	\$2,248 75
	" Rent, City of Boston	100 00
	" Water Rates, City of Boston	19 50
	" Expenses of the Committee on Publication, Catalogues of the Society's and the Colburn Collections, Annual Proceedings, etc.	571 34
	" Expenses of the Committee on the Rooms, for the care of the rooms, framing and supplies	138 28
	" Expenses of the Committee on the Library, for books and binding	87 03
	" Expenses of the Committee on Membership, for circular letters and postage	195 34
	" Engraving and printing in colors, frontispiece Annual Proceedings	53 00
	" Purchase of a Safe	90 00
	" Postage	147 00
	" Miscellaneous	329 93
	" Balance to new account	10 99
		\$4,011 16

DR. CHARLES F. READ, *Treasurer*, in account with the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, INVESTED FUND. CR.

1902.		1902.
Jan. 1.	To Cash on hand	\$2,855 42
Apr. 24.	“ Partial payment of Legacy of the late Edward I. Browne	710 00
Oct. 1.	“ Cleveland bonds matured	3,000 00
Dec. 19.	“ Amount rec'd from Boston Memorial Association	1,179 51
Dec. 31.	Life Membership Fees during 1902	1,325 00
	Interest	1,381 40
		<u>\$10,451 33</u>
DECEMBER 31, 1902.		
		<u>\$10,451 33</u>
	E. & O. E.	
		<u>\$10,451 33</u>
	CHARLES F. READ, <i>Treasurer</i> .	

The Funds of the Society are invested in the following

Securities:

City of Boston, 4 and 5% Bonds	\$11,000 00
State of Mass., 3½% Bonds	8,000 00
R. & M. R. R., 4½% Bonds	2,000 00
Am. Telephone and Telegraph Co 4% Bonds	1,000 00
City of Providence, R. I., 3½% Bonds	2,000 00
City of Cleveland, Ohio, 5% Bonds	5,000 00
City of Dayton, Ohio, 5% Bonds	2,000 00
On deposit in N. E. Trust Co.	1,427 93
	<u>\$32,427 93</u>

The undersigned, a Committee of the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, have examined the Treasurer's accounts for the year 1902, and the vouchers therewith presented, and hereby certify to the correctness of the same. They have also examined the Securities of the Society, and find them correct, according to the Treasurer's statement.

BENJ. C. CLARK,
LEVI L. WILLICUTT,
Of the Finance Committee.

ADDITIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY, 1902.

DONORS.	VOLS.	PAM- PHLETS.
Allen, Mrs. Thomas J.	6	
American Historical Association	2	
Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co.		2
Baldwin, William H.	1	
Bolton, Charles K.	1	
Boston Athenaeum		20
Boston Museum of Fine Arts		1
Boston Public Library		12
Boston Transit Commission	1	
Boydén, Merrill N.	1	
Brookline, Mass., Historical Society		1
Brookline, Mass., Town of	1	
Brown, Francis H.	1	
Buffalo, N. Y., Historical Society		1
Bunker Hill Monument Association		1
Cambridge, Mass., Public Library		1
Candage, Rufus G. F.	2	
Clark, Benjamin C.	2	
Clarke, Arthur F.	7	
Club of Odd Volumes	1	
Collins, Hon. Patrick A., Mayor of Boston	2	
Concord, Mass., Antiquarian Society		3
Congregational Association and Library		1
Cronan, John F.		1
Dedham, Mass., Historical Society		4
Eldridge, Elisha D.		1
Ensign, Charles S.		1
Essex Institute		4
Folsom, Albert A.	2	2
Genealogical Quarterly		1
Hallett, Daniel B.	2	
Hassam, John T.	1	1
<i>Carried forward</i>	33	58

DONORS.	VOLS.	PAM- PHLETS.
<i>Brought forward</i>	33	58
Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio		1
Humane Society of Massachusetts		1
Illinois State Historical Society	2	
King, Henry F.	2	
Lawrence, Mass., Public Library		1
Lawrence, William	1	
Lawson, Thomas W.	1	
Lewis, William Reed		1
Lexington, Mass., Historical Society	1	
Lunt, William Parsons	29	
Manchester, N. H., Historic Association		4
Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Records	1	
Massachusetts, Secretary of State of	4	
Massachusetts Society of Colonial Wars	1	
Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Re- volution	1	
Matthews, Albert		6
May, John J.	29	18
McGlenen, Edward W.	1	
Medford, Mass., Historical Society		4
Mills, Benjamin F., estate of		1
Morse, L. Foster		6
National Museum of Antiquities, Stockholm, Swe- den		16
New England Historic Genealogical Society		4
New England Magazine, Publishers of		12
New Jersey Historical Society		1
Old Planters' Society		1
Peabody Institute, Danvers		1
Providence, R. I., Public Library		1
Purchased	1	
Rantoul, Robert S.		1
Reed, William H.		2
Reed, William Howell	1	
Salem, Mass., Public Library		1
Sawyer, Timothy T.	1	
<i>Carried forward</i>	109	141

DONORS.	VOLS.	PAM- PHLETS.
<i>Brought forward</i>	109	141
Smithsonian Institution	1	
Somerville, Mass., Historical Society		1
Sowdon, Arthur J. C.	1	
Taylor, Charles H., Jr.	1	
Trask, William B.	2	
United States Commissioner of Education	1	
Varnum, John M.	1	
Weld, John D.	1	
Woburn, Mass., Public Library		1
Wyman, Samuel T.	1	
Yale University		3
Total	118	146

ADDITIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTIONS, 1902.

DONOR.	DESCRIPTION.
Allen, Mrs. Thomas J.	Framed photograph of Thomas J. Allen, a director of the Bostonian Society, 1886-1887.
Anonymous.	Baton, carried in the Cochituate Water Celebration, October 25, 1848; Two oyster shells dredged from Charles River, near Harvard Bridge, in 1874, similar to those described by early writers on New England.
Bradford, William R.	Framed photograph of State St., looking east from Exchange St., taken in 1850.
Browne, Edward I., estate of.	Cannon ball dug up on Bunker Hill, mounted as a paper weight; Two fire buckets formerly owned by the father of the testator, marked "Charles Browne, 1824;" Franklin medals of the testator and his brother, Francis P. Browne; Commission of the great-grandfather of the testator, William Browne, as lieutenant, signed by the major part of the Council of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, 1780.
Brown, Francis H.	Two early issues of the Boston Transcript.
Cahill, Thomas and Thomas C. Cummings.	Framed oil portrait of George Washington, a copy of Stuart's portrait, artist unknown. (A loan.)
Chandler, Parker C.	Framed oil portrait of Com. Isaac Hull, by Stuart. (A loan.)
Cobb, Darius.	Half-tone reproduction of the oil painting by the donor, entitled "The Boston Tea Party, 1770." Original is in the armory of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.
Collins, Hon. Patrick A., Mayor of Boston.	Framed photograph of the donor.
Conroy, Mrs. Joanna.	Wood engraving of the Old State House, about 1842; Lithograph of the barque "Bostonian."
Davis, William W.	Framed oil painting of ship "Kate Howe" entering the port of Shanghai, China.

DONOR.	DESCRIPTION.
Duggan, John A.	Swing-sign of the Hancock Tavern, Boston. (A loan.)
Dunbar, Edward F.	Brass name-plate of Hero Engine Company No. 6, of Boston, organized in 1827.
Ellery, Harrison.	Miscellaneous collection of theatre and concert programmes.
Folsom, Albert A.	Framed steel engraving of "The Evacuation of Boston."
Fowler, Mrs. Beatrice G.	Framed indented sailing permit of the brig "Fame," of New York, issued in 1827, and signed by John Quincy Adams, President of the United States.
Gay, Frederick L.	Framed portraits of Rev. Charles Brockwell, A. M., Rev. William Hooper, A. M., Rev. Timothy Cutler, D. D., and Thomas Hollis, reprints by the Pelham Club of copper-plate engravings by Peter Pelham.
Griggs, Miss Helen.	Framed contemporaneous oil painting on glass, entitled "America," representing a female figure at the base of a monument, weeping for the defeat of Bunker Hill, and having shown to her the coming of peace, order and prosperity.
Hapgood, Warren, estate of.	Silver tankard and snuff-box made by Paul Revere for Gen. Amasa Davis; Silver medal awarded at the Franklin School in 1832 to Julia Gamage (later Mrs. Warren Hapgood); Small silver shield; Small silver medal.
Homans, Mrs. Charles D.	Silk sash and pair of white kid gloves, worn at a reception to Gen. Lafayette in Boston in 1825, and both bear his portrait; framed together.
Homans, John, 2nd, estate of.	Framed steel portrait of George Washington.
James, William Grant	Framed photograph of the Custom House.
Jarvis, Mrs. M. E.	Framed oil portrait of John Bartlett, at one time leader of the Boston Brigade Band, called "The First Trumpeter of America."
Johnson, Stanley E.	Official programme of the Cochituate Water Celebration, Boston, October 25, 1848; original copy.
Jones, Mrs. William Parker.	Two copies of a steel portrait of Rev. Otis A. Skinner.
Lamson, Frederick.	Two pieces of silver-plated table ware used in the Tremont House.

DONOR.	DESCRIPTION.
Lawrence, Amory A.	Invitation, and bill of fare for the Banquet given by the City of Boston to Prince Henry of Prussia, 1902.
Libbie, Fred J.	Reproduction of water-color drawing by Christian Remick, entitled "View of Boston Harbor, Islands, and Men-of-War landing the 29th and 14th Regiments, October 1, 1768."
Manning, Francis H.	Violin owned and used by Luigi Ostinelli, leader of the orchestra at the Tremont Theatre about 1828.
May, John J.	Framed oil painting of Boylston Market, painted about 1850; Photograph of the Custom House, taken in 1902.
Merrill, William E.	Photograph of an oil portrait of Denys De Berdt, agent of Massachusetts and Delaware in the pre-Revolutionary period; the original formerly hung in the Council Chamber, Old State House, and is now in the State House; Photograph of an oil painting of Denys De Berdt and his family, framed together.
Mills, Benjamin F., estate of.	Broadside describing the Boston Fire Department, issued January 1, 1849; original copy.
Morse, L. Foster.	Regulations of the Roxbury Fire Association, 1789; Proclamation issued by Gen. William Heath, 1778; original copy.
Parkman, Miss S. E.	Four steel portraits, framed, of the following clergymen: John Taylor, Isaac Barrow, Isaac Watts, and Philip Doddridge.
Purchased.	"View of Park Square in 1837," reprinted from a rare lithograph; A Perspective View of part of Boston Common in 1768, showing the encampment of British Troops, engraved from a rare water-color drawing by Christian Remick; Lithograph of the Public Garden in 1866, from the picture by Edwin Whitefield.
Raymond, Charles.	Three pewter buttons worn by British soldiers at the Battle of Bunker Hill, dug up on Bunker Hill in 1846.
Rust, Edwin.	Franklin School medal awarded to Alexander Paul in 1835. (A loan.)
Sharp, George H. L.	Record book of marriages by Rev. Daniel Sharp, D. D., while pastor of the Charles Street Baptist Church, from 1812 to 1853. (A loan.)

DONOR.	DESCRIPTION.
Shaw, Samuel S.	Miscellaneous collection of bills of Boston firms made to Chief Justice Lemuel Shaw from 1815 to 1839.
Shuman, Abraham.	Framed picture entitled "One Hundred Massachusetts Notabilities," published by the Boston Post, 1892.
Sibley, Mrs. John Langdon, estate of.	Framed pen sketch of Boston, England; Photograph of the Back Bay, showing the towers of the Clarendon Street Baptist and New Old South Churches.
Stone, Miss Ellen A.	Daguerreotype of Andrew Cunningham, usher at the Boylston School about 1821.
Suter, Hales W.	Log books of the ships "Mentor" and "Pearl" and brig "Cleopatra's Barge," commanded by Capt. John Suter.
Taylor, Charles H., Jr.	Original drawing by McCutcheon of a comic newspaper cartoon, published in the Chicago Record-Herald, entitled "Prince Henry's Visit to Boston, 1902."
Wetherbee, Mrs. J. Otis.	Medallion head of Wendell Phillips.
Willey, William L.	Framed photograph of the boat-sleigh "Nightingale."

OFFICERS
OF THE
BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

President.

CURTIS GUILD, 1881 —

Clerks and Treasurers.†

S. ARTHUR BENT . . . 1890-1899	*DANIEL T. V. HUNTOON 1885-1886
*WILLIAM C. BURRAGE . 1886-1890	*SAMUEL M. QUINCY . . 1881-1884
JAMES M. HUBBARD . . 1884-1885	CHARLES F. READ . . . 1899 —

Directors.

*THOMAS J. ALLEN . . . 1886-1887	JOHN T. HASSAM . . . 1881-1890
*THOMAS C. AMORY . . . 1884-1889	*HAMILTON A. HILL . . 1883-1895
WILLIAM S. APPLETON . 1881-1887	JAMES F. HUNNEWELL . 1894 —
1890-1894	JOHN LATHROP . . . 1887-1899
WILLIAM H. BALDWIN . 1884-1886	*ABBOTT LAWRENCE . . 1882-1884
S. ARTHUR BENT . . . 1890	WILLIAM H. LINCOLN . 1899 —
ROBERT R. BISHOP . . . 1882-1884	WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN 1900 —
JOSHUA P. BODFISH . . 1885 —	THOMAS MINNS . . . 1881-1885
*GEORGE O. CARPENTER . 1888-1896	*EDWARD G. PORTER . . 1896-1900
BENJAMIN C. CLARK . . 1890 —	*SAMUEL H. RUSSELL . . 1882-1894
DAVID H. COOLIDGE . . 1895 —	*SAMUEL E. SAWYER . . 1889
*JACOB A. DRESSER . . . 1891-1894	*WILLIAM W. WARREN . 1886-1890
ALBERT A. FOLSOM . . . 1897 —	*WILLIAM H. WHITMORE 1883-1886
CURTIS GUILD 1881 —	LEVI L. WILLCUTT . . . 1894 —

* Deceased.

† The offices of Clerk and Treasurer are held by one person.

OFFICERS FOR 1903.

President

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Abbot, Edwin Hale
Abbot, Francis Ellingwood
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Appleton, Nathan
Appleton, William Sumner
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Atherton, Miss Lily Bell
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Barry, John Lincoln, Jr.
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Beal, William Fields
Beatty, Franklin Thomason
Beebe, James Arthur
*Benson, George Wiggin
Bigelow, Albert Smith
*Bigelow, George Brooks
Bigelow, Joseph Smith
Bigelow, William Sturgis
Black, George Nixon
Blake, Clarence John
Blake, Mrs. Frances Greenough

* Deceased.

Blake, Francis
 *Blake, Mrs. Sara Putnam
 *Blake, Stanton
 Blake, William Payne
 *Blanchard, Samuel Stillman
 Blaney, Dwight
 Bodfish, Joshua Peter
 Bowditch, Alfred
 Bowditch, Ernest William
 Bowditch, William Ingersoll
 Bradford, Martin Luther
 Bradford, William Burroughs
 *Bradlee, Caleb Davis
 Bradlee, Frederick Josiah
 Bradlee, Frederick Wainwright
 *Bradlee, Josiah Putnam
 Bradley, Jerry Payson
 Brayley, Arthur Wellington
 Bremer, John Lewis
 Bremer, Samuel Parker
 Brewer, William Dade
 Briggs, Lloyd Vernon
 Brooks, John Henry
 Brooks, Lawrence
 Brooks, Peter Chardon
 Brooks, Shepherd
 Brown, Francis Henry
 Brown, George Washington
 Brown, John Coffin Jones
 *Browne, Charles Allen
 *Browne, Edward Ingersoll
 *Browne, William Andrews
 Burbank, Alonzo Norman
 Burnham, John Appleton
 Burr, Miss Annie Lane
 Burrage, Albert Cameron
 *Burrage, William Clarence
 Cabot, Arthur Tracy
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 Candage, Robert Brooks
 Candage, Rufus George Frederick
 Candler, John Wilson
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 Carpenter, George Oliver
 Carpenter, Mrs. Maria Josephine
 Carr, John

Carruth, Charles Theodore
 Center, Joseph Hudson
 Chandler, Cleveland Angier
 *Chapin, Nahum
 Chase, Caleb
 *Chase, George Bigelow
 Chase, Sidney
 Chase, Stephen
 *Chase, Theodore
 Cheney, Mrs. Emmeline
 Child, Dudley Richards
 Church, Herbert Bleloch
 Clapp, Mrs. Caroline Dennie
 Clark, Charles Edward
 Clark, John Spencer
 Clark, Miss Nancy Joy
 Clark, Nathan Freeman
 *Clarke, Mrs. Alice de Vermandois
 Clay, Thomas Hart
 Clementson, Sidney
 Cleveland, Mrs. Corinne Maud
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 Coolidge, Mrs. Helen Whittington
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 Cotting, Charles Uriah
 Crandon, Edwin Sanford
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 Crocker, Miss Sarah Haskell
 *Crosby, Charles Augustus Wilkins
 *Crowninshield, Benjamin William
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 Cummings, Thomas Cahill
 Cunningham, Henry Winchester
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 Curtis, Charles Pelham

Curtis, Mrs. Eliza Fox
 Curtis, Mrs. Harriot
 Curtis, Henry Pelham
 Curtiss, Frederick Haines
 *Cutter, Abram Edmands
 *Cutter, Benjamin French
 Cutter, Watson Grant
 Daniell, Moses Grant
 Davenport, Orlando Henry
 Davis, Arthur Edward
 Davis, Ephraim Collins
 Davis, George Henry
 Davis, James Clarke
 *Davis, Joseph Alba
 Davis, Mrs. Mary Cheney
 Davis, William Henry
 *Day, William Francis
 *Dean, Benjamin
 *Dean, John Ward
 *Dean, Luni Albertus
 *Deblois, Stephen Grant
 *Denny, Daniel
 *Dewing, Benjamin Hill
 Dexter, Morton
 Dexter, William Sohier
 *Dill, Thomas Bradford
 Dillaway, William Edward Lowell
 Dodd, George Davis
 *Dorr, Francis Oliver
 Dorr, George Bucknam
 Draper, Eben Sumner
 Draper, George Albert
 Dupee, Henry Dorr
 *Dupee, James Alexander
 *Dwight, Edmund
 Dyer, Mrs. Julia Knowlton
 Eaton, Albert
 *Eaton, Walter David
 Edes, Henry Herbert
 Eliot, Christopher Rhodes
 *Eliot, Samuel
 Emerson, George Roberts
 *Emery, Francis Faulkner
 Endicott, William
 Estabrook, Arthur Frederick
 Estabrook, Frederick

Estes, Dana
 Eustis, Miss Elizabeth Mussey
 Eustis, Henry Dutton
 Eustis, Miss Mary St. Barbe
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 Farnsworth, Edward Miller
 Farnsworth, William
 Farrington, Charles Frederick
 Farwell, John Whittemore
 *Fay, Joseph Story
 Fay, Joseph Story, Jr.
 Fay, Sigourney Webster
 Fearing, Andrew Coatesworth, Jr.
 Felton, Frederic Luther
 *Fenno, John Brooks
 Fenno, Lawrence Carteret
 *Ferris, Mortimer Catlin
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 Fiske, Mrs. Charlotte Morse
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 Fitz, Mrs. Henrietta Goddard
 Fitz, Reginald Heber
 Fitzgerald, William Francis
 *Fogg, John Samuel Hill
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 *Gay, Edwin Whitney
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 George, Elijah

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 Gleason, James Mellen
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 Goddard, Miss Julia
 Goodhue, Francis Abbot
 *Gould, Benjamin Apthorp
 Gray, Reginald
 Gray, Russell
 Green, Charles Montraville
 Green, Samuel Abbott
 Greenough, Francis Boott
 Grew, Henry Sturgis
 Griggs, John Hammond
 Grozier, Edwin Atkins
 Guild, Courtenay
 Guild, Curtis
 Guild, Curtis, Jr.
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 *Haigh, John
 Hall, Thomas Bartlett
 Hammer, Charles Dunkel
 Hammond, Mrs. Ellen Sarah Sophia
 Hammond, Gardiner Greene
 Hammond, George Warren
 *Hancock, Franklin
 *Hapgood, Warren
 Hart, Thomas Norton
 *Hart, William Tennant
 *Hartt, John F
 *Haskell, William Andrew
 Hassam, John Tyler
 Hastings, Henry
 Haven, Franklin
 Hayford, Nathan Holbrook
 *Haynes, James Gilson
 Haynes, John Cummings
 *Hayward, George
 Hayward, James Warren
 Head, Charles
 Hecht, Jacob Hirsch
 Hemenway, Alfred
 Hemenway, Augustus

*Henchman, Nathaniel Hurd
 Henshaw, Samuel
 Higginson, Mrs. Ida Agassiz
 *Hill, Hamilton Andrews
 Hill, Henry Eveleth
 Hill, James Edward Radford
 Hill, Warren May
 Hill, William Henry
 Hills, Edwin Augustus
 Hoitt, Alfred Demeritt
 Holden, Joshua Bennett
 Hollingsworth, Amor Leander
 *Hollingsworth, Sumner
 Hollingsworth, Zachary Taylor
 Holmes, Edward Jackson
 *Homans, Charles Dudley
 *Homans, George Henry
 *Homans, John, 2nd
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 Hooper, Mrs. Mary Davis Beal
 Hooper, Robert Chamblet
 Hooper, William
 Hornblower, Henry
 *Horsford, Eben Norton
 Houghton, Clement Stevens
 Houghton, Miss Elizabeth Good-
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 *Hovey, Henry Stone
 Howe, Elmer Parker
 Hubbard, Charles Wells
 Hunnewell, James Frothingham
 Hunnewell, James Melville
 Iasigi, Mrs. Amy Gore
 Jackson, Mrs. Mary Stuart
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 James, Arthur Holmes
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 *Kimball, Mrs. Susan Tillinghast
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 Lamb, Henry Whitney
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 Lewis, Edwin James
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 *Little, George Washington
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 Lodge, Henry Cabot
 Long, Harry Vinton
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 Loring, William Caleb
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 Loud, Charles Elliot
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 Lowell, Miss Lucy
 Lowell, Mrs. Mary Ellen
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 *MacDonald, Edward
 *Mack, Thomas
 Macleod, William Alexander
 Mandell, Samuel Pierce
 Mann, Arthur Elisha
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 Matthews, Albert
 May, Frederick Goddard
 May, Frederick Warren Goddard
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 Mead, Mrs. Anna Maria
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 Merriam, Olin Lane
 Merrill, Mrs. Amelia Grigg
 Meyer, George von Lengerke
 Minns, Thomas
 Minot, Joseph Grafton
 *Minot, William
 Mixter, Miss Madeleine Curtis
 Moore, Frederic Henry
 *Moore, George Henry
 *Moore, Miss Mary Eliza
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 Morse, George Henry
 Morse, Lemuel Foster
 Morss, Charles Anthony
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 Norcross, Otis
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 Paine, James Leonard
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 Paine, William Alfred
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 Palfrey, John Carver
 Parker, Charles Wallingford
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 Parker, Herman
 Parker, Mason Good
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 Parlin, Albert Norton
 Parsons, Arthur Jeffry
 Payne, James Henry
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 Peabody, Charles Livingston
 Peabody, Frank Everett
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 Peabody, Philip Glendower
 Peirce, Mrs. Elizabeth Goldthwait
 Peirce, Silas
 *Perkins, Augustus Thorndike
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 *Perkins, William
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 Perry, Edward Hale
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 Poole, Lucius
 Porter, Alexander Silvanus
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 *Prager, Philip
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 Prang, Louis
 Prang, Mrs. Mary Dana
 Pratt, Laban
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 Prescott, Walter Conway
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 Quincy, George Gilbert
 *Quincy, George Henry
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 *Quincy, Samuel Miller
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 Reed, James
 Reed, John Sampson
 Reed, William Howell
 Rhodes, James Ford
 Rice, Edward David
 Richards, Francis Henry
 Richards, Henry Capen
 Richardson, Albert Lewis
 Richardson, Benjamin Heber
 Richardson, Edward Bridge
 Richardson, Edward Cyrenius
 Richardson, Spencer Welles
 Richardson, William Lambert
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 Ripley, George
 Rivers, Miss Mary
 Robinson, Edward

Roby, Mrs. Cynthia Coggeshall

*Ropes, John Codman

*Ross, Alphonso

Rotch, William

Russell, Joseph Ballister

Russell, Mrs. Margaret Pelham

*Russell, Samuel Hammond

Rust, Nathaniel Johnson

Rutan, Charles Hercules

Saltonstall, Richard Middlecott

Sampson, Charles Edward

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Sargent, Miss Louisa Lee

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Sears, Henry Francis

Sears, Herbert Mason

Sears, Horace Scudder

Sears, Joshua Montgomery

Sears, Mrs. Mary Crowninshield

Seaver, William James

Sederquist, Arthur Butman

Sewall, Atherton

Shattuck, Frederick Cheyne

Shaw, Mrs. Cora Lyman

Shaw, Henry Lyman

Shaw, Henry Southworth

Shaw, Henry Southworth, Jr.

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*Shimmin, Charles Franklin

Shuman, Abraham

Sigourney, Henry

Skinner, Francis

Skinner, Francis, Jr.

Slafter, Edmund Farwell

Slater, Andrew Chapin

*Slocum, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth

*Slocum, William Henry

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Sprague, Phineas Warren

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*Stafford, George Lewis

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Stearns, Frank Waterman

Stearns, Richard Hall

Steinert, Alexander

Stetson, Amos William

Stetson, James Henry

Stetson, John Alpheus

Stevens, Oliver

Stone, Charles Wellington

Storey, Joseph Charles

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Stowell, Edmund Channing

*Stowell, John

Stratton, Solomon Piper

*Sturgis, Russell

*Sumner, Alfred Henry

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Swan, William Willard

*Sweetser, Mrs. Anne Maria

Sweetser, Isaac Homer

Swift, Henry Walton

Taft, Edward Augustine

Taggard, Henry

Talbot, Miss Marion

Taylor, Charles Henry

Taylor, Charles Henry, Jr.

Taylor, William Osgood

*Thacher, Henry Charles

Thayer, Charles Irving

*Thayer, David

Thayer, Eugene Van Rensselaer

Thayer, Frank Bartlett

Thayer, John Elliot

*Thorndike, George Quincy

*Thornton, Charles Cutts Gookin

Tileston, James Clarke

Tinkham, George Henry

Todd, Thomas

*Tompkins, Arthur Gordon

Tompkins, Eugene

Tompkins, Mrs. Frances Henrietta

Viles

Tucker, Alanson

Tucker, George Fox

*Tucker, James Crehore

Tucker, Lawrence

Tufts, Mrs. Susan Eliza
 Turner, Alfred Rogers
 Turner, Mrs. Cora Leslie
 Turner, Edward
 *Turner, Job Abiel
 Tyler, Charles Hitchcock
 Tyler, Edward Royall
 *Upham, George Phinehas
 Upton, George Bruce
 Van Nostrand, Alonzo Gifford
 Vose, James Whiting
 Wadsworth, Alexander Fairfield
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 Ward, Francis Jackson
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 Warner, Bela Hemenway
 Warren, Edward Ross
 Warren, John Collins
 Warren, Samuel Dennis
 *Warren, Mrs. Susan Cornelia
 *Warren, William Wilkins
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 *Webster, John Haskell
 Weeks, John Wingate
 Welch, Francis Clarke
 Weld, Daniel
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 *Weld, Otis Everett
 *Wentworth, Alonzo Bond
 Wesson, James Leonard
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 *Wheelwright, Edward
 Wheelwright, Mrs. Isaphene Moore
 *Wheelwright, Josiah
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 *Whitney, Henry Austin
 Whitney, James Lyman
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 Williams, Henry Dudley
 *Williams, Henry Willard
 Williams, John Davis
 *Williams, Miss Louisa Harding
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 Williams, Samuel Stevens Coffin
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 Winchester, Thomas Bradlee
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 Winsor, Robert
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 Winthrop, Robert Mason
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 Woodbury, John Page
 *Woodman, Cyrus
 *Woods, Henry
 *Woolley, William
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 Woolson, Miss Eda Adams
 Woolson, James Adams
 Wright, Charles Francis
 *Wright, Miss Esther Fidelia
 Wright, William James
 *Young, George

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Allen, Mrs. Adeline Amanda
Allen, Mrs. Caroline Balch
Allen, Crawford Carter
Allen, Frank Dewey
Allen, Frederick Baylies
Allen, Horace Gwynne
Allen, William Henry
Allen, William Lothrop
Alley, Arthur Humphrys
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Ames, Oliver
Amory, William
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Andrews, Edward Reynolds
Appleton, John Henry
*Armstrong, George Ernest
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Atkinson, Charles Follen
Atkinson, George
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Avery, Charles French
Bacon, Edwin Munroe
Badger, Oliver Hubbard
Bailey, Charles Howard
*Bailey, Mrs. Elizabeth Bellamy
Bailey, Hollis Russell
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Bancroft, Joseph Howland
Barbour, Edmund Dana
Barnard, James Munson

Barnes, Amos
Bartlett, Nelson Slater
Batcheller, Robert
Bates, Richard Whiteman
Batt, Charles Richard
Baylies, Walter Cabot
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Beals, John Whitney, Jr.
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Benton, Josiah Henry, Jr.
Binder, William
*Blake, Joshua
Blanchard, Walter Everett
Bliss, James Frederick
Blodgett, William
Boit, Robert Apthorp
Boles, Frank Walter
Bolles, Richard Fairfax
Bond, Lawrence
Borland, Melancthon Woolsey
Bouvé, Charles Osborn
Bowditch, Charles Pickering
Bowen, Henry James
Bradlee, John Tisdale
Brewer, Edward May
Brewster, Frank
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Brown, George Barnard
Brown, Harold Haskell
Brown, Samuel Newell
Bunker, Marston Bradlee
Burgess, Mrs. Jerusha Arey
Burnett, Robert Manton
Burr, Isaac Tucker
Bush, John Standish Foster

* Deceased.

Bush, Samuel Dacre
 *Cabot, James Elliot
 Cahill, Thomas
 Capen, Samuel Billings
 Carlton, Samuel Augustus
 Carpenter, Frederick Banker
 Carr, Samuel
 Carter, Fred Louis
 Caryl, Miss Harriet Elizabeth
 Chadwick, George Whitefield
 Chapin, Henry Bainbridge
 Chase, Walter Greenough
 Cheney, Mrs. Elizabeth Stickney
 Choate, Seth Adams
 Clapp, Mrs. Vanlora Joann
 Clark, Albe Cady
 Clark, Arthur Tirrell
 Clark, Benjamin Cutler
 Clark, Benjamin Preston
 Clark, Charles Storey
 Clark, Edmund Sanford
 Clark, Ellery Harding
 Clark, Frederic Simmons
 *Clark, John Moorhead
 Clarke, Frederick Wilcox
 Clarke, George Lemist
 Clough, Micajah Pratt
 Clough, Samuel Chester
 Cobb, John Candler
 Cochrane, Alexander
 Codman, Charles Russell
 Codman, Edward Wainwright
 *Codman, William Coombs
 Coe, Henry Francis
 Coffin, Charles Albert
 Cole, Enoch Edward
 Coolidge, Mrs. Alice Brackett
 Coolidge, Francis Lowell
 Coolidge, Harold Jefferson
 Coolidge, John Templeman
 Cordis, Mrs. Adelaide Elizabeth
 Covell, Alphonso Smith
 *Cox, Cornelius Frederick
 Cox, Edwin Birchard
 Cox, William Emerson
 Crane, Joshua

Crane, Winthrop Murray
 Crocker, George Uriel
 Crosby, Mrs. Medora Robbins
 Crosby, Samuel Trevett
 Crosby, Stephen Moody
 Cumings, Charles Bradley
 Currant, John Francis
 Cushing, Arthur Percy
 Cutter, Leonard Francis
 Damrell, John Stanhope
 Dana, Robert Southgate
 Daniels, John Alden
 Dary, George Allen
 Davenport, George Howe
 Day, Frank Ashley
 Dean, Charles Augustus
 Dennison, Charles Sumner
 Dennison, Henry Beals
 Dexter, Charles Warner
 Dexter, George Blake
 Dexter, Gordon
 Dickinson, Marquis Fayette, Jr.
 Dillaway, Charles Henry
 Dodd, Henry Ware
 Dodd, Horace
 Dolliver, Mrs. Ella Augusta
 Dolliver, Mrs. Mary Longhurst
 Dolliver, Watson Shields
 Dowse, Charles Francis
 Driver, William Raymond
 Drummond, James Frederick
 Dunn, Edward Howard
 Durant, William Bullard
 Dwight, Henry Hyde
 Eaton, Charles Lynd
 Eaton, Edward Boylston
 *Eaton, William Storer
 Eddy, Otis
 Edmands, Amos Lawrence
 Eldredge, Miss Elizabeth Emelyn
 Eldredge, Mrs. Ellen Sophia
 Eldredge, Miss Theodora Maria
 Elliot, Mrs. Emily Marshall
 Ellis, Augustus Hobart
 Ellms, Charles Otis
 Emery, Daniel Sullivan

*Emmes, Samuel
 Eustis, Joseph Tracy
 Eustis, William Tracy
 Fairbanks, Charles Francis
 Farley, William Thayer
 Farnsworth, Miss Alice
 Farrar, Frederick Albert
 Fay, Temple Rivera
 Ferdinand, Frank
 Fifield, Mrs. Emily Anna
 Fiske, John Minot
 Flanders, Mrs. Helen Burgess
 Flint, David Boardman
 Folsom, Albert Alonzo
 Foster, Charles Henry Wheelwright
 Foster, Francis Apthorp
 French, Hollis
 French, Mrs. Lucretia Gore
 Frothingham, Edward
 Frothingham, Paul Revere
 Fry, Charles
 Fuller, Alfred Worcester
 Furness, Dawes Eliot
 Gardiner, Robert Hallowell
 Gardner, George Augustus
 Gaston, Mrs. Louisa Augusta
 Gaston, William Alexander
 Gay, Eben Howard
 Gay, Frederick Lewis
 Gay, Warren Fisher
 Gay, William Otis
 Gill, Mrs. Matilda
 Ginn, Edwin
 Gleason, Daniel Angell
 *Glover, Joseph Beal
 Gookin, Charles Bailey
 *Gorham, James Lane
 Goss, Elbridge Henry
 Grandin, John Livingston
 Graves, John Long
 Gray, Francis Calley
 Gray, John Chipman
 Greene, Mrs. Rebecca Andrews
 Hall, Charles Wells
 Hall, James Morris Whiton
 Hall, Morris Andrew

Hall, Thomas Hills
 Hallett, Daniel Bunker
 Hallowell, Richard Price
 Halsall, William Formby
 Hamlin, Charles Sumner
 Hammond, Mrs. Esther Lathrop
 Hammond, Gardiner Greene, Jr.
 Hardy, Alpheus Holmes
 Hardy, Mrs. Susan Warner
 Harris, George Washington
 Hart, Francis Russell
 Haskell, Edwin Bradbury
 Hastings, Albert Woodman
 Hatfield, Charles Edwin
 *Hayden, Charles Henry
 Hayes, Clarence Henry
 Haynes, Henry Williamson
 Heard, John Theodore
 Hedges, Sidney McDowell
 Hemenway, Mrs. Ellen Louisa
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 Hickok, Gilman Clarke
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 Hills, Edwin Augustus
 Hills, William Smith
 Hockley, Mrs. Amelia Daniell
 Hogg, John
 Hollander, Louis Preston
 Hopewell, John
 Howard, Herbert Burr
 Howe, Henry Saltonstall
 Howland, Joseph Francis
 Howland, Shepard
 Hubbard, James Mascarene
 Hudson, Mrs. Eunice Wells
 Humphreys, Richard Clapp
 *Hunnewell, Horatio Hollis
 Hunt, Frederick Thayer
 Hurd, Charles Edwin
 Hutchings, Mrs. Ellen
 Inches, Charles Edward
 Ireson, Mrs. Ellen Wheeler
 Jackson, William Henry
 James, George Barker
 James, William Grant

Jaques, Eustace
 Jaques, Henry Percy
 Jaynes, Charles Porter
 Jelly, George Frederick
 Jernegan, Holmes Mayhew
 Johnson, Edward Crosby
 Johnson, Herbert Spencer
 Johnson, Hiram
 Jones, Benjamin Mitchell
 Jones, Clarence William
 Jones, Mrs. Sarah Gavett
 Jones, William Parker
 Judd, Mrs. Sarah Ann
 Kellogg, Alfred St. Clair
 Kellogg, Charles Wetmore
 Kennedy, Miss Louise
 Kent, Prentiss Mellen
 Kimball, Miss Susan Day
 King, Daniel Webster
 Knapp, George Brown
 Knowles, Henry Miles
 Lamb, Roland Olmstead
 Lathrop, John
 Lawrence, Francis William
 Lawrence, William
 Lawrie, Andrew Wescott
 Leatherbee, Charles William
 Leatherbee, James Drew
 Lee, George Cabot
 Leverett, George Vasmer
 Lewis, Frederick Hastings
 Lewis, Mrs. John Allen
 Lincoln, Albert Lamb, Jr.
 Lincoln, Solomon
 Lincoln, William Edward
 Lincoln, William Henry
 Little, Samuel
 Livermore, George Brigham
 Livermore, Thomas Leonard
 Locke, Charles Augustus
 Lockwood, Rhodes
 Longfellow, Miss Alice Mary
 Longfellow, Richard King
 Lord, William Harding
 Loring, Miss Mary James
 Lovering, Charles Taylor

Lowney, Walter McPherson
 Lunt, William Wallace
 Lyman, Miss Florence
 Lyman, George Hinckley
 Maccabe, Joseph Brewster
 Mack, Mrs. Eleanor Stevens
 Mackintosh, William Hillegas
 Macullar, Charles Edward
 Mann, Jonathan Harrington
 Mann, Roland William
 Mason, Henry Lowell
 May, Miss Eleanor Goddard
 May, John Joseph
 McClellan, William Beatie
 McDonald, James Athanasius
 McGlenen, Edward Webster
 *McIntyre, Peter
 McLellan, Edward
 Mead, Edwin Doak
 Means, Charles Johnson
 Means, James
 Meredith, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth
 Merrill, William Edward
 Merritt, Edward Percival
 Metcalf, Albert
 Metcalf, Henry Brewer
 Meyer, Miss Héloïse
 Miller, Henry Franklin
 Minot, Laurence
 Mitchell, Thomas Spencer
 Monks, Richard Joseph
 Moody, Mrs. Elizabeth Dana
 Moors, Joseph Benjamin
 Morison, Mrs. Emily Marshall
 Morse, Miss Annie Conant
 Morse, Henry Curtis
 Morse, Jacob
 Morse, John Torrey
 *Morton, John Dwight
 Moseley, Frank
 Murdock, Harold
 Myrick, Nathan Sumner
 Naphen, Henry Francis
 Nash, Bennett Hubbard
 Nash, Herbert
 Newhall, Charles Lyman

Newhall, George Warren	Rhodes, Stephen Holbrook
Nichols, Edward Payson	Rice, Harry Lee
Nichols, Mrs. Elizabeth Louisa	Rich, James Rogers
Nichols, Francis Henry	Richardson, Maurice Howe
Nickerson, Andrew	Rodman, Samuel William
Noble, John	Rodocanachi, John Michael
Nolte, George Henry	Rogers, Gorham
Nottage, Henry Bailey	Rogers, Mrs. William Barton
O'Brien, Edward Francis	Russell, Edward
O'Brien, Thomas Leland	Russell, Thomas Hastings
O'Meara, Stephen	Saben, Edward Emerson
Otis, Mrs. Margaret	Sargent, Mrs. Aimée
Paine, Charles Jackson	Sargent, Arthur Hewes
Palmer, Bradley Webster	Sargent, Samuel Duncan
Palmer, Ezra	Sawyer, Timothy Thompson
Parker, George Francis	Sawyer, Warren
Parker, Ross	Schouler, James
Parsons, Miss Anna Quincy Thaxter	*Scott, George Robert White
Peabody, Francis Howard	Seabury, Frank
Peirson, Charles Lawrence	Sears, Francis Bacon
Perkins, Edward Cranch	Sears, George Oliver
Perkins, James Dudley	Sears, William Richards
Perry, Mrs. Olive Augusta	Seavey, Fred. Hannibal
Peters, Francis Alonzo	Sergeant, Charles Spencer
Pettigrove, Frederick George	Shaw, Mrs. Annie Whipple
Phelps, George Henry	Sherwin, Thomas
Phillips, Elijah Brigham	Shuman, Samuel
Phipps, Benjamin	Skillings, David Nelson
Pierce, Wallace Lincoln	Smith, Albert Oliver
Piper, Henry Augustus	Smith, Charles Card
Poor, Clarence Henry	Smith, William Eustis
Powers, Patrick Henry	*Snelling, Nathaniel Greenwood
Pray, Benjamin Sweetser	Snow, Charles Armstrong
Prescott, William Herbert	Soule, Horace Homer, Jr.
Pridee, William Henry	Sowdon, Arthur John Clark
Priest, George Henry	Spaulding, John Taylor
Pritchett, Henry Smith	Spear, Edmund Doe
Proctor, Henry Harrison	*Speare, Alden
Putnam, George Franklin	Sprague, Mrs. Elizabeth Rebecca
Putnam, Henry Ware	Sprague, Henry Harrison
Quincy, Josiah Phillips	Spring, Charles Wright
Rand, Arnold Augustus	Stanwood, Arthur Grimes
Read, Charles French	Stearns, James Pierce
Read, William	Stevens, Benjamin Franklin
Redfern, Benjamin Franklin	Stevens, Francis Herbert
Reynolds, Edward Belcher	Storer, John Humphreys

Story, Joseph
 Stowe, William Edward
 Stowell, Francis
 Stratton, Charles Edwin
 Strong, Edward Alexander
 Sturgis, Richard Clipston
 Sullivan, Richard
 Swan, Charles Herbert
 Swan, Robert Thaxter
 Swan, Walter Sampson
 Sweet, Everell Fletcher
 Thayer, Bayard
 Thayer, Nathaniel
 Thorndike, Augustus Larkin
 Throckmorton, John Wakefield
 Francis
 Titus, Mrs. Nelson Virgil
 Tolman, James Pike
 Torrey, Benjamin Barstow
 Tower, William Augustus
 Trask, William Blake
 Tucker, Frederick Manning
 Tucker, William Austin
 Turner, Henry Richmond
 Tuttle, Joseph Henry
 Tuttle, Lucius
 Ulman, William Curtis
 Underwood, Henry Oliver
 Varnum, John Marshall
 Vaughan, Francis Wales
 Vorenberg, Simon
 Wadleigh, Mrs. Caroline Enna
 Wait, William Cushing
 Wales, George Canning
 Wales, William Quincy
 Walker, Mrs. Susan White Seaver
 Warren, Albert Cyrus
 Warren, Bentley Wirt
 Warren, Franklin Cooley
 Warren, Mrs. Rebecca Bennett
 Warren, Samuel Mills

Washburn, Henry Stevenson
 Way, Charles Granville
 Webster, Everett Bertram
 Weeks, Andrew Gray
 Weeks, Warren Bailey Potter
 Welch, Charles Alfred
 Weld, Aaron Davis
 Weld, George Walker
 Wells, Benjamin Williams
 Wells, Samuel
 Wentworth, Arioch
 West, Charles Alfred
 Weston, Thomas
 Wheeler, George Henry
 Wheelwright, Henry Augustus
 Wheelwright, John William
 Whidden, Renton
 White, Charles Goddard
 White, Miss Gertrude Richardson
 White, McDonald Ellis
 Whitney, David Rice
 Whitney, James Edward
 Whitney, Mrs. Margaret Foster
 Whittemore, Henry
 Whittier, Albert Rufus
 Wilder, Herbert Augustus
 Williams, David Weld
 Williams, Henry Bigelow
 Williams, Jacob Lafayette
 Williams, Moses
 Williams, Robert Breck
 Williams, Miss Ruth
 Williamson, Robert Warden
 Winkley, Samuel Hobart
 Winthrop, Thomas Lindall
 Wolcott, Mrs. Edith Prescott
 Wolf, Bernard Mark
 Woodman, Stephen Foster
 Wright, Frank Vernon
 Young, William Hill

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Be it Known that whereas THOMAS C. AMORY, CURTIS GUILD, JOHN WARD DEAN, DORUS CLARKE, SAMUEL M. QUINCY, WILLIAM S. APPLETON, THOMAS MINNS, HENRY F. JENKS, JOHN T. HASSAM, and DUDLEY R. CHILD, have associated themselves with the intention of forming a corporation under the name of

The Bostonian Society,

for the purpose of promoting the study of the history of Boston, and the preservation of its antiquities, and have complied with the provisions of the Statutes of this Commonwealth in such case made and provided, as appears from the certificate of the President, Treasurer and Directors of said corporation, duly approved by the Commissioner of Corporations and recorded in this office;

Now, Therefore, I, Henry B. Peirce, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, do hereby certify that said THOMAS C. AMORY, CURTIS GUILD, JOHN WARD DEAN, DORUS CLARKE, SAMUEL M. QUINCY, WILLIAM S. APPLETON, THOMAS MINNS, HENRY F. JENKS, JOHN T. HASSAM and DUDLEY R. CHILD, their associates and successors, are legally organized and established as and are hereby made an existing corporation under the name of

The Bostonian Society,

with the powers, rights and privileges and subject to the limitations, duties and restrictions, which by law, appertain thereto.



Witness my official signature hereunto subscribed and the seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts hereunto affixed, this second day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty one.

[Signed]

HENRY B. PEIRCE,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.

*ORGANIZED TO PROMOTE THE STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF BOSTON
AND THE PRESERVATION OF ITS ANTIQUITIES.*

BY-LAWS.

I.

OBJECTS.

It shall be the duty of members, so far as may be in their power, to carry out the objects of the Society, by collecting, by gift, loan, or purchase, books, manuscripts, and pictures, and by such other suitable means as may from time to time seem expedient.

II.

MEMBERS.

The members of the Bostonian Society shall be such persons, either resident or non-resident in Boston, as shall, after having been proposed and accepted as candidates at any regular monthly meeting by the Directors, be elected by the votes of a majority of the members present and voting.

III.

HONORARY AND CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Honorary and Corresponding members shall be nominated by the Directors, and shall be elected by ballot by two-thirds of the members present and voting. They may take part in the meetings of the Society, but shall not be entitled to vote.

IV.

ADMISSION FEE AND ASSESSMENTS.

Each member shall pay five dollars at the time of his or her admission, and five dollars each first day of January afterwards, into the treasury of the Society for its general purposes; provided, however, that no person joining the Society on or after the first day of October in any year shall be required to pay an additional assessment for the year commencing on the first day of January following.

If any member shall neglect to pay his or her admission fee or annual assessment, for three months after the same is due, he or she shall be liable to forfeit his or her membership at any time when the Directors shall so order.

The payment of the sum of thirty dollars in any one year by any member of the Society shall constitute him or her a life member of the Society; life members shall be free from assessments, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of annual members. The money received for such life membership shall constitute a fund, of which not more than twenty per cent., together with the annual income, shall be spent in any one year.

V.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificates signed by the President, and the Clerk, shall be issued to all persons who have become life members of the Society.

VI.

MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the second Tuesday in January, and regular meetings shall be held on the second Tuesday of every month, excepting June, July, August and September, at such time and place as the Directors shall appoint. Special meetings shall be called by the Clerk, under the instruction of the Directors.

At all meetings ten members shall be a quorum for business. All Committees shall be appointed by the Chair, unless otherwise ordered.

VII.

OFFICERS.

The officers of the Society shall be nine Directors, a President, a Clerk, and a Treasurer. The Directors, Clerk and Treasurer, shall be chosen by ballot at the annual meeting in January, and shall hold office for one year, and until others are duly chosen and qualified in their stead.

The President shall be chosen by the Board of Directors, from their number, at their first meeting after election, or at any adjournment thereof.

The offices of Clerk and Treasurer may be held by the same person.

VIII.

VACANCIES.

Any vacancies in the Board of Directors, or the office of Clerk or Treasurer, may be filled for the remainder of the term at any regular meeting of the Society, by the vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting.

In the absence of the Clerk at any meeting of the Society, a Clerk *pro tempore* shall be chosen.

IX.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

At the monthly meeting in December, a Nominating Committee of five persons shall be appointed, who shall report at the annual meeting a list of candidates for the places to be filled.

X.

PRESIDING OFFICER.

The President, or in his absence one of the Directors, shall preside at all meetings of the Society. In the absence of all these officers, a President *pro tempore* shall be chosen.

XI.

DUTIES OF THE CLERK.

The Clerk shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duties.

He shall notify all meetings of the Society. He shall keep an exact record of all the proceedings of the meetings of the Society and of its Directors.

He shall conduct the general correspondence of the Society, and place on file all letters received.

He shall enter the names of members systematically in books kept for the purpose, and issue certificates of life membership.

The Clerk shall have such charge of all property in the possession of the Society as may from time to time be delegated to him by the Board of Directors.

He shall acknowledge each loan or gift that may be made to and accepted in behalf of the Society.

XII.

DUTIES OF THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall collect all moneys due to the Society, and pay all bills against the Society, when approved by the Board of Directors.

He shall keep a full account of the receipts and expenditures in a book belonging to the Society, which shall always be open to the inspection of the Directors; and at the annual meeting in January he shall make a written report of all his doings for the year preceding.

The Treasurer shall give bond in the sum of one hundred dollars, with one surety, for the faithful discharge of his duties.

XIII.

DUTIES AND POWERS OF DIRECTORS.

The Directors shall superintend and conduct the prudential and executive business of the Society; shall authorize all expenditures of money; fix all salaries; provide a common seal; receive and act upon all resignations and forfeitures of membership, and see that the By-Laws are duly complied with.

The Directors shall have full power to comply with the terms of the lease of the rooms in the Old State House, made with the City of Boston, and to make all necessary rules and regulations required in the premises.

They shall annually, in the month of April, make a careful comparison of the articles in the possession of the Society with the list to be returned to the City of Boston under the terms of the lease, and certify to its correctness.

They shall make a report of their doings at the annual meeting of the Society.

The Directors may, from time to time, appoint such sub-committees as they deem expedient.

In case of any vacancy in the office of Clerk or Treasurer, they shall have power to choose a Clerk or Treasurer *pro tempore* till the next meeting of the Society.

XIV.

MEETINGS OF THE DIRECTORS.

Regular meetings of the Directors shall be held on the day previous to the regular meetings of the Society, at an hour to be fixed by the President. Special meetings of the Directors shall be held in such manner as they may appoint; and a majority shall constitute a quorum for business.

XV.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The President shall annually, in the month of January, appoint two Directors, who, with the President, shall constitute the Committee of Finance, to examine, from time to time, the books and accounts of the Treasurer; to audit his accounts at the close of the year, and to report upon the expediency of proposed expenditures of money.

XVI.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The President shall annually, in the month of January, appoint five standing committees, as follows:—

Committee on the Rooms.

A committee of seven members, to be called the Committee on the Rooms, of which the President and Clerk of the Society shall be members *ex-officiis*, who shall have charge of all the arrangements of the Rooms (except books, manuscripts, and other objects appropriate to the Library, offered as gifts or loans); the hanging of pictures, and the general arrangement of the Society's collections in their department.

Committee on Papers.

A committee of three members, to be called the Committee on Papers, who shall have charge of the subject of papers to be read, or other exercises of a like nature, at the monthly meetings of the Society.

Committee on Membership.

A committee of five or more members, to be called the Committee on Membership, whose duty it shall be to give information in relation to the purposes of the Society, and increase its membership.

Committee on the Library.

A committee of five members, to be called the Committee on the Library, who shall have charge of all the arrangements of the Library, including the acceptance or rejection of all books, manuscripts, and other objects appropriate to the Library, offered as gifts or loans, and the general arrangement of the Society's collections in their department.

Committee on Publications.

A committee of four members to be called the Committee on Publications, who shall have charge of all the publications of the Society.

These five committees shall perform the duties above set forth, under the general supervision of the Directors.

Vacancies which may occur in any of these committees during their term of service shall be filled by the President.

XVII.

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS.

Amendments to the By-laws may be made, at any annual meeting, by vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting. They may also be made by the like vote at any regular meeting, provided notice of the same be contained in a call for such meeting issued by the Clerk, and sent to every member.



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
• BOSTONIAN SOCIETY •
AT THE
ANNUAL MEETING. JANUARY 12, 1904.

The Society should possess a set of the Province Laws of Massachusetts as published by the Commonwealth, and would gratefully acknowledge the gift of such a set.

These laws were enacted in the building which is the home of the Society, and these volumes would be a valuable addition to its Library.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

AT THE

ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 12, 1904.



BOSTON:
OLD STATE HOUSE.
PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY.
M C M IV.

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Committee on Publications

BENJAMIN C. CLARK
RUFUS G. F. CANDAGE

JOHN W. FARWELL
EDWARD B. REYNOLDS

THE CLERK

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Twenty-third Annual Meeting of the Bostonian Society was held in the Council Chamber of the Old State House, Boston, on Tuesday, January 12, 1904, at 3 P. M., in accordance with a notice mailed to every member.

President Curtis Guild, Sr., was in the chair, and the records of the last annual and monthly meetings were read by the Clerk, and approved.

President Guild then delivered his annual address as follows:—

PRESIDENT GUILD'S ADDRESS.

Fellow Members of the Bostonian Society:

“To promote the study of the history of Boston and preserve its antiquities” is the object of our Society. It is well that these facts should be presented here in this historic hall of the Old State House, “the most interesting historical building of its period in the country.”

OUR HISTORIC BUILDING.

Since its erection in 1713, it has served as a Town House, Provincial Court House, State House, City Hall, Post Office, and also as a meeting place for the Boston Free Masons. We find the present building thus referred to in the Council Records of nearly two hundred years ago: *

* Council Records, 1712 to 1718, page 21.

At a Council held at the Council Chamber in Boston, upon Monday, the 6th of April, 1713 :

Pursuant to a Resolve pass'd by the General Assembly at their Session in March last, that the Treasu'r be directed to supply the Treasurer of the Town of Boston with the sum of Four hundred & fifty pounds in the public bills of credit to be applyed towards the carrying on & finishing the Town House or edifice now in building in Boston, as part of the Town's proportion of that charge, he taking good & sufficient security for the repaying of the s'd sum into the Treasury again on or before the twentyeth day of February next

Advised & consented That a Warrant be made out to the Treasurer to advance & supply to Mr Joseph Prout present Treasurer of the Town of Boston the aforesaid sum of Four hundred & fifty pounds in Bills of publick credit for the use aforesaid taking good & sufficient security for the repayment of the same again accordingly

It will be recollected that from the balcony on the State Street front the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed, and that in 1789, General Washington, from a platform on the western end of the building, reviewed a procession in his honor, on the occasion of his last visit to Boston.

As one of the chief duties of this Society has been the care and preservation of the Old State House, it is a source of deep regret to us that it has been thought necessary by the Transit Commission to carry the East Boston Tunnel under this building, and to use the basement for a subway station. The cutting of an arcade through the basement floor on the east end, to provide a means of egress for patrons of the railway, has made a considerable change in the appearance of the sides of the structure ; but on the other hand, the arrangement adopted has preserved, almost unchanged, the end of the building looking down State Street.

The presence of this arcade beneath our feet has rendered more difficult the task of heating some of our rooms, and it is hoped that the noise made by the cars in the subway may not become so great as to compel us to hold our meetings elsewhere. The construction of the arcade permitted

the removal of the sidewalk at the eastern end of the building,—a change of considerable advantage to the traffic passing through Devonshire Street.

DANGERS ESCAPED.

Several times the building has narrowly escaped destruction. In 1825 and again in 1832 it was actually on fire, but the flames were extinguished before very serious damage was done. It was fortunate for lovers of the antiquities of Boston that the great fire of Boston in 1872 spared the three buildings of greatest historical interest,—the Old State House, Old South Church, and Faneuil Hall.

In 1826 it was proposed to tear down the Old State House, to make room for an edifice to contain Chantry's statue of Washington, now in Doric Hall at the State House. The committee of the Washington Monument Association seeking this action consisted of John Lowell, James Lloyd, John Davis, John C. Warren, William Sullivan and Edward Everett. Even at that time, however, the building was regarded with veneration by the people of Boston, and the outcry against the proposed desecration was so great that the edifice was saved.

It is interesting to note that our Society has lately received as a gift the volume containing the "Notes and Minutes of the Secretary of the Fund for erecting in the Town of Boston an equestrian statue of Gen. George Washington." The statue as finally erected, was however, a standing one, and is, as I have said, the so-called Chantry Statue of Washington.

In 1875 the building had become badly in need of repairs, after having been given over to commercial uses for some thirty-five years, and its destruction was again proposed. At that time a patriotic American living in Chicago said: "When the people of Boston are ready to tear down the Old State House, the people of Chicago are ready to buy the building to set it up in Chicago, as an historical monument."

Destruction was again averted, and in 1881 the City Council of Boston appropriated \$35,000 for extensive repairs. Commercialism was driven from the upper stories of the

building, and it was restored to its appearance of a century ago, practically as it has been for the past twenty-three years. During the alterations of the past year, the building has been strengthened in many ways, and is probably in better repair to-day than at any time since the restoration which was completed in 1882.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

A few months ago, a letter appeared in a New York daily paper, charging Bostonians with neglect of their historical buildings, the writer being appalled on learning that the lower floor and cellar of Faneuil Hall had been turned into a market! The writer of that letter was doubtless not aware of the fact that, in 1740, Peter Faneuil offered to build and present to the town "a *Market House*," and his proposal was accepted at a town meeting held on July 17, 1740. The building was finished in 1742, and the keys were delivered to the selectmen on Sept. 10, of that year. A Town meeting was held on the 13th, to take suitable action in acknowledgment of this generous gift.

In the preamble to the votes, which were offered by the "Hon. John Jeffries, Esq.," and passed by the meeting, we read: "And, whereas, Peter Faneuil, Esq., has, in pursuance thereof, at a very great expense, erected a noble structure far exceeding his first proposal, inasmuch as it contains not only a large and sufficient accommodation for a Market place, but has also superadded a spacious and most beautiful Town Hall over it, and several other convenient rooms which may prove very beneficial to the town for offices or otherwise, etc."

It was voted to accept the gift, and, "It was then voted unanimously that, in testimony of the Town's gratitude to the said Peter Faneuil, Esq., and to perpetuate his memory, the Hall over the Market place be named Faneuil Hall, to be at all times hereafter called and known by that name."

This quotation from history disposes of the claim that this venerable building is desecrated by the existence of a market under its roof, for it was built primarily for a market, the hall being an after-thought. The original structure was burned in 1761, and, soon after, a petition for a lottery to raise the means for rebuilding was granted by the General Court.

The necessary funds were not secured until 1765, but the rebuilding was begun in 1763 and completed in 1767.

The new structure was thus erected just in time for use by those patriotic meetings in the years immediately preceding the Declaration of Independence, which gave the building its well-known title, "Cradle of Liberty." Its walls have resounded with the cheers of those who listened to the inspiring words of Samuel Adams, John Hancock, Daniel Webster, Charles Francis Adams and others, and in 1780 General Washington was banqueted there.

THE OLD CORNER BOOK-STORE.

Another of the antiquities of Boston has been for many years the Old Corner Book-store, on the corner of Washington and School Streets — I say has been, for that venerable edifice has recently been converted into a confectionery store. It was noted as the headquarters of the leading literary celebrities of Boston and neighboring towns and cities. The building, erected in 1712 by Mr. Thomas Crease, passed through various hands till 1817, when it was taken by Dr. Samuel Clarke, father of James Freeman Clarke, who used the front as an apothecary store, and the remainder as a dwelling-house, the entrance being through a gateway and yard on School Street. My first picture-book was purchased here seventy years ago, — a copy of "London Cries," price twelve and one-half cents. In 1828 Carter & Hendee used the front room as a book-store, and Isaac R. Butts the upper rooms for his printing office. Allen & Ticknor kept the store from 1833 to 1837, and after that, William D. Ticknor till 1844, when he formed a copartnership with John Reed and James T. Fields in 1865, under the title of Ticknor, Reed & Fields.

The store soon became headquarters for literary men and authors; among them may be mentioned Dr. John G. Palfrey, Charles Sumner, Prof. Agassiz, Geo. S. Hillard, Longfellow, Bryant, Irving, Cooper, Hawthorne, Sprague, Willis, Whipple, Parsons, Emerson, Whittier, Holmes, Lowell, Cornelius C. Felton, afterwards President of Harvard College, Halleck, Paulding, and Dickens and Thackeray, when they visited the city.

Ticknor, Reed & Fields removed to Tremont Street in 1865, and E. P. Dutton & Co. then took possession of the old corner; they were succeeded in 1869 by Alexander Williams & Co., and later by Damrell & Upham. Mr. Damrell died in 1896, and Mr. Upham retired in 1902, when the business was incorporated under the name of "The Old Corner Book-store," with Mr. George A. Moore as general manager.

Just above the Old Corner store was another, kept by one Callender, which was the only place where books of the plays performed at the theatres could be bought. The proprietor was a very near-sighted man, so much so, that when looking along his shelves for a book called for, he placed his head within an inch or two of them, as he ran his gaze along in search of the one required; this habit caused an actor customer to remark to another who had just entered, "Wait a moment, till Callender smells out a play for me."

But there is no longer any Old Corner Book-store on the corner of School and Washington Streets; it has given place, as I have said, to a candy shop—food for the brain being superseded by sweets for the palate. The book business has been transferred to a corner in Bromfield Street, where the familiar sign of "Old Corner Book-store" still invites customers.

MODERN METHODS.

Perhaps no "modern improvement" changed the appearance of our city, in the evening hours, more than the introduction of the system of lighting our streets and residences by gas.

The first of the city Gas-light companies began in 1823, when the population was about 50,000, and to-day there are about 780 miles of gas mains in the city proper. On the first introduction of gas, many people declined to put it into their stores and residences. I recollect as late as 1835 that the proprietor of a circulating library refused to use it, because he thought it injurious to eyesight. Those who to-day have the brilliant electric light as an illuminator will smile at this objection.

A LAND-MARK TO REMAIN.

The Boston Athenæum, on Beacon Hill, is one of the old land-marks of Boston. The shareholders have recently voted not to sell the edifice and remove to the new location on Arlington Street, for which plans have been drawn. I am told that only two-thirds of the shareholders voted on this most important question. It is to be regretted that a greater interest in its affairs is not taken by the proprietors of this fine old institution.

CHARLES RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Ever since the Back Bay was filled in and reclaimed from the sea, visitors to Boston have wondered that the Charles River Basin has not been beautified and developed as a water park. The agitation for this purpose has been going on for many years, and it is pleasing to know that the realization of plans for such a park, quite as beautiful as the famous Alster Basin of Hamburg, has been made possible by action of the Legislature and approval of the Governor of Massachusetts during the past year. The Act is entitled—"An Act to authorize the construction of a dam across the Charles River between the cities of Boston and Cambridge."

One of the greatest benefits to be derived from the development of the plans for this basin will come from the diversion of the foul sewage which causes such a nauseating odor to arise from the river at low tide in warm weather, especially when a heavy rain has washed the filth of the main sewer of Beacon Street into the basin. It is strange that such a menace to health has been allowed to exist for so many years in our city. This latter work, undertaken during the last year, is now approaching completion.

STEAMSHIPS.

When Charles Dickens came to Boston in 1842, he sailed from Liverpool on the *Britannia* of the Cunard Line, the voyage, via Halifax, taking eighteen days. That vessel was a side-wheel steamer of 1200 tons, and Dickens tells us that "People stood upon the wharf in Liverpool gazing with a kind of dread delight on the far-famed fast American steamer."

This wonder of her day was 207 feet long, and 34 feet, 4 inches broad. She was built of wood and carried 114 passengers.

The Britannia was the pioneer of the great Cunard Line. The largest vessels of this line now plying between Boston and Liverpool, the Saxonian and the Ivernia, make trips averaging seven days and two hours. They are built of steel and are 600 feet long by 64 feet broad. These monsters can carry 200 first class and 200 second class passengers, and they often carry as many as 2000 steerage passengers at one time.

THEATRES.

In 1842 there were but two theatres in the city of Boston, and Dickens states that they were poorly patronized. In 1904 we have twenty theatres, two of them having been opened during the past year — The Majestic and The Globe. The latter title recalls to Bostonians the old theatre of the same name which stood on Washington Street near Hayward Place, having a side entrance on Essex Street; that was a renovation of Selwyn's Theatre, and was destroyed by the great fire of 1874, which also burned Chauncey Hall School on Essex Street, and many other buildings. This should not be confounded with the Great Boston Fire of 1872.

A new Globe Theatre was erected on the site of the old one, but the new building was destroyed in turn, and the Savoy Hotel was erected on its site. In the 70's and 80's the Globe was perhaps the leading theatre of Boston. Edwin Booth usually played there, and it was on its stage that Charlotte Cushman, one of the greatest American actresses, took her farewell of the stage. The universally popular Arthur Cheney was manager of this theatre for many years, and after his death he was succeeded by John Stetson, who was a man of great business ability but not endowed with a very good education, and many good stories, most of them untrue, have been told at his expense.

One of these relates that he reprimanded the trombone player in his orchestra for laying down his trombone and neglecting to play when he thought Mr. Stetson was not looking. The musician defended himself by saying, — "But,

Mr. Stetson, there are no notes in the score for me to play in this number." "Never you mind about the notes," said Stetson, "I pay you to play in my orchestra, and when the others play I want you to play, whether you have any notes or not."

GROWTH OF BOSTON.

After the lapse of sixty-two years, it is amusing to read the comments of Dickens on Boston of 1842. In speaking of the courts he says — "In the small community of a city like this, where each man knows the other." The complaint made by municipal reformers of to-day in our city is that we *don't* know each other, and that not ten per cent. of the voters of Boston know, even by sight, their representatives in the Legislature or City Council.

Since that visit of Dickens, Boston has increased her population to six times the number that she had at that time, and the city of Lowell, which impressed the novelist as a new and busy manufacturing town, has to-day a greater population than the Boston of 1842.

It is not by population or wealth alone that credit comes to our city, and the preservation of the buildings that recall the great deeds of our ancestors may serve to stimulate an interest and desire for that just and righteous government which they sought to establish for the nation and for the city, and thus help to make its future even more glorious than its past.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

The Rev. Joshua P. Bodfish, in behalf of the Directors, presented their Annual Report: —

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the Bostonian Society:

At the close of the year 1903, there were in the Society,

Honorary Members	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Life Members	.	.	.	.	.	.	547
Annual Members	.	.	.	.	.	.	527
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>1,076</u>

Showing an increase of 11 Life Members, and a decrease of 5 Annual Members, making a total increase of 6 Members during the past year.

The Directors would urge upon the members, at this time especially, the importance of interesting their friends in the work of the Society. By proposing and bringing in new members they will enable it to increase its usefulness and help to place it on a stable basis.

The number of visitors to our rooms has not been placed on record, as the building was closed for ten months of the past year on account of the construction of a subway station under the Old State House by the Boston Transit Commission.

The Society has suffered great inconvenience and expense from the closing of its rooms. During the Teachers' Convention especially, great numbers from abroad were debarred from visiting the building and inspecting its historical collections, and the Society lost much from the usual sale of its publications.

MONTHLY MEETINGS.

The following papers were read before the Society in 1903:—

January 13: Annual Address, by President Curtis Guild.

February 10: No meeting held.

March 10: "Forgotten Bostonians," by the Rev. Anson Titus.

April 14: "Colonial Hymnology and Old Time Tune Books," by Ernest N. Bagg.

May 12: "Rufus Choate," by Joseph B. Moors.

October 13: "The Birth and Death of the Stamp Act," by William T. R. Marvin.

November 10: "Recollections of Boston Merchants in the Eighteen-Forties," by Aaron Sargent.

December 8: "The Narrative of the Spies sent by Governor Gage through Suffolk and Middlesex Counties in February, 1775, with some account of the Patriots and Tories they met," by Jerome C. Hosmer.

NECROLOGY.

During the past year, we have learned of the deaths of forty-eight members of the Society, one of whom died in 1902.

Edward Turner, born in Boston, April 21, 1816, died in Quincy, May 3, 1902.

DEATHS IN 1903.

Edward MacDonald, born in Albany, N. Y., July 5, 1843, died in Boston, January 1.

Caleb Agry Curtis, born in Boston, February 19, 1828, died in Pau, France, January 6.

Miss Esther Fidelia Wright, born in Boston, December 14, 1828, died in Boston, January 8.

James Eliot Cabot, born in Brookline, June 18, 1821, died in Brookline, January 16.

Mrs. Rebecca Caroline Ames, born in St. Louis, Mo., December 30, 1838, died in Boston, January 20.

William Coombs Codman, born in Dorchester, November 3, 1821, died in Boston, January 23.

Samuel Emmes, born in Boston, July 26, 1835, died in Boston, January 26.

Nathaniel Hurd Henschman, born in Charlestown, August 17, 1817, died in Cambridge, January 30.

Henry Norwell, born in Errol, Scotland, September 18, 1832, died in Apopka, Fla., February 5.

Charles John Whitmore, born in Dorchester, April 27, 1834, died in Boston, February 8.

John Dwight Morton, born in Athol, October 3, 1830, died in Boston, February 17.

Thomas Goddard Frothingham, born in Charlestown, October 1, 1840, died in Washington, D. C., February 21.

Jacob Hirsch Hecht, born in Hainstadt, Germany, March 15, 1834, died in Boston, February 24.

Gardiner Greene Hammond, born in Boston, November 19, 1832, died in Boston, March 3.

Francis William Lawrence, born in Brookline, November 20, 1839, died in Brookline, March 10.

Joseph Hudson Center, born in Boston, April 8, 1824, died in Boston, March 11.

Arioch Wentworth, born in Rollinsford, N. H., June 13, 1813, died in Boston, March 12.

John Wilson Candler, born in Boston, February 10, 1828, died in Providence, R. I., March 16.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis, born in Boston, March 23, 1821, died in Boston, March 19.

Mrs. Louisa Augusta Gaston, born in Boston, December 27, 1830, died in Boston, March 24.

Thomas Bartlett Hall, born in Springfield, July 25, 1824, died in Brookline, March 29.

Charles Uriah Cotting, born in Boston, May 13, 1831, died in Boston, April 3.

Joseph Ballard Atherton, born in Boston, Nov. 9, 1837, died in Honolulu, H. I., April 7.

Mrs. Susan White Seaver Walker, born in Boston, December 16, 1824, died in Boston, April 21.

John Tyler Hassam, born in Boston, September 20, 1841, died in Boston, April 22.

William Sumner Appleton, born in Boston, January 11, 1840, died in Boston, April 28.

Henry Capen Richards, born in Boston, April 19, 1836, died in Boston, April 30.

Samuel Duncan Sargeant, born in Chester, Vt., April 9, 1828, died in New York, N. Y., May 3.

Frank William Andrews, born in Boston, October 16, 1826, died in Washington, D. C., May 5.

Thomas Cahill, born in Boston, March 20, 1811, died in Brookline, May 9.

Mrs. Maria Josephine Carpenter, born in South Reading, October 29, 1828, died in Boston, May 21.

John Joseph May, born in Boston, October 15, 1813, died in Boston, May 25.

Andrew Gray Weeks, born in Yarmouth, Me., June 10, 1823, died in Guilford, Vt., June 26.

David Boardman Flint, born in Troy, N. H., May 1, 1816, died in Boston, July 5.

Henry Miles Knowles, born in Lowell, October 31, 1850, died in Cohasset, July 13.

Martin Luther Bradford, born in Boston, February 12, 1821, died in Boston, July 22.

Charles Anthony Morss, born in Boston, October 15, 1822, died in Woodstock, Vt., July 26.

Edwin Holbrook Sampson, born in Boston, June 5, 1831, died in Cambridge, August 14.

Miss Elizabeth Stanley Fiske, born in Wrentham, October 16, 1822, died in Taunton, September 8.

Henry Stevenson Washburn, born in Taunton, June 10, 1813, died in Newton, October 1.

Samuel Wells, born in Hallowell, Me., September 9, 1836, died in Boston, October 3.

Francis Ellingwood Abbot, born in Boston, November 6, 1836, died in Beverly, October 22.

Martin Parry Kennard, born in Portsmouth, N. H., July 24, 1818, died in Brookline, November 13.

William Henry Allen, born in Boston, January 10, 1836, died in Boston, November 25.

William Emerson Cox, born in Boston, May 4, 1850, died in Brookline, November 28.

Charles William Galloupe, born in Beverly, September 5, 1825, died in Boston, Nov. 28.

Messrs. Abbot, Andrews, Appleton, Atherton, Bradford, Candler, Center, Cotting, Curtis, Frothingham, Galloupe, Hall, Hammond, Hassam, Hecht, Henchman, Kennard, MacDonald, Morss, Norwell, Richards, Sampson, Turner and Whitmore, Mesdames Ames and Carpenter, and the Misses Fiske and Wright, were Life Members.

Messrs. Allen, Cabot, Cahill, Codman, Cox, Emmes, Flint, Knowles, Lawrence, May, Morton, Washburn, Weeks, Wells and Wentworth, Mesdames Gaston, Lewis and Walker, were Annual Members.

We deplore the loss of so many members, eminent as they were in every walk of life. They not only did honor to our Society, but they were among the most honored of Boston's citizens. Their lives and example should be an inspiration to those who follow them.

Messrs. William S. Appleton and John T. Hassam were Charter Members of the Society, and served many years on the Board of Directors. They were both deeply interested in antiquarian research, and remarkably well equipped to ren-

der valuable service in promoting the objects for which it was founded. Mr. Thomas Goddard Frothingham was one of the Directors of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, and a member of the building committee which had charge of the erection of its Granite Lodge for the exhibition of historical relics connected with the battle of Bunker Hill.

At the beginning of the new year the Society finds itself face to face with new conditions, caused in part by the occupancy of this historic edifice by the Transit Commission, and by the vote of the City Government to leave the part not so occupied to the care of the Bostonian Society. Very onerous conditions, not anticipated, have been attached to the new lease of this building to the Society.

It should go without saying that it is the duty of the City to preserve with pride, a building around which cluster so many historic memories of the past. In this very room "was Independence born." No city in the United States *had* so many historic buildings, and places consecrated by the shedding of patriots' blood during the great struggle for Independence. *No* city has, like Boston, allowed some of these buildings to be ruthlessly destroyed, or has left places rich with historic associations to go unmarked. The Old State House is the most important of the few buildings of Revolutionary time now remaining. It is an edifice the city should regard as a sacred treasure.

The Bostonian Society, founded to preserve the antiquities of Boston, comes to the help of the city, undertakes the care of this precious relic, fills its rooms with valuable mementos of Boston's history, and, at great expense, provides caretakers who keep the rooms and the historical collections open daily to the public without charge, our only means of meeting this great expense being the dues and offerings of its patriotic members. We cannot therefore believe that it is the wish of Boston's citizens that the terms of our holding these rooms open to the public should be made so onerous by the city officials as to be almost prohibitive.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSHUA P. BODFISH,
For the Directors.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ROOMS.

During the past year great changes have been wrought in the rooms of the Society on the first floor of the Old State House, which were made necessary by the construction of a subway station under the building by the Boston Transit Commission.

A fireproof floor has been constructed in the eastern portion of the building, thereby diminishing in a marked degree danger from fire, and small panes of glass have been placed in the windows in conformity with those on the upper floors. At the completion of the changes in construction, the interior was refinished and repainted, and our apartments now present an attractive appearance.

We are indebted to the city, through Mr. Hugh Montague, Superintendent of Public Buildings of the City of Boston, for installing electric lighting in the rooms wherever necessary.

As a consequence of the changes noted above, the halls of the Society were closed to the public during the greater part of last year. This gave great disappointment to the thousands who visited our historic city, and especially to the great company who attended the convention of the National Educational Association.

As in past years, the collections of the Society have been enriched by gifts and loans of many interesting relics. Among the more important are the following :

Miss Frances A. Stone has loaned to the Society the famous "blue ball," with its accompanying bracket, which hung for many years before the shop of Josiah Franklin, tallow chandler and father of Benjamin Franklin, corner of Hanover and Union Streets.

Mr. David P. Kimball has given the collections an entrance bill-board from the recently demolished Boston Museum, to which is attached the programme of the last performance at that theatre, June 1, 1903 ; and he has also loaned a plaster bust, with its accompanying pedestal, of William Warren, the eminent comedian.

The Society has received as a gift from Mr. Frank B. Grout, the front door and door-frame once in a house which formerly stood at 2 Bulfinch Place. Here for many years was Miss Amelia B. Fisher's boarding-house, and it was long the home of William Warren.

Especial mention should be made of the purchase by the Society of a large collection of Fast and Thanksgiving Proclamations by Governors of Massachusetts. The series, which covers the years 1796 to 1835, is almost complete, and was collected by Rev. Samuel Stearns, minister of Bedford, Mass., for many years. When properly arranged for examination, these Proclamations will be a valuable addition to the collections of the Society.

The committee have expended during the past year the sum of \$272.32 for the care and maintenance of the rooms, and \$96.67 has been received from the sale of publications and souvenirs.

For the Committee :

LEVI L. WILLCUTT,	CHARLES H. TAYLOR, Jr.,
JAMES F. HUNNEWELL,	The PRESIDENT, }
DAVID H. COOLIDGE,	The CLERK. } <i>ex officio.</i>
FRANCIS H. MANNING,	

CHARLES F. READ, *Clerk.*

December 31, 1903.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.

The Library of the Society is again in its accustomed place, after being in storage during the greater part of last year, on account of the construction of the subway station under the Old State House by the Boston Transit Commission.

The consequent rearrangement of the book-cases and the books of the Library made certain changes necessary and desirable, which have added greatly to its efficiency. Its usefulness will also be much increased by a card catalogue, which is now in preparation.

The Committee announced in their Report of last year that additional shelf room should be provided at once. This

need has now become imperative, as all available space is in use at the present time.

The Bostonian Society has become a member of the Prince Society during the past year. This will enable the Library to have a complete set of the valuable historical publications of that institution, which largely relate to the early history of Boston.

The Committee have expended the sum of \$49 68, of an appropriation of \$100.

The additions to the Library during the past year, by gift and purchase, have been 74 volumes and 82 pamphlets.

Some of the more important additions are: "Memories of a Hundred Years," by Edward Everett Hale, from Benjamin C. Clark; "The Historie Booke," from the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company; "Boston, the Town and the People," from the author, M. A. DeWolfe Howe; "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War," Volume XI, and Vital Records of one city and eighteen towns of Massachusetts, from the Secretary of State of Massachusetts; "Sir Humfrey Gylberte," a publication of the Prince Society, and "Old Paths and Legends of New England," both purchased.

For the Committee:

JAMES L. WHITNEY,
FRANCIS H. BROWN,
ALBERT A. FOLSOM,

WILLIAM HOWELL REED,
WALTER K. WATKINS,
The Clerk.

CHARLES F. READ, *Clerk.*

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer herewith submits his annual Report for 1903 (Printed on a subsequent page): —

It is gratifying to announce that the treasury of the Society is in a satisfactory condition, the funds having been materially increased during the past year.

At the close of the year 1902 the invested fund amounted to \$31,000, valued at par, and there was on deposit \$1,427.93, making a total of \$32,427.93.

The Treasurer received on April 15th, \$200, and on September 15th, \$90. These two payments complete the legacy of \$1,000 left to the Society by its late member, Edward I. Browne.

On July 15th, the Finance Committee purchased from the uninvested accumulated fund two \$1,000 American Telephone and Telegraph 4% bonds at a cost of \$1,923.33.

The recent Christmas season brought a most acceptable gift to the treasury of the Society. On December 24th the Treasurer received from the estate of its late member, Robert C. Billings, by the courtesy of Thomas Minns, a member of the Society and surviving executor, the sum of \$3,000. The Society acknowledges with pleasure the receipt of this gift, which will enable it to do its chosen work even better in future years.

On December 31st, 1903, the invested funds of the Society, valued at par, amounted to \$33,000. There was also at that date on deposit in the New England Trust Co. the sum of \$3,769.23, making a grand total of \$36,769.23.

CHARLES F. READ, *Treasurer.*

December 31, 1903.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.

The Committee on Publications have selected for reproduction as the frontispiece of the Annual Proceedings for 1904, an early map in the Society's collections, entitled "A Draught of Boston Harbor by Capt. Cyprian Southake, made by Augustine Fitzhugh, anno 1694." The original was formerly in the Sloane collection, in the British Museum, but was afterwards placed among the Museum's manuscripts. The well-known genealogist, Mr. Henry F. Waters, while in London, chanced to see it there, and, recognizing its interest and value, had two fac-simile copies made at his own expense. At that time the Philip Wells map had not appeared, and if there were others as early, giving the harbor in such detail as does this, they were not generally known. The copies were made in August, 1884, in London, by J. A. Burt;

one copy Mr. Waters presented to the Library of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, of Boston, and the other he gave to our Society through the late William H. Whitmore. There is also a copy in the possession of the Boston Public Library, but how it was procured no one at present seems to know.

Mr. Basil H. Soulsby, superintendent of the Map Department of the British Museum, says: "I am inclined to think that this map is a copy by Fitzhugh, in 1694, from an original by Capt. Cyprian Southack of an earlier date than 1689 (the date of John Thornton's printed map, with the same soundings as the MS. map), and I am of the opinion that Thornton took his map from Southack's work." The Thornton map, to which he refers, is a loose map in the British Museum, in a collection of twenty-four maps and charts made by John Thornton, "Hidrographer at the Platt in the Minories, London," 1689. It also occurs — the plate apparently very much worn — in Thornton's "English Pilot, The Fourth Book," London, 1689.

Capt. Cyprian Southack was born March 25, 1662, in London; he came to Boston Nov. 25, 1685, and died here March 27, 1745. He is mentioned as being in the public service in 1690; he was given audience by the King of England, to whom he presented a draught of the New England coast on Feb. 26, 1694. He was commissioned commander of the Massachusetts "Province Galley," July 7, 1702.

Our reproduction is a photogravure of the copy given us by Mr. Waters.

For the Committee:

BENJAMIN C. CLARK,
RUFUS G. F. CANDAGE,
JOHN W. FARWELL,

EDWARD B. REYNOLDS,
The CLERK, *ex officio*.

CHARLES F. READ, *Clerk*.

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

The Nominating Committee, through Mr. Robert B. Williams, Chairman, reported that that Committee recommended as Officers of the Society for 1904, to be chosen at the annual meeting, the following named gentlemen:—

For Clerk and Treasurer.

CHARLES F. READ.

For Directors.

CURTIS GUILD,
JOSHUA P. BODFISH,
BENJAMIN C. CLARK,
JAMES F. HUNNEWELL,

LEVI L. WILLCUTT,
DAVID H. COOLIDGE,
ALBERT A. FOLSOM,
WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN,

FRANCIS H. MANNING.

[Signed] ROBERT B. WILLIAMS, *Chairman.*
J. GRAFTON MINOT,
EDWIN B. COX,
MASON G. PARKER,
L. FOSTER MORSE.

The Report of the Committee was accepted, and on motion the Society proceeded to ballot. The result, as announced by the tellers, was the unanimous election of the gentlemen nominated.

It was ordered that the President's Address and the Reports of the several Committees, as presented, be printed in the Annual Proceedings.

On motion, the Society adjourned.

CHARLES F. READ, *Clerk.*

RECOLLECTIONS OF BOSTON MERCHANTS IN THE EIGHTEEN-FORTIES.

BY AARON SARGENT.

A Paper read before the Bostonian Society, Nov. 10, 1903.

Premising that the word "Merchant," as applied a half century or more ago, has now a somewhat different import, it seems proper to state, at the outset, what the signification of the word then was, and, incidentally, to show that it has lost its former meaning.

The Boston merchants of sixty years since were either ship-owners, charterers of ships, or importers by the cargo, or a considerable part of a cargo, from every part of the globe. Ships carried cotton from New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah and Charleston,—but mainly from New Orleans,—to Liverpool, and occasionally to Havre; they brought much to Boston for the factories at Lowell, Manchester, and other places; their freights from New Orleans were also pork, bacon, lard, flour and lead. Cotton was carried to Europe by the pound, and freights varied from nine-sixteenths, five-eighths and eleven-sixteenths of a penny to three farthings and upwards, and occasionally, but not often, to a penny. Other ships carried sugar by the ton from Havana and Matanzas to Russia, and freights varied from £3, £3. 5, £3. 10 and £3. 15 to £4, and sometimes—but seldom—a little over these prices.

Still other ships were loaded with cotton goods, boots and shoes, furniture, and other New England commodities, for foreign ports; and returning, brought tea from China; sugar and hemp from Manila; pepper from Sumatra; saltpetre, linseed, gunny-cloth and bags, hides, ginger, shellac and lac-dye from Calcutta; hemp, cordage, sail-cloth, duck, crash, sheetings, flax and iron from Russia; copper from Valparaiso; hides from California (the North-west Coast, as it was then called), and from Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; coffee from Batavia and Rio Janeiro; coffee, sugar and molasses from the West Indies; iron from Gottenburg; fruit and wine from Mediterranean ports, and iron, coal, slate, crockery, dry goods, hardware and cutlery from Great Britain.

The principal wharves, commencing at the North End and running southward, were Gray's, Constitution, Battery, Union (sometimes called May's), Sargent's, Lewis's, Commercial (sometimes called Granite), and City, all leading from Commercial Street; Mercantile, with its Eastern, Baltimore and Philadelphia packet piers; the wharf itself running parallel with and being contiguous to Commercial Street; Long Wharf, a continuation from State Street; T, then a branch from Long, but now extended, as a street, to Commercial Street; Central, beginning on India Street; India, a continuation, at an angle, from India Street; and Rowe's, Foster's and Russia, leading from Broad Street (now Atlantic Avenue).

Nearly all of Mercantile Wharf, and the whole of City Wharf (which was on a line with Quincy Market), have, by the filling in of the docks, ceased to exist as wharves. Lewis's, Commercial, Long, Central and India wharves have been shorn of a part of their glory by the laying out and construction of Atlantic Avenue, which cut them in twain; and what would have been a remaining glory has been lost by the absence of the fine, handsome ships, formerly seen at the docks, with their royal and skysail yards aloft. The width of Lewis and Commercial wharves gave room for two piers, called North and South piers, built on piles and extending from the lower end of each wharf into the harbor, and were long enough for a ship to lie alongside. The dock between the two piers was wide enough for two ships to lie abreast, one at each pier. These docks between the piers rejoiced in the classic name of "The Cow Yard."

The counting-rooms of nearly all the merchants were located on these wharves. The merchants of those days did not have "offices."

The principal merchants, as remembered, were, on Union Wharf, Benjamin A. Gould, in the Calcutta trade, stern but gentlemanly: Nathaniel and Benjamin Goddard, brothers, afterwards on Central Wharf, also in the Calcutta trade, and always approachable: William W. Goddard, in the East India and Valparaiso trade, a thorough merchant, but sometimes inflexible; and Mackey & Coolidge, in the Calcutta trade.

On the Eastern Railroad Wharf, and afterwards on Commercial Street, were Blanchard & Sherman, in the general freighting business. On Lewis's Wharf were Benjamin Bangs and Augustus Hemenway, in the Valparaiso trade; William Appleton & Co. and John Brown & Co., in the East India and Russia trade. John Brown lost his life by the burning of the steamer Lexington on Long Island Sound in 1840. The second member of the firm was Captain Richard Soule, an upright man. All of these gentlemen were ship-owners. There were also on Lewis's Wharf, Lombard & Whitmore and Sampson & Tappan, in the East India trade; Mr. Sampson is well remembered as having possessed many attractive traits of character.

Ammi C. Lombard & Co. were engaged in the coastwise business. To this firm belongs the credit of having established the only real lines of packet and freighting ships between Boston and New Orleans, and between Boston and Charleston. The other lines, so called, were composed of ships taken wholly or in part, at random, as they could be obtained for the outward voyage only,—the purpose having been to reach New Orleans or Charleston, and there obtain a cotton freight to Liverpool. At that time merchandise destined for the West was shipped to New Orleans by vessel, and then forwarded by steamboat up the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers. The names of the Lombard ships would in themselves, perhaps, be uninteresting, but they show the constant use by the firm of the initial letter C: Columbiana, Carolina, Cherokee, Charleston, Concordia, Cincinnati, Congaree and Cervantes.

One firm more on Lewis's Wharf must not be omitted—Enoch Train & Co., in the East India and Russia trade. In the latter part of the decade they established, and for several years maintained, the well-known "Train's Line" of ships between Boston and Liverpool, which were the admiration of all, and the pride of the metropolis of New England. Their private signal—a red flag with a white diamond in the centre—was well known in port and on every sea. On the wharf, on 'change, on the street, and everywhere, Mr. Train was a popular man. To receive a bow or a "Good-morning"

salute from Enoch Train, as, tall and erect and with manly step, he walked down State Street and along Commercial Street to his counting-room, was something not to be despised by anyone, whether a merchant or holding some other position in commercial Boston.

On Commercial Wharf were Ezra Weston & Sons, ship-owners, and ship-builders at Duxbury. Alden B. Weston, the active partner, was always agreeable, but a man of few words: Howes & Crowell, correct and upright merchants: Benjamin Rich & Son: Bryant & Sturgis, in the North-west Coast and East India trade. It was in their brig Pilgrim and ship Alert that Richard H. Dana, Jr., learned what it was to be a sailor, and fitted himself to write his admirable book, "Two Years Before the Mast:" B. C. Clark & Co., in the West India trade, principally with Cape Haytien; some good deeds were credited to Mr. Clark: James Hunnewell, in the Sandwich Islands trade: Daniel C. Bacon: Henry Oxnard and Henry P. Oxnard, in the China and Calcutta trade: D. & F. Nickerson, in the Surinam trade: Lot Wheelwright, Jr., ship-owner, and ship-builder at South Boston; he is worthy of especial mention because of his skill in so modeling ships that an entire cargo could be taken out and the vessel even go to sea, without first putting in ballast, to keep the ship "on her legs," as the phrase was. He sold his ship Atlas to a New York house — Slate, Gardiner & Howell — and she was to go there to load for Liverpool. Mr. Slate spoke, casually, in my presence, about putting in ballast. "Ballast," said Mr. Wheelwright; "you don't want any ballast." "But," said the purchaser, "you don't think the ship can go to sea with a swept hold?" "Certainly I do,—no ballast." Captain William Homan, of Marblehead, a noted ship-master of the time, was skeptical; but, said he, "if Mr. Wheelwright says so, I will try it." He did, and the ship went round safely. Still the owner was suspicious about that kind of a craft, and requested Captain Homan to write to him on his arrival at Liverpool, and say how the ship behaved at sea, which he did in these telling words: "If she was a piece of putty, I wouldn't alter her;" and so, for once at least, New York learned something from Boston. On Commercial

Wharf, also, were P. & S. Sprague & Co. — Phineas and Seth Sprague, Jr., brothers — and the late Hon. Edward S. Tobey, a stepson and also son-in-law of Phineas Sprague, in the Surinam trade. To know Mr. Tobey was to respect and admire him. All of these merchants who have been named, like those first mentioned, were ship-owners.

To show some conditions attending mercantile life three-score years and more ago, a circumstance may be related. The ocean steamer and the electric telegraph were unknown. Ships arriving from foreign ports would generally bring the news of their own sailing, and information in regard to those left in port; and the "latest dates," as read in the newspapers, would sometimes date weeks prior to their receipt. Advices from Cronstadt, at a time more than sixty-five years since, indicated a good market for sugars. The ship *Vespasian*, belonging to P. & S. Sprague & Co., loaded in Cuba with sugars on owners' account, and arrived in Boston *en route* for Russia. At that time, and for years after, vessels arriving at Cronstadt from "yellow fever ports," as the phrase was, — and the ports of Cuba were such, — would be subjected to quarantine regulations. To obviate the consequent delay, ships from Havana and Matanzas, destined for Russia, would clear for Boston, and arriving here, a few boxes of sugar would be discharged, and after lying on the wharf a day or so, would be reloaded, and the ship would then clear direct from Boston for Cronstadt, with a "clean bill of health," as it was called, from our Custom House. Occasionally, but not often, a ship-master so arriving from Cuba would add to the report of his arrival, the nonsensical fiction, "to finish loading for Cronstadt." The idea of a ship leaving the largest sugar-producing country in the world with part of a cargo of sugar, to complete her loading in a State that had never produced a pound of the article, was simply ridiculous.

The *Vespasian* put into Boston for a "clean bill of health;" but between the time of the favorable advices received from Cronstadt and the arrival of the ship in Boston, the unwelcome information came from Russia, that prices for sugars were ruinously low; and the owners of the ship, so it was

said, offered to anyone who would pay the cost of the cargo, to transport it, freight free, from Cuba to Russia ; but no one was bold enough to accept the offer. The ship proceeded on her voyage, but before she reached her destination sugars had advanced in price, and the cargo was sold for enough to pay its cost and all expenses of the voyage, with a surplus, said to have been equal to the value of the vessel.

In illustration of the method by which ship news was conveyed sixty-five or more years ago, the following may be told: The ships *Timoleon* and *Flavius* were in Cronstadt in August, 1834, loading for Boston ; the masters were brothers. The *Timoleon* sailed two days before the *Flavius*. As the former was about to leave, the captain of the latter said to his brother, " Well, Daniel, when I get to Boston, I'll report you," implying that, though sailing later, he would get here first. But Daniel did not take the insinuation kindly. The ships entered the North Sea together, and the race began. Ships crossing the Atlantic from the north of Europe, — Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Russia, but more from Russia than all the others, — had a choice of two routes, or perhaps it would be more exact to say that the wind generally chose for them. If the wind was from a northerly direction, the course would be down the North Sea and through the English Channel, but if the wind was from an opposite quarter, the course would be westerly, passing north of Scotland ; this route was called the " north about." Both ships, so it was said, came the " north about." Great Britain stands in the way of a direct course from the north of Europe, after entering the North Sea. As luck, or chance, or effort would have it, the two ships arrived off Boston Light on the afternoon of Sept. 28, but too late to come up the harbor, and remained at anchor in Nantasket Roads till the next morning. When it became dark, the captain of the *Flavius* came up to Boston in his boat, and, going to the Reading Room, reported: " Arrived ship *Flavius*, Winsor, Cronstadt, 9th ulto. ; ship *Timoleon*, Winsor for Boston, sailed two days before ; past *Elsineur* together on the 18th, and parted company in the North Sea." This having been accomplished, he went back to his ship. The marine news

boat, however, was prowling round in the harbor and found the ships; so the newspapers the next morning reported them both as below. It was a long time before Daniel forgave his brother for the trick. The story is given as it was told to me by still another brother.

There were also on Commercial Wharf, Robert G. Shaw and his sons, in the East India and West India trade,—princes of merchants, all of them. On the same wharf, also, was John E. Lodge, a ship-owner in the East India trade. One firm more on Commercial Wharf requires especial mention,—Bates & Co., in the Holland and Russia trade. No firm in Boston stood higher as merchants. Adam W. Thaxter, Jr., was the active partner. There was no counting-room in Boston where so much ceremony was required to gain admission to the principals. There were three rooms located side by side. On entering the first, a clerk would step up to the caller and ask him his wish, and on being told "To see Mr. Thaxter," he would pass the word to a clerk in the adjoining room, and he in turn would pass the word to Mr. Thaxter in the third room. Then the answer would come down the line giving permission to pass. Mr. Thaxter was extremely reserved and severely polite in his manner toward every one, and very precise and moderate in his use of language. In appearing before him, a young man was expected to confine himself as nearly as possible to the scriptural "Yea, yea," and "Nay, nay." I must not leave Mr. Thaxter without saying that in after years, when I had reached manhood, our business relations were of the most cordial character, free from all constraint.

On Commercial Street were James Huckins, a ship-owner, in the coastwise business, and Hardy & Baker, ship-owners, in the Malaga trade and coastwise business. Mr. Hardy was rather reserved; Mr. Baker was the more active partner, and some pleasant anecdotes could be told of him if time permitted. Mr. Baker was everybody's friend, and everybody was Mr. Baker's friend. On Long Wharf were Isaac Winslow & Sons (afterwards on Lewis's Wharf), in the English trade: Elijah Loring, in the Malaga trade: William Davis,

Jr., in the Russia trade : Jacob Forster, in the Pernambuco trade, and Daniel Deshon, in the West India trade.

On Central Wharf were Field and Morse, in the Calcutta trade ; Alfred Richardson & Co., in the East India trade ; Curtis & Stevenson, in the Russia trade ; Mark Healy, ship-owner, in the East India and Russia trade ; William F. Parrott, ship-owner, in the Calcutta trade ; Joseph P. Wheeler and George Callender, ship-owners and upright merchants ; S. C. & F. A. Gray, ship-owners, in the East India trade ; William Worthington & Co., in the Malaga trade ; Iasigi & Goddard and Nicholas Reggio, in the Smyrna trade ; Wainwright & Tappan, ship-owners, in the English trade ; Henry H. Jones, in the Montevideo and Buenos Ayres trade ; Benjamin C. White, in the Montevideo and Buenos Ayres trade, and ship-owner, owning several large ships engaged in the cotton-carrying trade. Ships engaged in this trade would sail from Boston either in ballast or after loading in one of the lines with an assorted cargo, and then would make sometimes one and sometimes two voyages from some Southern cotton port—but nearly all from New Orleans—to Liverpool, and return to Boston the next summer.

Others on Central Wharf were James Ingersoll, in the Russia and West India trade ; William F. Weld, ship-owner, in the West India trade ; Fairfield, Lincoln & Co., and Chandler, Howard & Co., ship-owners, in the coastwise business ; Thomas Curtis, ship-owner, and Robert C. Hooper, Junr., Greeley & Guild, Joseph V. Bacon & Sons, E. & W. H. McLellan, Joseph Ballister, and Zachariah Jellison, in the West India trade.

On India Street were Atkinson & Rollins, ship-owners, in the East India and Russia trade ; John L. Gardner, ship-owner, in the East India and Mediterranean trade ; Josiah Bradlee & Sons, in the Russia trade and engaged in the whale fishery : Mr. Bradlee, Senr., was a cheerful, old-school gentleman ; J. W. Langdon & Co., in the Smyrna trade, and Edward C. Bates, in the West India trade.

On India Wharf were Samuel and Edward Austin, brothers, in the Calcutta trade,—coldly polite, but approachable, notwithstanding, and respected by all ; Thomas and Edward

Wigglesworth, and Thomas Wigglesworth, Junr., in the Calcutta trade,—all men of ability; George Pratt, ship-owner; Robert B. Storer, in the Russia trade; Bullard & Lee and Minot & Hooper, in the Calcutta trade; William H. Bordman, ship-owner, in the Northern Pacific trade, of whom some pleasant things were said because of his kindly acts for the poor, which were unostentatiously performed; William Ropes & Co. (afterwards on Lewis's Wharf), ship-owners, in the Russia trade; Windsor Fay, ship-owner; Michael H. Simpson, in the East India trade; Thomas Dixon, in the Holland trade,—a typical Dutchman; Homer & Sprague, in the Holland and Mediterranean trade; James Lee & Co., in the English trade; David Ellis ("King David," as he was called), importer of iron from Gottenburg; Gossler & Knorre, in the North of Europe and West India trade; and Shelton, Brother & Co., Atkins & Freeman, Benjamin Burgess & Sons, and Richard D. Tucker, in the West India trade.

On Rowe's Wharf were A. & C. Cunningham, ship-owners, in the East India trade,—dignified and severely polite. On Foster's Wharf were John H. Pearson & Co., ship-owners, engaged in the coastwise business; Mr. Pearson was genial and affable. On Wales's Wharf, off Sea Street (afterwards on Central Wharf), were Thomas B. Wales & Co., ship-owners, in the foreign trade. On Broad Street were Kilby Page and John Waldron, ship-owners, jointly. On Merchants' Row was Daniel Draper, in the Mediterranean trade.

On State Street were Magoun & Son, ship-owners, and eminent ship-builders at Medford. The junior was the active partner, and, in turn, the senior, the firm name becoming, in later years, Magoun & Sons. He was stately and dignified in his bearing, yet polite to everyone, and occasionally not averse to a little pleasantry. Others on State Street were Theodore Chase, ship-owner, much respected; George B. Upton, ship-owner, and an active business man; J. J. Dixwell, in the East India trade; Daniel P. Parker, Benjamin T. Reed, and J. M. & R. B. Forbes, ship-owners, in the East India trade; Charles B. Fessenden, in the Calcutta trade.

There were other merchants, who, though not strictly of Boston, seem to deserve mention, for their ships found their home here. They were all New England men. In Bath were the Pattens, the Crookers, and the Houghtons. They were ship-builders as well as owners. A kind-hearted and lovable man was Captain John Patten. In Portland were the Oxnards. In Kennebunk, the Lords. In Portsmouth were Ichabod Goodwin, afterwards Governor of the State of New Hampshire; J. M. Tredick, William Jones, and Captain Daniel Marcy. In Newburyport was William Balch, — exacting, to be sure, but always honorable. His three ships came to Boston as regularly as any ships that were owned here. Micajah Lunt must, necessarily, be named. In Salem were several ship-owners, and a few merchants engaged in foreign trade. In Duxbury was Charles Drew, ship-owner and ship-builder. In Kingston was Joseph Holmes, ship-owner and ship-builder. Besides his ships, he built and owned ten or eleven schooners, named for the months of the year, except March and perhaps May.

It cannot be expected that a young man of about twenty or a few more years could have been acquainted with all those I have named, or perhaps remember all the merchants, even by name; and so the absence of remarks in regard to some of them simply means that where there was no acquaintance, there might be nothing to relate. Only two of the old merchants are now supposed to be living, — Thomas Wigglesworth, Junr., and Nathan Crowell, of the firm of Howes & Crowell.

Closely associated with the merchants of the time were the stevedores; and they were looked upon with the same respect, and treated with the same consideration, that the merchants accorded one to another. The principal stevedores were Charles Morris, Daniel Pitman, familiarly known as "Black Dan," — and to him may be conceded the credit of having been the first stevedore to discharge a ship by steam power. It was one of Enoch Train & Co.'s Liverpool ships.

Another stevedore was Charles Wilson, known always as "Wilson the stevedore," — and to him must be given the credit of having been the first, and perhaps the only steve-

dore, who loaded a ship in Boston with an entire cargo of cotton. Jack-screws and soft soap were indispensable articles for the laborers' task; and the stevedore must also have had experience in a cotton port, and this Wilson had had in New Orleans. He reloaded the ship Norfolk, from New Orleans bound for Havre, which put in, June 5, 1843, in distress, waterlogged, and leaking 2,000 strokes an hour. As there was a head wind, she was obliged to beat up the harbor, and, as she tacked, she slowly rolled and listed to leeward, first on one side, then on the other. It was a pretty sight, that rainy afternoon, for anyone except the owners and the underwriters. There was no more competent stevedore or conscientious man in Boston than Charles Wilson.

There were then lines of packets (freighting vessels) to Albany, New York (four or five lines), Philadelphia (three or four lines), Baltimore (perhaps three lines), Charleston and New Orleans; and lines of transient vessels to City Point and Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans. None of the proprietors or agents of these lines are believed to be living.

The Marine Telegraph was established about the year 1824 by John R. Parker. It was in operation in the forties, and years later; and yet there are not, probably, more than two or three persons living who can describe it, or even remember it. The telegraph, then, was purely a thing of sight, without suspicion of an invisible agency. It consisted of a staff at each of the three stations, painted white, with three arms, black, and three or four feet long, suspended vertically, and hung so as to swing right and left. The arms were manipulated by ropes leading below, and each arm could be placed in six different positions,—at right angles with the staff and at intermediate angles. The positions were numbered from 1 to 6. The stations were at Telegraph Hill, Hull, on the cupola on Central Wharf, and on the cupola of the Old State House. This last was removed later to the Merchants' Exchange. There was also a blue and white flag, called the "conversation flag," composed of two white and two blue triangles uniting at a point in the centre of

the flag; the upper and lower triangles were blue, and the right and left were white. This flag, and the arms, were used for conversation by the operators at the stations, and interested no one else.

The chief value of the telegraph to the merchant was in its six additional blue and white flags, numbered from 1 to 6. They appeared, as seen flying from the masthead or from a station, to be about five feet long and half as wide, but may have been larger. They were controlled by halyards and displayed perpendicularly. Flag No. 1 was all blue; No. 2, half white and half blue, horizontally divided; No. 3, the same, perpendicularly divided; No. 4, blue with a large white square in the centre; No. 5, blue with a white cross at right angles with the flag, and extending to its edges; and No. 6 was half blue and half white, diagonally divided. Such ships as desired them—and nearly all Boston ships, and many from the outports of New England, did—could obtain a set of four of each of these flags of Mr. Parker. The vessel would then be enrolled in the signal book, and the numbers, as arranged, would belong exclusively to the ship, barque, brig or schooner. Anyone holding a book, and seeing the numbers either on a vessel or at a station, could tell the name at once. The flags were not to be read numerically, but by tens and units, thus: 41-35 Ship Oneco, belonging to Ezra Weston & Sons. Ships in the offing, inward bound, would display their flags; these would be repeated at the three stations, and the reading-room would record "Below ship —."

The discovery of gold in California in 1848 or earlier; the construction of railroads; the increase in the number of ocean steamers; the building of clipper ships, and still later, the Civil War, completely changed the entire carrying trade. New Orleans, previously alive with handsome cotton ships, became an insignificant port. Northern capital, once largely invested in shipping, was in a great measure transferred to railroad stocks and bonds, real estate, and other inland securities. What became of all the six hundred ships and as many more smaller vessels? No one can tell. Not many

were lost at sea,—of the ships, perhaps two in a year, on an average. A few were sold and put into the Pacific whaling business. Occasionally a ship, because of age or decay, would be taken to an island in the harbor and burnt, for the purpose of recovering the iron and copper. Others, but not many, were used in San Francisco for storage purposes, till they rotted and fell to pieces. Some owners,—but the number was not large, let us hope,—put their ships under the English flag at the time of our Civil War. Not one of the ships is now in existence, and still the question presents itself—What became of all those ships?

Late in the year 1848, when the California gold excitement commenced, a few small vessels sailed for San Francisco, but the first ships from Boston, with passengers, sailed in January, 1849. The *Edward Everett*, with 150 passengers, sailed on the 14th; the *Capitol*, with 159 passengers, sailed on the 24th; and the *Pharsalia*, with 141 passengers, sailed on the 27th. Other ships followed in succession.

Those palmy days of yore; those “solid men of Boston;” those tall-masted ships, have passed away forever. No Boston merchantmen now cross every ocean, and skim o’er many a sea, to bring rich cargoes from far-off lands. The mammoth steamer and the fleet locomotive have supplanted the snow-white sail, and the term “Boston Merchants” no longer retains its old-time significance.

THE PSALMS, TUNE BOOKS AND MUSIC OF THE FOREFATHERS.

BY ERNEST NEWTON BAGG.

A Paper read before the Bostonian Society, April 14, 1903.

What the Fathers felt moved to sing is almost as well worth considering, it seems to me, as what they felt moved to do. Through the solemn period of the activity of the "Pilgrims," the "Puritans," the "Separatists," and other radical reformers of religion, the memory of the exaltation which music brings had survived. Looking back through the pages of the Good Book, frequently, to reassure themselves that Satan was playing no trick with their senses, they came again and again to the familiar picture of Miriam the prophetess, timbrel in hand, dancing before the children of Israel, and crying, "Sing ye to the Lord! For He hath triumphed gloriously! The horse and his rider hath He thrown into the sea!" And they saw where Isaiah, the great master composer, causes the Lord to say that "My servants shall *sing* for *joy of heart*;" and some think to this day that the terrible fuguing days of the early Pilgrim Church in America found its scriptural sanction in the conclusion of the same paragraph — "and shall also howl for their vexation of spirit!" They held fast to the teaching of the Apostle Paul throughout all that trying period, until to-day the custom is more than ever prevalent of using "psalms and hymns and spiritual songs," and singing with the "grace of God in the heart" in certain choirs, if not in all!

Well up in the list of those who are associated with great movements in American history should be the names of the Widow Glover, of Cambridge, and of Stephen Daye the printer. The widow was famous for something more than the fact that two of the Glover daughters married sons of Governor Winthrop, and something besides her own marriage in 1641 to the young President Dunster of Harvard College. She it was who carried out her first husband's dearest wishes in allowing Daye, the printer, to set up his "printery" in her house in 1638; and to these two must be given the credit of sending out the first printing in the United States.

THE
VVHOLE
BOOKE OF PSALMES
Faithfully
TRANSLATED into ENGLISH
Metre.

Whereunto is prefixed a discourse de-
claring not only the lawfullnes, but also
the necessity of the heavenly Ordinance
of singing Scripture Psalmes in
the Churches of
God.

Coll. III.

*Let the word of God dwell plenteously in
you, in all wisdom, teaching and exhort-
ing one another in Psalmes, Hymnes, and
spirituall songs, singing to the Lord with
grace in your hearts.*

Iames v.

*If any be afflicted, let him pray, and if
any be merry let him sing psalmes.*

Imprinted

1640

PHOTOGRAVURE OF TITLE-PAGE.

By the courtesy of Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

First came the Freeman's Oath of 1639; next was the William Pierce Almanac for the same year. William Pierce was listed as a "mariner," and his "year" began with March. Then the first American book was printed, the title of which was as follows: "*The Whole Booke of Psalms, faithfully translated into English metre. Whereunto is prefixed a Discourse declaring not only the lawfulness but also the necessity for the Heavenly Ordinance of singing Scripture Psalms in the Churches of God . . . 1640 . . .*"

The widow's first husband, Rev. Josse Glover, died on the good ship John, when coming over with Stephen Daye in 1638. He willed to Harvard College "a font of printing letters;" and some gentlemen of Amsterdam gave towards the further furnishing of a printing press with letters, "40 pounds and something more." Thus humbly started the era of publishing on New England soil. It must also be recalled that in 1638, two years before the Bay Psalm Book appeared, John Cotton received from England, from the poet Francis Quarles, versified translations of the 16th, 25th, 57th, 88th, and two other Psalms. Even then the New World was beginning to "tune up," as it were, and its musical life had started in seemingly hopeless soil.

Among the very earliest hymns used in the Pilgrim villages were those of the celebrated Holland Separatist, Henry Ainsworth, printed in 1612. Longfellow has immortalized this book in the lines (descriptive of the beautiful Priscilla):

Open wide in her lap lay the well-worn Psalm-book of Ainsworth,
Printed in Amsterdam, the words and the music together;
Rough-hewn, angular notes, like stones in the wall of the church-yard,
Darkened and overhung by the running vines of the verses,—
Such was the book from whose pages she sung the old Puritan anthem.

In the preface of the Ainsworth Psalm-book are found these words:

Tunes for the Psalms I find none set of God; so that each people is to use the most grave, decent and comfortable manner that they know how, according to the general rule. The singing notes I have taken from our Englished Psalms when they will fit the measure of the verse; for the other long verses I have also taken the gravest and easiest tunes of the French and Dutch Psalms.

Then in the back of the 1612 version is an elaborate "Table directing some principal things observed in annotations of the Psalms" . . . and a "List of Hebrew phrases observed, which are somewhat hard and figurative." This throws some light on the main sources of the psalm-singing information possessed by the old-time advocates of "melody in the house and in the worship of God." The old worthies who were born, as it happened, without any sense of tune, arrayed themselves over against this careful provision for "making a joyful noise before the Lord," with such consolation as might be gained from the quotation from Solomon, son of the Psalm-singer himself (isolating and thereby perverting the sense of the saying),—"As he that taketh away a garment in cold weather, and as vinegar upon nitre, so is he that singeth songs to an heavy heart."

An old manuscript sermon, preserved in a Connecticut family, has this verse for a text; the preacher proceeds to show that the difference of opinion as to whether the viol and other instruments should be used in the "solemn worship of the Lord," caused *all hearts* to be very heavy, and that as a consequence he should protest against the use even of "songs" as long as he remained minister,—as expressly set forth by Proverbs 25:20 [cited above]. The other school fortified itself with many other scriptural texts, and with the expressions of Luther, who said at one time, "No art, except theology, is to be compared to music," and at another, "I am glad that God has denied to those obstinate rebels of peasants a gift so valuable, so full of consolation; they do not care for music,—they reject the word of God!" And so the lack of harmony along harmonious lines went on, and at times, here and there in New England, was like to have rent in twain the veil of the temple from the top to the bottom.

These Psalm-books, in that day and country of few printed things, were saved, and cared for, and closely examined by our Foremothers with the most pious delight. I somehow feel that it is more advisable to say "mothers" here than "Forefathers." More than half of the Psalm-books I have seen bear evidence, in numerous bits of writing and other-

wise, of the frequent use of their well-worn pages *by the mothers*,—in a majority of cases, no doubt, teaching the notes to the great-grandfathers and great-grandmothers of to-day, while the man of the house was busy with the family Bible, or out cultivating acquaintance with savage surroundings.

The Pilgrim fathers — Brewster, Standish, Bradford, and Carver — believed in Ainsworth, and brought his Psalms to America. In the "Joco-Serious Dialogue," printed in 1723, by Rev. Thomas Symmes, is this bit of information :

Furthermore the Church of Plymouth made use of Ainsworth's version until the year 1692. For although our New England version of the Psalms was compiled by sundry hands, and completed by President Dunster [the same who married the widow Glover, before mentioned] about the year 1640, yet that Church did not use it, it seems, till two and fifty years after, but stuck to Ainsworth ; and until about 1682 their excellent custom was to sing without reading the lines !

How many of our choirs of to-day sing without even pretending to "read the lines !" And these crude and quaint old books, filled with "rough-hewn, angular notes," oddly assorted type, and hyphenated combinations, kept alive in New England the sweet spirit of Music, which has since, as it always will however hard the soil, so grown in favor with God and man.

The Ainsworth and the Sternhold and Hopkins Psalm-books were the principal ones temporarily used by the colonists until they could acquire the versions by the New England divines,—Mather of Dorchester, Welde of Roxbury, and John Eliot.

The French Psalm-books of some of our French-Huguenot ancestors—used while these foreigners were becoming acquainted with the tongue—are now and then to be found. One version, called the Marot-and-Beza edition,—for practically three centuries the Psalm-book of all French Protestants,—was the first metrical translation of the Psalms ever sung and used by the people.

The Tate and Brady version, 1696, must be mentioned in passing. Nahum Tate was an English poet-laureate, and of

these writings few lines are preserved in the hymn collections of to-day, though the words "Be Thou, O God, exalted high," are of the Tate and Brady book. The "Patrick version" had some adherents. It bears the date of 1701, and was the work of Dr. John Patrick, precentor to the Charter House in London. In 1718 appeared the Cotton Mather "*Psalterium Americanum*." Its very blank verses were "fitted unto the tunes commonly used in the church." It contained no musical notes,—probably the main reason why the New England churches seemed to prefer the other versions. Cotton Mather's arguments against the use of instrumental music in the churches will be remembered: he said, "If we admit instrumental music in the worship of God, how can we resist the imposition of all the instruments used among the ancient Jews,—yea, dancing as well as playing, and several other Judaic actions?"

Many new Psalm-books appeared about the time of the Revolution, and these were flanked by numerous books of instruction, books with and without staves, and some with letters instead of notes. William Tansur, who lived from about 1699 to 1783, published a "*Compleat Melody or Harmony of Sion*," in the form of a curious and lumbering dialogue between teacher and pupil. It was in the era of this highly interesting book that the differences of opinion arose over the introduction of "triple-time" tunes, and any departure from the drawling out of notes of uniform length was considered by some a distinct falling from grace. Then, too, there were serious differences in regard to the treble parts (instead of tenor, as hitherto) taking the air of the leading themes of the songs. Mr. Gilman is authority for the statement that singing by note was first introduced in the Brattle Square Church in Boston.

While we are listing these musical notes, we should recall the fact that the first recorded "organs" (a "pair" of them) sent to America were those given by Thomas Brattle, the Boston merchant, who died in 1713, to the Brattle Square Church. The congregation voted to refuse the gift, and it was then sent to King's Chapel, where it long remained packed. Mrs. Earle is authority for the statement that in

1794 the church in Newbury secured an organ,* which caused many amusing and disparaging references to be made by neighboring (if not neighborly) clergymen to "the tooting tub" and the "box of whistles." The opponents had evidently borne in mind something of the spirit of the Puritans in England, who in 1557 expressly declared: "Concerning the singing of Psalms we allow of the people joining with one voice in a plaine tune, but not in tossing the Psalms from one side to the other, with mingling of organs." The Round-heads had gone through the churches in 1664, destroying noble organs like the one in Westminster Abbey, and selling the metal from the pipes.

The grave of William Billings, the tanner singing-master, should be visited and his birthday should be honored by lovers of church music everywhere, because of the important part he took in its development and improvement in America. This William Billings, in 1774, when twenty-eight years old, taught a "Sacred Musick Singing School" in Robert Capen's tavern, in the town of Stoughton, and from that time became widely known as a chorister. In the records of the Massachusetts Historical Society is a list of the singers in this early singing-school. It contains such delightful old-time names as Waitstill, Eunice, Unite, Susanna, Mehitable, Jerusha, Metiah, Mindwell, Patience, Eliphalet, Keziah, and Bethia; 20 tenors, 18 trebles, 5 "singers of counter," and 5 bass. There is here to be found a dainty touch of romance; for it is recorded that Billings found the prettiest girl he ever saw sitting in the front row of the "trebles." So often does appreciation of the beautiful go hand in hand with the musical temperament! The lady fair was Miss Lucy Swan,

* The President of the Bostonian Society, in his Annual Address last year, mentioned the fact that the organ in King's Chapel was sold, when its new building was in process of construction, to St. Paul's Church, Newburyport; and after about eighty years of service there, it was purchased by St. John's Church, in Portsmouth, N. H., where with a new case and "its wind-chest in very good order," it may last another century. The shade of Thomas Brattle must have regretted the inability of its old companions to "procure a Sober person that could play skilfully . . . with a loud noise" on his gift, as he hoped they might do when he made his will, devoting his "Organ to the praise and glory of God." (See Proceedings for 1903, p. 7.)

and the Stoughton town records say they were married July 26, 1774, with "sweete musick by many friends,"—the account goes on to say,—as a prominent part of the programme.

Only a brief reference can be made in passing to the numerous musical allusions in these Stoughton records. In 1776, "John Kenney, the singer, and Elijah Dunbar went to Boston to buy books for tunes." Feb. 11, 1767, certain "Brain-tree singers came to Canton district and got into a religious discussion," and had "a remarkable time," as a consequence "postponing their joint concert." The two factions, headed by their respective ministers, met the following March 9, at the old May tavern, and the old chronicler rejoices "that all their differences were made up . . . with great love and harmony." Back in these records as far as 1721, "Peter Lyon was appointed to sett the Psalm." In 1770, on the striking up of the tune of "Aylesbury," old William Wheeler got up and stamped noisily out of meeting; and Adam Blackman did the same thing in 1794, when the bass viol "began to scrape." Abigail Pitcher, Edward and Jacob French, were names associated with the hymnology of this famously musical section. Edward French was the composer of "New Bethlehem" and other well-known tunes; and Jacob, publisher of "New American Melodies" during the Revolution, got out his "Psalmody's Companion" in 1794. This was the same year that Billings, before referred to, encouraged by the favor with which his musical activities had been received, published "The Continental Harmony: Printed Typographically at Boston by Isaiah Thomas and Eben Andrews at No. 45 Newbury street,"—not far from the spot where the British had previously cut down the Liberty tree.

But it is Billings's earlier work of 104 pages, published by Draper and Folsom in 1778, that deserve particular consideration.

The well-worn copy which I bring for your inspection to-day is one secured from the library of Mr. Charles H. Taylor, Jr., of Boston, an enthusiastic antiquary. It is entitled "*The Singing-Masters' Assistant: or Key to Practical Musick; being an Abridgement of the New England Psalm-Singer, together with several Tunes never before published.*"

It was printed and sold by the author, at his house near the "White Horse Tavern." On the last leaf is the script-line, setting forth the fact that the staves were "engraved by Benja. Pierpont, Junr, Roxbury, 1778." The title-page of this volume, and of its counterpart in the Boston Public Library, are missing. The few other copies in existence show that it had a curiously ornate frontispiece, with large Cupids, small Indians, brave harps and regal coronets in its design. In 1770, Billings had become locally famous for his celebrated "Fuguing Psalm Singer," out of which considerable of the fife and drum music, inspiring the American soldiers on the battle-field, was taken. Of this "fuguing invention" Billings once wrote that "it has more than twenty times the power of the old, slow tunes. Now the solemn bass demands their attention; now the lofty counter, now the volatile treble! Now here! now there! now here again! Oh, ecstatic Sons of Harmony!" Billings found many enemies to this system of singing, but he had one enthusiastic friend in famous old Doctor Mather Byles, minister of the Hollis Street Church, who broke forth into verse, thus, about the practice of fuguing:

Down starts the Bass, with Grave, Majestick Air;
And up the Treble mounts with shrill Career;
With softer sounds in mild, melodious Maze,
Warbling between, the Tenor gently plays;"

And so on. This perhaps may indicate that in old times, as well as in many modern choral instances, the "gently warbling" tenors were in the hopeless minority. In marked contrast to this cordial, semi-poetic approval stands out the action of the other old-fashioned clergyman (Roxbury), who, on the Sunday following the introduction of fuguing in his church, preached a fierce sermon from the text in the prophecy of Amos, "And in that day shall the songs of the temple be howlings." Incidentally may be mentioned that equally belligerent old preacher in the town of Newbury, who preached only a few seasons later on a similar occasion, before a great congregation, pointing the arrows of denunciation with his text, "Take thou away from me the noise of thy songs; for I will not hear the melody of thy viols." (Amos v: 23.)

The first thirty-two pages of this quaint volume are taken up with verbose and yet singularly explicit directions for singing; a brief "Musical Dictionary;" an extravagant "Encomium on Music" (ending "therefore thou art like Heaven and Heaven is like thee!"), and an index to the sixty-odd (some, decidedly odd!) tunes and nine anthems in the book, besides other entertaining matter. In the directions, he is found to declare that "harshness in high notes is as disagreeable to a delicate ear as a wire-edged razor to a tender face;" and further, that

"All levity, both in conduct and conversation, while singing the words God, Christ, Redeemer, etc., will be deemed not only indecent but impolitic, — a dishonor to God and a sin against your own souls, as well as a giving of just grounds to the enemies and adversaries of Music to speak reproachfully."

These phrases contain hints which may well be taken to heart by modern choir-singers. Five pages are devoted to an amusing allegorical "History of G. Gamut, related by Himself, Taken in Shorthand by the Author." Billings must have had in mind the really conspicuous part his music had played in battle-camps of the Revolution when he makes "Madame Gamut" go on in this wise:

"My Sons, some of them seem to be greatly pleased with war-like achievements; and tho' they carry no instruments of death, yet they are so extremely animating that they cause even cowards to fight, and pusillanimity to perform wonders."

This "Dame Gamut" here declares she was "neither born nor begotten, but invented by the Royal Psalmist." She is "several hundred years old, and find myself strong as when Guido left me seven hundred and ten years ago." In the "Dictionary" we may learn that "a cliff" is a "key to unlock or open a pace of music, consisting of three, F, C and G;" also that a "voluntary" is an "air played on an organ in church before service begins, to calm the passions of the audience for the fit worship of God," and that a harpsichord is "a wire instrument with keys like an organ." Before coming to the actual bars of the tunes, we see the staff which David carried in his hand when he went forth to slay Goliath,

likened unto the musical staff ; and the five stones he took with him made "types of the five lines of which the staff is composed."

The music starts with a stately "Aurora : Morning Hymn," with six verses. This is followed by common-metre "Boston." "Dorchester" is the name given on page 9 to a common-metre arrangement of "Time, what an empty vapor 'tis." On page 46, "Roxbury" is a "T. & B." setting of the 149th Psalm. Other locally familiar names are "Hollis Street," "New North," "Marshfield," "Marblehead," "Waltham," "Cambridge," "Medway," "Warren," and "Worcester." The "P. M." tune called "America" is like nothing now sung to that title. In the stormy hymn called "Sappho," a queer geographical touch is given, where the words are "Rears up the Baltic like a foaming fury." Billings did not forget to give a prominent place to the Biblical authority, which thousands have since quoted to support musical contentions, giving two pages to the "Anthem taken from Sundry Scriptures," starting "Is any of you merry, let him sing Psalms, singing and making melody," etc. Again, on page 57, is inserted the anthem,

Sing ye Merrily ! Make a Chearful noise !
Take the Psalm ! Bring hither the tabret ! And Merry Harp with the
Lute !
Blow up the trumpet ! Blow up the trumpet ! Blow up the trumpet in the
new Moon !

The old long-metre "Chester," which had spread Billings's fame among the American patriots more than any other single hymn, is repeated in this book from the 1770 compilation. According to Miss White and others, this was really the first American war-song. The tune, though all musicians of to-day laugh at it, is, when thoughtfully played, a majestic composition. Hear now the stirring spirit of the words, believed to be original with this patriotic tanner, as set down in this book :

Let Tyrants shake their iron rod,
Let Slav'ry shake her galling chains ;
We fear them not ; we trust in God,—
New England's God forever reigns !

Howe and Burgoyne and Clinton too,
 With Prescott and Cornwallis join'd,
 Together plot our overthrow
 In one infernal league combin'd.
 When God inspired us for the fight,
 Their ranks were broke, their lines were forced,
 Their ships were shattered in our sight,
 Or swiftly driven from our coast.
 The foe comes on with haughty stride,
 Our troops advance with martial noise;
 Their vet'rans flee before our youth,
 And gen'als yield to beardless boys.

And so on. This fine song stirred the hearts of our early soldiery, and gave them inspiration which has since been resultant from "The Star-spangled Banner" and "The Battle Cry of Freedom."

This volume contains a unique serious parody upon the lamentation of the Psalmist for Zion. Strange how many would-be poets have seized upon the picturesque figure of David "weeping by the waters of Babylon." In the Bay Psalm-book the version lumbered along like this:

The waters on — of Baby-lon, There where we did sit down,
 Yea even then we mourn-ed when, We Re-membered, Zi-on.
 Our harp we did, hang it amid, Upon the Willow tree.
 Because that they that us astray Led in Captiv-i-tee!"

This was said to be John Eliot's version. Joel Barlow, author of the "Colombiad," and chaplain in Washington's army, "improved" upon the "Lamentation" in this resonant fashion:

Along the banks where Babel's current flows,
 Our captive band in deep despondence strayed;
 While Zion's fall in sad remembrance rose,
 Her friends, her children, mingled with the dead.

This Billings-Pierpont book has a more entertainingly local version, called "Lamentation over Boston: an Anthem;" "By the Rivers of Watertown there we sat down, and wept, we wept, we wept when we remembered thee, O Boston!" And further on, "A voice was heard in Roxbury, which echoed, weeping through the Continent,—weeping for Boston

because of her danger!" Then the *finis* is given in measured form, thus :

If I forget thee, yea, if I do not remember thee,
Then let my numbers cease to flow, then be my muse unkind,
Then let my tongue forget to move, and ever be confin'd;
Let horrid jargon split the air, and rive my nerves asunder,
Let hateful discord greet my ear, as terrible as thunder!"

Pierpont, the painstaking engraver, whose initials appear frequently at the bottom of pages, when he came to the title "Washington," on page 79, could not refrain from putting some extra ornamental flourishes about the name which was at that time upon every tongue! On the margin of the Dictionary appears the autograph (?) of John Flint, and the name "Henery Flint" is written near the tune of Heath. One magnificently patriotic anthem in this book must not be forgotten in passing, in which occurs the line: "Was not the day dark and gloomy; the enemy said 'Let us draw a line even from York to Canada!'" This piece is called "Retrospect," and covers ten pages, ending with a resounding "Hallelujah" chorus. The last considerable anthem in the book, called "Independence," contains this allusion to the Continental cause: "To the King they shall sing, — Hallelujah! No King but God! No King but God! Down with this earthly king!" From the home-made leathern binding, stiffened with samples of old-time wall-paper covering thin wood, to the pin-fastened leaf (hand-wrought pin, too!) this old book is a precious possession, full of deep significance, and speaking

With throbbing aches of crude yet stirring art,
With pangs of grand yet half-accomplished song!

Daniel Bayley's Psalm-Singer's Assistant, published by W. McAlpine at Newburyport in 1767, was the immediate predecessor of Billings's works, with printed staves. This is given second place because of its brevity, and because it is somewhat more common nowadays. It contains fifty-six tunes and a chapter of "Directions for Singing for Learners," bound into the back of a volume of 320 pages of Watts' New Version Psalms. Francis and Sally Stebbins of Springfield

inscribed their names in this book, in no uncertain way, back in 1769.

Is it not appropriate that we should stop a moment to speak of Isaac Watts, the great hymn-writer, who died at the house of Sir Thomas Abney, Church Street, Stoke-Newington, precisely one hundred and fifty-five years ago this 25th day of November, 1903? May we not recall to-day, of all days, that of his many hymns there still survive in current use such fine old specimens as "Jesus shall reign where'er the sun," "When I survey the wondrous cross," "There is a land of pure delight," "Now to the Lord a noble song," and "Joy to the world! The Lord is come!" Out of the common clay with which his golden vein of verse is often mixed, may also be found such sacred "Mother-themes" (rarely found among the writers of his sternly ecclesiastical mould) as "Hush, my dear! Lie still and slumber! Holy angels guard thy bed!" Peace to the ashes of the author of one of the sweetest lullabys of all time!

This Bayley was "all business," and does not use as much imagination in his preface as did the more ingenious Billings. He interestingly says, among other things, that —

To give every Note its due Measure of Time, you must use a constant Motion with your hand or Foot, once down and once up in every Bar. Every Semibreve in the first or Adagio-mood is so long as one may deliberately tell 1, 2, 3, 4, by the slow motion of a Clock. You must beat your hand or your foot down while you tell 1, 2, and take it up while you tell 3, 4, in every bar.

In a recent Symphony concert an enthusiastic listener was observed to do this very thing; and he will probably refer any remonstrant back to Bayley, of Newburyport! The hymns are beautifully engraved on one side of the paper only. The tunes are written in but three parts—tenor, medium and bass—while those of Billings were in four, with the "counter" added.

In 1791 the musical tanner brought out his "Psalm Singer's Amusement,"—a title which proved additional fuel to the flame of opposition already burning; for that little word "Amusement" was harped upon as a "give-away" of its

main object. In the Watts' Hymn Book, published by William Butler in Northampton in 1799 (used by the sainted Parson Joseph Lathrop in the old white Meeting-house in West Springfield), the hymns are divided into "pauses," where, the compiler says, "you may properly rest if the Psalm is too long;" and there are "crochets" at the beginning and ending of others, showing what may be "omitted without disturbing the sense." He adds this sage advice: "Do not always confine yourselves to six stanzas, but sing eight rather than confound and abuse the Psalm." In the preface is this allusion to the then mooted question of "lining out" the hymns:

It were to be wished that all congregations and private families would sing as they do in foreign Protestant countries, without reading line by line. Though the author has done what he could to make the sense complete in every line, many inconveniences will arise from this unhappy manner of singing. When it cannot be altered, these two things give great relief; first, let as many as can bring the Psalm-book with them and look on the words while they sing. Second, let the clerk read the whole Psalm over aloud before he begins to parcel out the lines, that the people may have some notion of what they sing about.

During the sixty-five years of Dr. Lathrop's ministry the parishioners found little fault with his impressive "lining off," though in many parts of the State the practice was abandoned as early as 1781. It had been introduced by the Westminster Assembly in 1664, when the people possessed little skill in music, and sang mainly with faith in humanity's patience, by guesswork and by sheer power of lungs. In 1690, when there were but six "standard" tunes in general use in the province — "York," "Windsor," "Martyrs," "Oxford," "Litchfield," and "St. Davids"—and when no new music could be introduced without the vote of the leading men, there was necessity for lining out, and little need for printed notes.

Rev. William Walter published, in 1721, the first music with bars printed in America, a church tune book, and he was one of the first mildly to protest against mutilation of

the hymns. In the town of Hardwick, Mass., June 21, 1770, it was "Voted, To secure surcease from disputations, that hereafter the hymn shall be read line by line as formerly, sung to some old tune, and the other half sung, without reading, to some new tune." In Rowley, the choir in 1785 were allowed "to sing once on the Lord's day without the reading," or "deaconing" as it was called, which action led to its gradual abolishment. In Worcester, in 1779, a resolution was adopted at town meeting "that the mode of singing in the congregation here be without reading the psalms line by line."

These time-worn hymn books are accurate reflections of the old-school theologies, plentifully supplied with "judgment," "wrath," "woes," "hell's fiery darts," and only here and there are illumined by the "love," "mercy," and "peace" which we moderns find so mightily essential to our mental and churchly comfort. Chaplain, now Bishop McCabe, while a captive in Libby Prison, Richmond, during the Civil war, was reduced to primitive conditions in teaching his fellow-prisoners to sing Mrs. Howe's famous "Battie Hymn of the Republic," and taught its thrilling words to hundreds by "lining out" the music in true Colonial style.

An amusing instance of the difficulties encountered in "lining out" the hymns comes from an English letter of early Colonial times. An old preacher was "breaking in" a young candidate for orders, who was a bad "speller and reader, and somewhat backward," but who possessed a loud voice. He was ponderously lining-off the hymn, and holding the book in such a way that the elder who was seated and partly hidden behind the high pulpit front, could prompt him when he faltered. A serious pause came. The old man adjusted his spectacles, and after peering at the page a moment whispered, "My son, remove your thumb so I can see." His despair and horror can better be imagined than described when the fledgeling "lined off" his very words with extreme ardor and unction. "Be still, my son, be still! You'll spoil it all!" frantically whispered the tutor; while the too-apt pupil, with even growing ardor, repeated this remark also. The audience wondered, the "liner" collapsed, and the man

of ready wit and experience got up and announced the part of the 22d Psalm, beginning

To snatch me safe from danger's jaws,
Thy present succor lend,
As once from goring unicorns,
Thou didst my life defend.

An extract from the memorandum book of Deacon Felton, dated July 27, 1788, reads :—

This day was introduced that lifeless sound, a Base viol, as a part of divine worship in the First Church of Christ, of Roxbury. The manner of its introduction was this : it was asked the Church by the reverend pastor, whether they were willing the viol should be used in their worship. On which motion one of the church arose and said "for my part I have none." But no vote of the Church was taken on the matter, and thus relapses a pure, primitive church of Christ of 150 years' standing (in my opinion) into error and vain glory. From which the Lord deliver us !

In 1770, when dissatisfaction was rife in Wilbraham, a vote was taken to "consider the broken state of this town with regard to singing four times at each service on the Sabbath day." Special and bitter objection was made to the leader beating time so ostentatiously. A list of singers was thereupon made, and a new singing master appointed. The senior deacon was allowed to lead and line-out and beat time in the forenoon, while the new school was to control in the afternoon. It was voted that "whoever leads the singing shall be at liberty to use the motion of his hand while singing for the space of three months only." The newer order of things proving more popular, the deacon soon after gave up his part of the agreement, leaving with this parting shot at the enemy : "It is expected that inquiry will be made into the conduct of those who call themselves the singers in this town."

It was in 1771 that the town of Bedford, Mass., voted that in settling the Rev. Joseph Penniman as minister, "all levity, prophainness, musick and other disorders should be prevented on said day." Two years later, a strain of sweeter music comes out of the musty old records, when "Masters Jeremiah Fitch and James Wright are apptd to sett in the fore seat of the front gallery, to begin the Psalms and tunes." The town

of Sutton has preserved records of much discussion in Revolutionary times as to "what tunes shd be sung in Church and what not." In the anecdote told of a prominent deacon, fictitious names are given : —

Deacon Blank was a pronounced opponent, as it happens, of "the new-fangled songs" proposed by Billings and others, while Deacon White as firmly advocated the "improved music." No one can know how much this had to do with the posting up in Sutton Centre on the 11th of September, 1777, the following proclamation, copies of which are still in existence : —

Whereas, Deacon Thomas Blank has made and spred a shameful, unsatisfactory and distrustful story about me, saying that I drank a number of barrels of cider for him in the space of 2 months. I do hereby certify the Publick that what he has told is a right-down lie.

Attest

SAMUEL WHITE.

There are several instances in which the selection of certain hymns in the old-time books had peculiar significance. A friend of mine has told me that the picking out of the hymn beginning "Behold the aged sinner dies," greatly scandalized the people attending the funeral of an old resident in a New Hampshire town many years ago. It is still cherished among the traditions of Manchester, N. H., that upon a certain occasion when a returned son of that town brought his bride into the already-begun church service, with a great squeaking of polished Boston-made boots, and rustling of Philadelphia silken skirts, the old minister paused until the commotion had temporarily ceased and impressively repeated one verse from a hymn from the 1767 Watts' New Version, as follows : —

Who is this fair one in distress
That travels from the wilderness?
And pressed with sorrows and with sins,
On her beloved lord she leans.

The account doesn't say whether or not they attended church regularly after this admonition.

One well authenticated tale of old Duxbury town, tells how an aged minister, preaching as supply, and the top of whose

head was bald as any egg, was shocked when the irreverent laughed as he read the Watts' Version words from Psalm 69:—

My hairs though numerous are but few
Compared with foes that me pursue!

Another story, frequently related in a town in the Connecticut valley, is of a country clergyman whose mind was so set upon the serious matters of his calling that he could never see a joke on himself until some time afterwards. It was not until after dinner at the senior deacon's house that the good man realized why the whole congregation smiled to hear him make the following announcement, at the close of the morning service: "On the next Lord's day the Reverend Peter Day will occupy this pulpit. You will now please rise and sing nine verses of the 83d hymn, "That awful day will surely come."

Many interesting things are to be borne in mind about the far-reaching influence of the earliest hymns. We may well afford occasionally to recall the fact that the tune "Old Hundred" is found first set down in the Geneva Psalter of 1551. The grand tune "Palestrina" dates from 1653, and is named from the famous Roman Catholic composer. The founders of Methodism, the Wesleys, who were famous during the Revolutionary period, gave the world "Jesus, lover of my soul," and "Love divine all love excelling."

What a splendid tribute it was to the music of ancient times, that frosty January morning in 1893, when the body of Phillips Brooks was placed in the open air upon the porch of Trinity Church, and trumpeters led the greatest throng which Copley Square has ever seen, in the hymn "St. Ann's," composed by Westminster Abbey's organist, William Croft, in 1712.

We may with profit remember at least the names of such American Psalm and Hymn writers, and teachers contemporary with Billings, as Daniel Read, the comb-maker, and Timothy Swan. The former wrote "Windham," "Lisbon," and "Russia," and the latter was the author of "China," "Poland," and "Ocean." In 1783, Oliver Holden gave the world the immortal hymns of "Coronation" and "Lenox."

The very organ he used is now a treasured relic of the Bostonian Society.

The queer old books of the fathers are important evolutionary phases in the development of the music of the race,—the Song of the Ages. The differences of opinion among the forefathers about music in church services were but natural steps leading up to present-day enlightenment and musical emancipation. The reaction from the views of any extremist is inevitable. In history it has been ever so. Suspended, as it were, between pronounced and seemingly senseless extremes of opinion, swing the “golden ages” of poetry and music and art. The authorities throw Galileo into prison and burn his written theories. Three hundred years later, the world has moved into a realization of the greatness of his prophecy, and the sun he understood, shines upon peoples who reverence his intellect. The Puritan belief that intricate church music was Papistical has been replaced by a wise acceptance of beautiful music, wherever found.

Nor is it ever to be forgotten that the old Catholic Church, the Mother of us all, has given and is still giving the world some of the very finest and grandest ecclesiastical hymns and music. We are not to forget that “Jerusalem the golden” was original with grand old St. Bernard of Cluny, founder of a hundred monasteries, in 1145; or that the fine hymn, “Hallelujah! Best and sweetest of the hymns of praise above!” is a Latin hymn of the thirteenth century. It was San Filippo of Florence, in the sixteenth century, who first advocated psalms and hymns, after sermons and other devotions, “to allure young people to pious offices.” He originated the “Oratorio” (named from St. Filippo’s oratory), where singing dialogues, interspersed with choruses, were given to crowds. Down even to this present twentieth century, one of the most inspiringly magnificent of modern compositions is the Roman Festival Mass by one of Boston’s greatest musicians, Signor Augusto Rotoli.

We have progressed as a nation beyond the stage of the Puritan who really thought (see Knight’s England), that “Sweet musick at the first delighteth the ears; but afterward corrupteth and depraveth the mind.”

Mankind, ever interested in the historical beginnings of great movements, must never forget that the flowering fragrance of to-day is not more worthy of consideration than the first feeble struggle of the seed, down there in the dark environment of former time. We must not let the exponents of all that is best in modern music overshadow the pioneers who, building more wisely than they knew, restlessly struggled to bring to pass these very days.

Let our modern church choirs remember when they have, upon occasion, to sing one of the old hymns of Pilgrim origin brought from Holland to this "stern and rock-bound coast," that these old strains, sung, 'tis true, with more fervor than art, gave the Fathers not only consolation in hardship, but courage to come,

Not as the flying come, —
 In silence and in fear, —
 They shook the depths of the desert gloom
 With their hymns of lofty cheer.
 Amidst the storm they sang,
 And the stars heard, and the sea ;
 And the sounding aisles of the dim woods rang
 To the anthems of the free !

DR.

CHARLES F. READ, *Treasurer*, in account with the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, CURRENT FUND.

CR.

1903.

1903.
Dec. 31.

Jan. 1.	To cash on hand	\$10 99	By salaries	\$2,475 25
Mch. 8.	" Rebate on insurance	10 31	" Rent, City of Boston	100 00
Dec. 8.	" Amount borrowed of Permanent Fund	150 00	" Water Rates, City of Boston	19 50
Dec. 31.	" 508 assessments	2,540 00	" Expenses of the Committee on Publications	326 85
	" Sale of Souvenirs and Publications	96 67	" Expenses of the Committee on the Rooms, for the care of the rooms, framing, and supplies	214 70
	" Amount trans. from int. of Permanent Fund	1,290 00	" Expenses of the Committee on the Library, for books and binding	49 68
	" Interest	3 92	" Expenses of the Committee on Membership, for circular letters and postage	173 00
			" Engraving and printing in colors, frontispiece of Annual Proceedings	55 00
			" Postage on Publications and Notices	149 00
			" Expenses incurred by temporary removal on account of the construction of the subway station under the Old State House by the Boston Transit Commission	212 98
			" Miscellaneous printing and stationery	90 89
			" Sundry expenses	226 45
			" Balance to new account	8 59
	Total	\$4,101 89		\$4,101 89

DR. CHARLES F. READ, *Treasurer*, in account with the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, PERMANENT FUND. CR.

		July 16.	By purchase of two \$1,000 Am. Telephone and Telegraph 4% bonds .	\$1,923 33
1903.				
Jan. 1.	To cash in the N. E. Trust Co. . .	\$1,427 93		150 00
Apr. 15.	" Partial payment of Legacy of the late Edward I. Browne . . .	200 00		1,290 00
Sept. 15.	" Final payment of ditto . . .	90 00		3,769 23
Dec. 24.	" Gift from the estate of the late Robert C. Billings . . .	3,000 00		
	" Life Membership Fees, 1903 . .	1,090 00		
Dec. 31.	" Interest from Permanent Fund . .	1,324 63		
		\$7,132 56		\$7,132 56

E. & O. E.

CHARLES F. READ, *Treasurer*.

December 31, 1903.

The funds of the Society are invested in the following securities, valued at par:

City of Boston, 4 and 5% Bonds . . .	\$11,000 00
State of Massachusetts 3½% Bonds . . .	8,000 00
B. & M. R. R. 4½% Bonds . . .	2,000 00
Am. Telephone and Telegraph 4% Bonds . . .	3,000 00
City of Providence, R. I., 3½% Bonds . . .	2,000 00
City of Cleveland, Ohio, 5% Bonds . . .	5,000 00
City of Dayton, Ohio, 5% Bonds . . .	2,000 00
On deposit in N. E. Trust Co. . .	3,769 23
	\$36,769 23

The undersigned, a Committee of the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, having examined the Treasurer's accounts for the year 1903, and the vouchers therewith presented, hereby certify to the correctness of the same. They have also examined the securities of the Society, and find them correct, according to the Treasurer's statement.

BENJ. C. CLARK,
LEVI L. WILLCUTT,

Of the Finance Committee.

SPECIAL FUNDS.

The Invested Funds of the Society include the following
Special Funds:—

Mrs. Catherine Page Perkins Fund	\$4,000 00
Joseph Henry Stickney Fund	1,000 00
Samuel Elwell Sawyer Fund	4,610 87
George Oliver Carpenter Memorial Fund	1,000 00
Edward Ingersoll Browne Fund	1,000 00
Boston Memorial Association Fund	1,179 51
Robert Charles Billings Fund	3,000 00

ADDITIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY, 1903.

DONORS.	VOLS.	PAM- PHLETS.
Abbott, Samuel, Jr.		1
Alabama Historical Society	7	1
America Co., Publishers New England Magazine .		12
American Congregational Association		1
American Historical Association	2	
Ames, Fisher		1
Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co.	1	1
Anonymous		1
Appleton, William S.		1
Boston Engineering Department		1
Boston Museum of Fine Arts		1
Boston Public Library		15
Boston Registry Department	2	
Boston Street Department	1	
Boston Transit Commission	1	
Brookline Historical Society		2
Brookline, Town of	1	
Cambridge, Mass., Public Library		1
Candage, Rufus G. F.		1
Chadwick, James R.	1	
Clark, Benjamin C.	3	
Clarke, George Kuhn	3	
Collins, Hon. Patrick A., Mayor of Boston		1
Dedham, Mass., Historical Society		4
Dows, Azro M.	1	
Edes, Henry H.	1	
Endicott, Eugene F.	1	
Ensign, Charles S.		1
Essex Institute		4
Folsom, Albert A.	7	2
Hassam, John T.		3
Howe, M. A. DeWolfe	1	
Hyde Park, Mass., Historical Society		1
<i>Carried forward</i>	33	56

DONORS.	VOLS.	PAGE- PHLETS.
<i>Brought forward</i>	33	56
Illinois Historical Society	1	
Iowa, State Historical Society of	4	4
Kennedy, Henry F.	2	
Lawrence, Mass., Public Library		1
Lawrence, William	1	
Lexington, Mass., Historical Society		1
Loudon, John I.	1	
Lynn, Mass., Public Library		1
Manchester, N. H., Historical Association		1
Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Records	1	
Massachusetts, Secretary of State of	19	
Medford, Mass., Historical Society		4
New England Historic-Genealogical Society		6
New England Society in the City of New York		1
Peabody Institute, Danvers, Mass.		1
Poole, Lucius	1	
Purchased	1	
Read, Charles F.	2	
Reed, George B.		1
Salem, Mass., Public Library		1
Seavey, Fred. H.	2	
Smith, Robert B.	1	
Smithsonian Institution	1	
Syracuse, N. Y., Public Library		1
United States Commissioner of Education	3	
Whiting, Miss Lillian	1	
Woburn, Mass., Public Library		1
Yale University		2
Total	74	82

ADDITIONS

TO THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTIONS, 1903.

DONORS.	DESCRIPTION.
Adams, George H.	Notes and Minutes of the Secretary of the Trustees of the Fund for erecting in the Town of Boston an Equestrian Statue of Gen. George Washington. (The Chantry Statue now in the State House.)
Appleton, Nathan.	Certificate of Membership in the "Rough and Ready Association," Boston, July 1, 1846.
Appleton, William S.	Photograph of hand-colored contemporaneous drawing of the <i>Battle of Bunker Hill</i> , by B. Romans.
Bolton, Charles K.	Portrait of Hugh, Earl Percy; reprint of a mezzotint by Valentine Green, S. L. Smith, sc.
Bradford, William R.	Framed lithographic portrait of Charles Sumner, surrounded by printed extracts from his speeches.
Burdick, Allen.	Six iron letters MUSEUM formerly on the front wall of the old Boston Museum building.
Carpenter, George O., estate of.	Silk banner given to Major George O. Carpenter when chief marshal of the procession at the laying of the corner-stone of the United States Post Office building, Oct. 16, 1871.
Center, Joseph H., estate of.	Officer's sword and private's equipment in the Massachusetts Militia. A fire bucket.
Corbett, Alexander, Jr.	Photograph of a portrait painted by Gilbert Stuart in 1810 of Mrs. Thomas Lindall Winthrop (Miss Elizabeth Bowdoin Temple), born 1767, died 1825.
Davis, William F.	Cane made from wood from the Second Church, Hanover Street, 1729-1844.
Emmes, Mrs. Samuel.	Lithograph view in color of Boston, taken from the south side of the town about 1800.

DONORS.	DESCRIPTION.
Essex Institute.	Reprint of a broadside of an Act of the General Court of Massachusetts, passed May 3, 1676.
Green, Samuel A.	Door-plate inscribed Dr. S. A. Green.
Grout, Frank B.	Door, and its frame, of the house which stood at No. 2 Bulfinch Place, occupied by Miss Amelia B. Fisher as a boarding-house. William Warren, the actor, lived there many years.
Iconographic Society.	Etching of Faneuil Hall.
Kimball, David P.	Plaster bust of William Warren, and wooden pedestal for same. (Loan.) Plaster bust of Benjamin Franklin, said to be by Houdon. Bill-board formerly at main entrance of the Boston Museum, with programme of last performance, June 1, 1903.
Lee, James Stearns.	Architectural drawing in ink of first and second floors and side elevation of Quincy Market, made by W. S. Rowson, 1844; framed together; architectural sketches of front and side elevations of study for Horticultural Hall, and elevation of unknown building, signed H. B. (Hammatt Billings), framed together.
Mitchell, Thomas S.	Cup made of oak from the Doten House, Plymouth, Mass.
Marble, William.	Framed portrait of Mary H. Galloupe at the age of three years; hung for over one hundred years in the "Gallop House," on Hull Street, Boston; headquarters of General Gage in the Revolution.
Nichols, Mrs. Elizabeth L.	Framed reprint of contemporaneous engraving entitled, "The Boston Troops as reviewed on Boston Common, on President Adams' Birthday, by Lieut. Gov. Gill," etc.
Perry, Mrs. Olive A.	Steel engraving of the oil painting, by Joseph Ames, "Deathbed of Daniel Webster," in possession of the Bostonian Society.
Poole, Lucius.	Rules and Regulations of the Warren Theatre, Boston. Opening night, July 3, 1832. Two mementoes of the Boston Theatre, first of that name, 1838-1840. "Weekly Receipts and Payments," and "Lease of the Bar."
Shillaber, William G.	Fac-simile reproduction of the newspaper entitled "The Present State of the New English Affairs," published in 1689.

DONORS.	DESCRIPTION.
Sowdon, Arthur J. C.	Razor and case once owned by Daniel Webster, bearing his name on the blade. Lock of Daniel Webster's hair, cut from his head after death.
Stevens, Benj. F.	Reprint of the New England Courant, Monday, Feb. 4, to Monday, Feb. 11, 1723.
Stone, Miss Ella A.	Blue ball and iron bracket for same, which hung for many years before the shop of Josiah Franklin, corner of Hanover and Union Streets.
Studley, Mrs. Sara A.	Framed wood engraving of an illustrated rebus entitled "The True Art of Making Money Plenty in every Man's Pocket, by Doctor Franklin."
Taylor, Charles H., Jr.	The Daily Zion's Herald, Boston, 1852 (bound). The Daily Bee, Boston, 1842, Vol. I (bound).
Turner, Wilbur F.	Photograph of eastern end of Old State House, showing subway construction under the building.
Wales, George C.	Arrow-head found on Boston Common, May 19, 1903; probably brought to the surface by a harrow in use at that time.

OFFICERS
OF THE
BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

President.

CURTIS GUILD, 1881 —

Clerks and Treasurers.†

*SAMUEL M. QUINCY . . 1881-1884	*WILLIAM C. BURRAGE . 1886-1890
JAMES M. HUBBARD . . 1884-1885	S. ARTHUR BENT . . 1890-1899
*DANIEL T. V. HUNTOON 1885-1886	CHARLES F. READ . . 1899 —

Directors.

*THOMAS J. ALLEN . . 1886-1887	*HAMILTON A. HILL . . 1883-1895
*THOMAS C. AMORY . . 1884-1889	JAMES F. HUNNEWELL . 1894 —
*WILLIAM S. APPLETON . 1881-1887	JOHN LATHROP . . . 1887-1899
1890-1894	*ABBOTT LAWRENCE . . 1882-1884
WILLIAM H. BALDWIN . 1884-1886	WILLIAM H. LINCOLN . 1899-1903
S. ARTHUR BENT . . . 1890	FRANCIS H. MANNING . 1904 —
ROBERT R. BISHOP . . 1882-1884	WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN 1900 —
JOSHUA P. BODFISH . . 1885 —	THOMAS MINNS . . . 1881-1885
*GEORGE O. CARPENTER . 1888-1896	*EDWARD G. PORTER . . 1896-1900
BENJAMIN C. CLARK . . 1890 —	*SAMUEL H. RUSSELL . . 1882-1894
DAVID H. COOLIDGE . . 1895 —	*SAMUEL E. SAWYER . . 1889
*JACOB A. DRESSER . . 1891-1894	*WILLIAM W. WARREN . 1886-1890
ALBERT A. FOLSOM . . 1897 —	*WILLIAM H. WHITMORE 1883-1886
CURTIS GUILD . . . 1881 —	LEVI L. WILLCUTT . . 1894 —
*JOHN T. HASSAM . . . 1881-1890	

* Deceased.

† The offices of Clerk and Treasurer are held by one person.

OFFICERS FOR 1904

President

CURTIS GUILD

Clerk and Treasurer

CHARLES F. READ

P. O. address, Old State House

Directors

CURTIS GUILD
JOSHUA P. BODFISH
BENJAMIN C. CLARK
JAMES F. HUNNEWELL

LEVI L. WILLCUTT
DAVID H. COOLIDGE
ALBERT A. FOLSOM
WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN

FRANCIS H. MANNING

Committee on Finance

CURTIS GUILD

BENJAMIN C. CLARK
LEVI L. WILLCUTT

Committee on the Rooms

LEVI L. WILLCUTT
JAMES F. HUNNEWELL
DAVID H. COOLIDGE

FRANCIS H. MANNING
CHARLES H. TAYLOR, JR.
THE PRESIDENT and CLERK
ex-officiis

Committee on the Library

JAMES L. WHITNEY
FRANCIS H. BROWN
ALBERT A. FOLSOM

WILLIAM HOWELL REED
WALTER K. WATKINS
THE CLERK

Committee on Papers

WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN
ZACHARY T. HOLLINGSWORTH

EDWIN D. MEAD
THE CLERK

Committee on Publications

BENJAMIN C. CLARK
RUFUS G. F. CANDAGE

JOHN W. FARWELL
EDWARD B. REYNOLDS
THE CLERK

Committee on Membership

BENJAMIN C. CLARK
ALBERT A. FOLSOM
JOSEPH B. MOORS

FREDERICK B. CARPENTER
WM. TRACY EUSTIS
THE CLERK

CUSTODIANS.

GEORGE W. THAYER

MERRILL N. BOYDEN
ARMSTRONG T. WILLIAMS

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Bent, Samuel Arthur
*Chamberlain, Mellen

Matthews, Nathan, Jr.
*O'Brien, Hugh

*Smith, Samuel Francis.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Abbot, Edward Stanley
Abbot, Edwin Hale
*Abbot, Francis Ellingwood
*Abbott, Marshall Kittredge
Adams, Charles Francis
Adams, Mrs. Isabella Hortense
Addicks, John Edward
Allan, Mrs. Anna
Allen, Miss Clara Ann
*Allen, Elbridge Gerry
Allen, Francis Richmond
*Allen, James Woodward
Allen, Thomas
*Alley, John Robinson
Ames, Mrs. Anna Coffin
Ames, Charles Gordon
*Ames, Frederick Lothrop
*Ames, Oliver
*Ames, Mrs. Rebecca Caroline
Amory, Arthur
Amory, Francis Inman
Amory, Frederic
*Andrews, Frank William
Andrews, John Adams
Angell, Henry Clay
Anthony, Silas Reed

Appleton, Mrs. Emily Warren
Appleton, Nathan
*Appleton, William Sumner
*Armstrong, George Washington
*Atherton, Joseph Ballard
Atherton, Miss Lily Bell
*Atkins, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth
*Austin, James Walker
Ayer, James Bourne
Bacon, Mrs. Louisa Crowninshield
Badger, Arthur Campbell
Badger, Daniel Bradford
Badger, Erastus Beethoven
*Bailey, Joseph Tilden
Baker, Miss Charlotte Alice
*Baker, Mrs. Ellen Maria
*Baker, Richard
Baldwin, William Henry
*Ballister, Joseph Fennelly
*Ballister, Miss Minetta Josephine
Bancroft, Cornelius Cheever
Barnes, Charles Benjamin, Jr.
*Barrett, Edwin Shepard
Barron, Clarence Walker
Barry, John Lincoln
Barry, John Lincoln, Jr.

Bartlett, Francis
 Beal, James Henry
 Beal, William Fields
 Beatty, Franklin Thomason
 Beebe, James Arthur
 *Benson, George Wiggin
 Bigelow, Albert Smith
 *Bigelow, George Brooks
 Bigelow, Joseph Smith
 Bigelow, Melville Madison
 Bigelow, William Sturgis
 Black, George Nixon
 Blake, Clarence John
 Blake, Mrs. Frances Greenough
 Blake, Francis
 Blake, George Baty
 *Blake, Mrs. Sara Putnam
 *Blake, Stanton
 Blake, William Payne
 *Blanchard, Samuel Stillman
 Blaney, Dwight
 Blume, Mrs. Susan Eliza
 Bodfish, Joshua Peter
 Bowditch, Alfred
 Bowditch, Ernest William
 Bowditch, William Ingersoll
 *Bradford, Martin Luther
 Bradford, William Burroughs
 *Bradlee, Caleb Davis
 Bradlee, Frederick Josiah
 Bradlee, Frederick Wainwright
 *Bradlee, Josiah Putnam
 Bradley, Jerry Payson
 Brayley, Arthur Wellington
 Bremer, John Lewis
 Bremer, Samuel Parker
 Brewer, William Dade
 Briggs, Lloyd Vernon
 Brooks, John Henry
 Brooks, Lawrence
 Brooks, Peter Chardon
 Brooks, Shepherd
 Brown, Francis Henry
 Brown, George Washington
 Brown, John Coffin Jones
 *Browne, Charles Allen

*Browne, Edward Ingersoll
 *Browne, William Andrews
 Burbank, Alonzo Norman
 Burnham, John Appleton
 Burr, Miss Annie Lane
 Burrage, Albert Cameron
 *Burrage, William Clarence
 Cabot, Arthur Tracy
 Candage, Mrs. Ella Marie
 Candage, Robert Brooks
 Candage, Rufus George Frederick
 *Candler, John Wilson
 *Carpenter, George Oliver
 Carpenter, George Oliver
 *Carpenter, Mrs. Maria Josephine
 Carr, John
 Carruth, Charles Theodore
 Carter, Fred Louis
 *Center, Joseph Hudson
 Chamberlin, Charles Wheelwright
 Chandler, Cleveland Angier
 *Chapin, Nahum
 Chase, Caleb
 *Chase, George Bigelow
 Chase, Sidney
 Chase, Stephen
 *Chase, Theodore
 Cheney, Benjamin Peirce
 Cheney, Mrs. Emmeline
 Child, Dudley Richards
 Church, Herbert Bleloch
 Clapp, Mrs. Caroline Dennie
 Clark, Charles Edward
 Clark, John Spencer
 Clark, Miss Nancy Joy
 Clark, Nathan Freeman
 *Clarke, Mrs. Alice de Vermandois
 Clay, Thomas Hart
 Clementson, Sidney
 Cleveland, Mrs. Corinne Maud
 *Codman, John, 2nd
 Codman, Ogden, Jr.
 Coffin, Frederick Seymour
 *Colburn, Jeremiah
 Collamore, Miss Helen
 Converse, Elisha Slade

Coolidge, Algernon, Jr.
 Coolidge, David Hill
 Coolidge, Mrs. Helen Whittington
 Coolidge, Joseph Randolph
 Coolidge, Thomas Jefferson, Jr.
 Corbett, Alexander, Jr.
 Cory, Charles Barney
 Cotting, Charles Edward
 *Cotting, Charles Uriah
 Crandon, Edwin Sanford
 Crocker, George Glover
 Crocker, Miss Sarah Haskell
 *Crosby, Charles Augustus Wilkins
 *Crowninshield, Benjamin William
 Cummings, Charles Amos
 Cummings, Thomas Cahill
 Cunningham, Henry Winchester
 *Curtis, Caleb Agry
 Curtis, Charles Pelham
 Curtis, Mrs. Eliza Fox
 Curtis, Hall
 Curtis, Mrs. Harriot
 Curtis, Henry Pelham
 Curtiss, Frederick Haines
 *Cutter, Abram Edmands
 *Cutter, Benjamin French
 Cutter, Watson Grant
 Daniell, Moses Grant
 Davenport, Orlando Henry
 Davis, Arthur Edward
 Davis, Ephraim Collins
 Davis, George Henry
 Davis, James Clarke
 *Davis, Joseph Alba
 Davis, Mrs. Mary Cheney
 Davis, William Henry
 *Day, William Francis
 *Dean, Benjamin
 *Dean, John Ward
 *Dean, Luni Albertus
 *Deblois, Stephen Grant
 *Denny, Daniel
 *Dewing, Benjamin Hill
 Dexter, Morton
 Dexter, William Sohier
 *Dill, Thomas Bradford

Dillaway, William Edward Lowell
 Dodd, George Davis
 *Dorr, Francis Oliver
 Dorr, George Bucknam
 Draper, Eben Sumner
 Draper, George Albert
 Dupee, Henry Dorr
 *Dupee, James Alexander
 *Dwight, Edmund
 Dyer, Mrs. Julia Knowlton
 Eaton, Albert
 *Eaton, Walter David
 Edes, Henry Herbert
 Eliot, Christopher Rhodes
 *Eliot, Samuel
 Emerson, George Roberts
 *Emery, Francis Faulkner
 Endicott, William
 Endicott, William, Jr.
 Endicott, William Crowninshield
 Estabrook, Arthur Frederick
 Estabrook, Frederick
 Estes, Dana
 Eustis, Miss Elizabeth Mussey
 Eustis, Henry Dutton
 Eustis, Miss Mary St. Barbe
 Fabyan, George Francis
 Farnsworth, Edward Miller
 Farnsworth, William
 Farrington, Charles Frederick
 Farwell, John Whittemore
 *Fay, Joseph Story
 Fay, Joseph Story, Jr.
 Fay, Sigourney Webster
 Fearing, Andrew Coatesworth, Jr.
 Felton, Frederic Luther
 *Fenno, John Brooks
 Fenno, Lawrence Carteret
 *Ferris, Mortimer Catlin
 Fiske, Andrew
 Fiske, Mrs. Charlotte Morse
 *Fiske, Miss Elizabeth Stanley
 Fitz, Mrs. Henrietta Goddard
 Fitz, Reginald Heber
 Fitzgerald, William Francis
 *Fogg, John Samuel Hill

Folsom, Mrs. Julia Elizabeth
 *Ford, Daniel Sharp
 Foss, Eugene Noble
 Foster, Miss Harriet Wood
 *Foster, John
 Foster, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth
 Fowler, Mrs. Laura Wentworth
 Fowler, William Plumer
 French, Miss Caroline Louisa Williams
 French, Mrs. Frances Maria
 *French, Frederick William
 *French, Jonathan
 *Frothingham, Thomas Goddard
 Fuller, Charles Emerson
 *Fuller, Henry Holton
 *Galloupe, Charles William
 Galloupe, Mrs. Sarah Augusta
 *Gardner, John Lowell
 Gaugengigl, Ignaz Marcel
 *Gay, Edwin Whitney
 Gay, Ernest Lewis
 George, Elijah
 Gilbert, Shepard Devereux
 *Gill, James Seel
 Gill, Mrs. Rachel Maria
 Glasier, Alfred Adolphus
 Gleason, James Mellen
 Goddard, George Augustus
 Goddard, Miss Julia
 Goodhue, Francis Abbot
 *Gould, Benjamin Apthorp
 Grandin, John Livingston
 Gray, Reginald
 Gray, Russell
 Green, Charles Montraville
 Green, Samuel Abbott
 Greenough, Francis Boott
 Grew, Henry Sturgis
 Griggs, John Hammond
 Grozier, Edwin Atkins
 Guild, Courtenay
 Guild, Curtis
 Guild, Curtis, Jr.
 *Guild, Mrs. Sarah Crocker
 Guild, Miss Sarah Louisa

Hagar, Eugene Bigelow
 *Haigh, John
 Hale, Mrs. Ellen Sever
 *Hall, Thomas Bartlett
 Hammer, Charles Dunkel
 Hammond, Mrs. Ellen Sarah Sophia
 *Hammond, Gardiner Greene
 Hammond, George Warren
 *Hancock, Franklin
 *Hapgood, Warren
 Hart, Thomas Norton
 *Hart, William Tennant
 *Hartt, John F
 *Haskell, William Andrew
 *Hassam, John Tyler
 Hastings, Henry
 Haven, Franklin
 Hayford, Nathan Holbrook
 *Haynes, James Gilson
 Haynes, John Cummings
 *Hayward, George
 Hayward, James Warren
 Head, Charles
 *Hecht, Jacob Hirsch
 Hemenway, Alfred
 Hemenway, Augustus
 *Henchman, Nathaniel Hurd
 Henshaw, Samuel
 Higginson, Mrs. Ida Agassiz
 *Hill, Hamilton Andrews
 Hill, Henry Eveleth
 Hill, James Edward Radford
 Hill, Warren May
 Hill, William Henry
 Hills, Edwin Augustus
 Hoitt, Alfred Demeritt
 Holden, Joshua Bennett
 Hollingsworth, Amor Leander
 *Hollingsworth, Sumner
 Hollingsworth, Zachary Taylor
 Holmes, Edward Jackson
 *Homans, Charles Dudley
 *Homans, George Henry
 *Homans, John, 2nd
 Hooper, Mrs. Alice Perkins
 Hooper, Mrs. Mary Davis Beal

Hooper, Robert Chamblet
 Hooper, William
 Hornblower, Henry
 *Horsford, Eben Norton
 Houghton, Clement Stevens
 Houghton, Miss Elizabeth Good-
 ridge
 *Hovey, Henry Stone
 Howe, Elmer Parker
 Hubbard, Charles Wells
 Hunnewell, James Frothingham
 Hunnewell, James Melville
 Iasigi, Mrs. Amy Gore
 Jackson, Mrs. Mary Stuart
 Jackson, William
 James, Arthur Holmes
 James, George Abbot
 Jeffries, Benjamin Joy
 Jenks, Henry Fitch
 Jenney, Bernard
 Jenney, William Thacher
 Johnson, Arthur Stoddard
 Johnson, Wolcott Howe
 Jones, Daniel Wayland
 Jones, Jerome
 Joy, Franklin Lawrence
 Keith, Benjamin Franklin
 Kellen, William Vail
 Kelly, Fitzroy
 *Kennard, Martin Parry
 Kennedy, George Golding
 Kidder, Nathaniel Thayer
 Kimball, Miss Augusta Caroline
 Kimball, Mrs. Clara Bertram
 Kimball, David Pulsifer
 Kimball, Lemuel Cushing
 *Kimball, Mrs. Susan Tillinghast
 *Kuhn, Hamilton
 Ladd, Babson Savilian
 Ladd, Nathaniel Watson
 Lamb, George
 Lamb, Henry Whitney
 *Lambert, Thomas Ricker
 *Lane, Jonathan Abbott
 Lawrence, Amory Appleton
 *Lawrence, Amos Adams

Lawrence, Charles Richard
 Lawrence, John
 Lawrence, Robert Mason
 Lawrence, Samuel Crocker
 Lawson, Thomas William
 Lee, James Stearns
 Lee, Joseph
 Lee, William Henry
 Leonard, Amos Morse
 Leonard, George Henry
 Lewis, Edwin James
 *Lincoln, Beza
 Little, Arthur
 *Little, George Washington
 Little, James Lovell
 Little, John Mason
 *Lockwood, Philip Case
 Lockwood, Thomas St. John
 Lodge, Henry Cabot
 Long, Harry Vinton
 Longfellow, Alexander Wadsworth
 Longley, James
 Longley, Mrs. Julia Robinson
 Loring, Augustus Peabody
 *Loring, Caleb William
 Loring, William Caleb
 *Lothrop, Daniel
 Lothrop, Thornton Kirkland
 Loud, Charles Elliot
 Loud, Joseph Prince
 Low, George Doane
 Low, John
 Lowell, Francis Cabot
 Lowell, Miss Georgina
 Lowell, Miss Lucy
 Lowell, Mrs. Mary Ellen
 Lowell, Miss Rebecca Russell
 Lucas, Edmund George
 Luke, Arthur Fuller
 Lyman, Arthur Theodore
 *Lyon, Henry
 *MacDonald, Edward
 *Mack, Thomas
 Macleod, William Alexander
 Mandell, Samuel Pierce
 Mann, Arthur Elisha

Mann, George Sumner
 Manning, Francis Henry
 Marsh, Mrs. Julia Maria
 *Marshall, James Fowle Baldwin
 Marvin, William Theophilus Rogers
 Matthews, Albert
 May, Frederick Goddard
 May, Frederick Warren Goddard
 Mayo, Miss Amy Louisa
 Mead, Mrs. Anna Maria
 Melville, Henry Hulmes
 Merriam, Frank
 Merriam, Olin Lane
 Merrill, Mrs. Amelia Grigg
 Meyer, George von Lengerke
 Minns, Thomas
 Minot, Joseph Grafton
 *Minot, William
 Mitton, Edward John
 Mixer, Miss Madeleine Curtis
 Moore, Frederic Henry
 *Moore, George Henry
 *Moore, Miss Mary Eliza
 Moriarty, George Andrews, Jr.
 Morse, George Henry
 Morse, Lemuel Foster
 *Morss, Charles Anthony
 Morss, John Wells
 *Moseley, Alexander
 Motley, Edward Preble
 Murdock, William Edwards
 Murphy, James Smiley
 Nash, Nathaniel Cushing
 Newman, Miss Harriet Hancock
 Nichols, Arthur Howard
 Norcross, Grenville Howland
 Norcross, Otis
 Norman, Mrs. Louisa Palfrey
 *Norwell, Henry
 Noyes, James Atkins
 *Olmsted, Frederick Law
 Osgood, Mrs. Elizabeth Burling
 *Page, Mrs. Susan Haskell
 *Paige, John Calvin
 Paine, James Leonard
 Paine, Mrs. Mary Woolson

Paine, Robert Treat
 Paine, William Alfred
 *Palfrey, Francis Winthrop
 Palfrey, John Carver
 Parker, Charles Wallingford
 Parker, Frederick Wesley
 Parker, Herman
 Parker, Mason Good
 *Parker, Miss Sarah
 *Parkman, Francis
 Parlin, Albert Norton
 Parsons, Arthur Jeffry
 Payne, James Henry
 Peabody, Charles Breckinridge
 Peabody, Charles Livingston
 Peabody, Frank Everett
 Peabody, Mrs. Gertrude
 Peabody, John Endicott
 Peabody, Philip Glendower
 Peirce, Mrs. Elizabeth Goldthwait
 Peirce, Silas
 *Perkins, Augustus Thorndike
 *Perkins, Mrs. Catherine Page
 *Perkins, William
 *Perry, Charles French
 Perry, Edward Hale
 Pfaff, Charles
 Pfaff, Mrs. Hannah Adams
 *Pfaff, Jacob
 Phillips, Mrs. Anna Tucker
 *Pierce, Henry Lillie
 *Pierce, Nathaniel Willard
 Piper, William Taggard
 Playfair, Edith, Lady
 Poole, Lucius
 Porter, Alexander Silvanus
 *Porter, Edward Griffin
 Porter, William Killam, Jr.
 Potter, Henry Staples
 *Prager, Philip
 Prager, Mrs. Rachel
 Prang, Louis
 Prang, Mrs. Mary Dana
 Pratt, Laban
 Prendergast, James Maurice
 Prescott, Alfred Usher

Prescott, Walter Conway
 Preston, George Marshall
 Pulsifer, William Henry
 *Putnam, Mrs. Mary Lowell
 Putnam, William Edward
 Quincy, Charles Frederic
 Quincy, George Gilbert
 *Quincy, George Henry
 Quincy, Mrs. Mary Adams
 Quincy, Mrs. Mary Caroline
 *Quincy, Samuel Miller
 *Radclyffe, Herbert
 Ratskesky, Abraham Captain
 Raymond, Freeborn Fairfield, 2nd
 *Read, Mrs. Lucy Richmond
 Reed, Mrs. Grace Evelyn
 Reed, Henry Ransom
 Reed, James
 Reed, John Sampson
 Reed, William Howell
 Rhodes, James Ford
 Rice, Edward David
 Richards, Francis Henry
 *Richards, Henry Capen
 Richardson, Albert Lewis
 Richardson, Benjamin Heber
 Richardson, Edward Bridge
 Richardson, Edward Cyrenius
 Richardson, Maurice Howe
 Richardson, Spencer Welles
 Richardson, William Lambert
 Riley, James Madison
 Ripley, George
 Rivers, Miss Mary
 Robinson, Edward
 Roby, Mrs. Cynthia Coggeshall
 *Ropes, John Codman
 *Ross, Alphonso
 Rotch, William
 Ruggles, Charles Albert
 Russell, Joseph Ballister
 Russell, Mrs. Margaret Pelham
 *Russell, Samuel Hammond
 Rust, Nathaniel Johnson
 Rutan, Charles Hercules
 Saltonstall, Richard Middlecott

Sampson, Charles Edward
 *Sampson, Edwin Holbrook
 Sargent, Charles Sprague
 Sargent, Miss Louisa Lee
 Sawyer, Henry Nathan
 Sears, Henry Francis
 Sears, Herbert Mason
 Sears, Horace Scudder
 Sears, Joshua Montgomery
 Sears, Mrs. Mary Crowninshield
 Seaver, William James
 Sederquist, Arthur Butman
 Sewall, Atherton
 Shattuck, Frederick Cheyne
 Shattuck, George Brune
 Shaw, Mrs. Cora Lyman
 Shaw, Henry Lyman
 Shaw, Henry Southworth
 Shaw, Henry Southworth, Jr.
 Shillaber, William Green
 *Shimmin, Charles Franklin
 Shuman, Abraham
 Sigourney, Henry
 Simpson, Frank Ernest
 Skinner, Francis
 Skinner, Francis, Jr.
 Slafter, Edmund Farwell
 Slater, Andrew Chapin
 *Slocum, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth
 *Slocum, William Henry
 Smith, Joseph Warren
 Sohier, Miss Elizabeth Putnam
 Sohier, William Davies
 Sortwell, Alvin Foye
 Sprague, Francis Peleg
 Sprague, Phineas Warren
 Squire, Frank Orvis
 *Stafford, George Lewis
 Stanwood, James Rindge
 Stearns, Foster Waterman
 Stearns, Frank Waterman
 Stearns, Richard Hall
 Steinert, Alexander
 Stetson, Amos William
 Stetson, James Henry
 Stetson, John Alpheus

Stevens, Oliver
 Stone, Charles Wellington
 Storey, Joseph Charles
 Storey, Mrs. Mary Ascension
 Stowell, Edmund Channing
 *Stowell, John
 Stratton, Solomon Piper
 *Sturgis, Russell
 *Sumner, Alfred Henry
 Suter, Hales Wallace
 Swan, William Willard
 *Sweetser, Mrs. Anne Maria
 Sweetser, Isaac Homer
 Swift, Henry Walton
 Taft, Edward Augustine
 Taggard, Henry
 Talbot, Miss Marion
 Taylor, Charles Henry
 Taylor, Charles Henry, Jr.
 Taylor, William Osgood
 *Thacher, Henry Charles
 Thacher, Louis Bartlett
 Thayer, Charles Irving
 *Thayer, David
 Thayer, Eugene Van Rensselaer
 Thayer, Frank Bartlett
 Thayer, John Elliot
 Thorndike, Alden Augustus
 *Thorndike, George Quincy
 *Thornton, Charles Cutts Gookin
 Tileston, James Clarke
 Tinkham, George Henry
 Todd, Thomas
 *Tompkins, Arthur Gordon
 Tompkins, Eugene
 Tompkins, Mrs. Frances Henrietta
 Viles
 Tucker, Alanson
 Tucker, George Fox
 *Tucker, James Crehore
 Tucker, Lawrence
 Tufts, Leonard
 Turner, Alfred Rogers
 Turner, Mrs. Cora Leslie
 *Turner, Edward
 *Turner, Job Abiel

Tyler, Charles Hitchcock
 Tyler, Edward Royall
 *Upham, George Phinehas
 Upton, George Bruce
 Van Nostrand, Alonzo Gifford
 Vose, James Whiting
 Wadsworth, Alexander Fairfield
 *Walker, Francis Amasa
 Walker, Grant
 Wallace, Cranmore Nesmith
 Ward, Francis Jackson
 Ware, Miss Mary Lee
 Warner, Bela Hemenway
 Warren, Edward Ross
 Warren, John Collins
 Warren, Samuel Dennis
 *Warren, Mrs. Susan Cornelia
 *Warren, William Wilkins
 Waterman, Frank Arthur
 *Waters, Edwin Forbes
 Watkins, Walter Kendall
 Webster, Frank George
 *Webster, John Haskell
 Weeks, John Wingate
 Welch, Francis Clarke
 Weld, Daniel
 Weld, John Davis
 *Weld, Otis Everett
 *Wentworth, Alonzo Bond
 Wesson, James Leonard
 Weston, Mrs. Frances Erving
 Wheeler, Horace Leslie
 Wheelwright, Andrew Cunningham
 *Wheelwright, Edward
 Wheelwright, Mrs. Isaphene Moore
 *Wheelwright, Josiah
 *Wheildon, William Wilder
 Whipple, Joseph Reed
 Whipple, Sherman Leland
 Whitcher, Frank Weston
 *White, Charles Tallman
 White, George Robert
 *White, John Gardner
 White, Mrs. Sarah Brackett
 *White, Miss Susan Jackson
 Whitman, William

*Whitmore, Charles John
 *Whitmore, Charles Octavius
 Whitney, Mrs. Caroline Abbe
 *Whitney, Henry Austin
 Whitney, James Lyman
 Whittington, Hiram
 *Wigglesworth, Edward
 Wigglesworth, George
 Willcomb, Mrs. Martha Stearns
 Willcutt, Francis Henry
 Willcutt, Levi Lincoln
 Willcutt, Levi Lincoln, Jr.
 Willcutt, Mrs. Mary Ann Phillips
 Willcutt, Miss Sarah Edith
 Williams, Benjamin Bangs
 *Williams, Edward Henry
 Williams, Henry Dudley
 *Williams, Henry Willard
 Williams, John Davis
 *Williams, Miss Louisa Harding
 Williams, Ralph Blake

Williams, Samuel Stevens Coffin
 Winchester, Daniel Low
 *Winchester, Thomas Bradley
 Winslow, William Copley
 Winsor, Robert
 Winthrop, Robert Charles, Jr.
 Winthrop, Robert Mason
 Wise, John Perry
 Woodbury, John Page
 *Woodman, Cyrus
 *Woods, Henry
 *Woolley, William
 Woolson, Mrs. Annie Williston
 Woolson, Miss Eda Adams
 *Woolson, James Adams
 Wright, Charles Francis
 *Wright, Miss Esther Fidelia
 Wright, John Gordon
 Wright, William James
 *Young, George

* Deceased.

ANNUAL MEMBERS,

Abbott, Samuel, Jr.
Adams, Alexander Clinton
Adams, Edward Livingston
Ainsley, John Robert
Alcott, John Sewall Pratt
Alden, William Lindley
Alexander, Ebenezer
Allen, Mrs. Adeline Amanda
Allen, Mrs. Caroline Balch
Allen, Crawford Carter
Allen, Frank Dewey
Allen, Frederick Baylies
Allen, Horace Gwynne
*Allen, William Henry
Allen, William Lothrop
Alley, Arthur Humphrys
Ames, Fisher
Ames, Oliver
Amory, William
Anderson, Luther Stetson
Andrews, Edward Reynolds
Appleton, John Henry
Appleton, William Sumner
Atkins, Edwin Farnsworth
Atkinson, Charles Follen
Atkinson, George
Austin, Charles Lewis
Avery, Charles French
Bacon, Edwin Munroe
Badger, Oliver Hubbard
Bailey, Charles Howard
Bailey, Hollis Russell
Baird, John Caldwell
Baldwin, Frank Fenno
Bancroft, Joseph Howland
Barbour, Edmund Dana
Barnes, Amos

Bartlett, Nelson Slater
Batcheller, Robert
Bates, John Lewis
Batt, Charles Richard
Baylies, Walter Cabot
Beal, Boylston Adams
Beals, John Whitney, Jr.
Bean, Henry Sumner
Benton, Josiah Henry, Jr.
Bigelow, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth
Binder, William
Blanchard, Walter Everett
Bliss, James Frederick
Blodgett, William
Boit, Robert Apthorp
Boles, Frank Walter
Bond, Lawrence
Borland, Melancthon Woolsey
Bouvé, Charles Osborn
Bowditch, Charles Pickering
Bowen, Henry James
Bradlee, John Tisdale
Braman, James Chandler
Brewster, Frank
Briggs, Oliver Leonard
Brooks, Lyman Loring
Brown, George Barnard
Brown, Harold Haskell
Brown, Samuel Newell
Bruerton, James
Bunker, Marston Bradlee
Burdick, Allen
Burgess, Mrs. Jerusha Arey
Burnett, Robert Manton
Burr, Isaac Tucker
Burrage, Charles Henry
Bush, John Standish Foster

* Deceased.

Bush, Samuel Dacre
 *Cahill, Thomas
 Capen, Samuel Billings
 Carlton, Samuel Augustus
 Carpenter, Frederick Banker
 Carr, Samuel
 Carter, George Edward
 Chadwick, George Whitefield
 Chapin, Henry Bainbridge
 Cheney, Mrs. Elizabeth Stickney
 Chick, Frank Samuel
 Choate, Seth Adams
 Clapp, Mrs. Vanlora Joann
 Clark, Albe Cady
 Clark, Arthur Tirrell
 Clark, Benjamin Cutler
 Clark, Benjamin Preston
 Clark, Charles Storey
 Clark, Ellery Harding
 Clark, Frederic Simmons
 Clarke, George Lemist
 Clough, Micajah Pratt
 Clough, Samuel Chester
 Cobb, John Candler
 Cochrane, Alexander
 Codman, Charles Russell
 Codman, Edward Wainwright
 Coe, Henry Francis
 Coffin, Charles Albert
 Cole, Enoch Edward
 Collins, Patrick Andrew
 Coolidge, Mrs. Alice Brackett
 Coolidge, Francis Lowell
 Coolidge, Harold Jefferson
 Coolidge, John Templeman
 Cordis, Mrs. Adelaide Elizabeth
 Covell, Alphonso Smith
 Cox, Edwin Birchard
 *Cox, William Emerson
 Crane, Joshua
 Crane, Winthrop Murray
 Crocker, George Uriel
 Crosby, Mrs. Medora Robbins
 Crosby, Samuel Trevett
 Crosby, Stephen Moody
 Cumings, Charles Bradley

Currant, John Francis
 Cushing, Arthur Percy
 Cutler, Charles Francis
 Cutter, Leonard Francis
 Dalton, Charles Henry
 Damrell, John Stanhope
 Daniels, John Alden
 Dary, George Allen
 Davenport, George Howe
 Dawes, Ambrose
 Day, Frank Ashley
 Dean, Charles Augustus
 Dennison, Charles Sumner
 Dennison, Henry Beals
 Dennison, Herbert Elmer
 Dexter, Charles Warner
 Dexter, George Blake
 Dexter, Gordon
 Dickinson, Marquis Fayette
 Dillaway, Charles Henry
 Dodd, Henry Ware
 Dodd, Horace
 Dolliver, Mrs. Ella Augusta
 Dolliver, Mrs. Mary Longhurst
 Dolliver, Watson Shields
 Dowse, Charles Francis
 Driver, William Raymond
 Drummond, James Frederick
 Dunn, Edward Howard
 Durant, William Bullard
 Dwight, Henry Hyde
 Eaton, Charles Lynd
 Eaton, Edward Boylston
 Eddy, Otis
 Edmands, Amos Lawrence
 Eldredge, Miss Elizabeth Emelyn
 Eldredge, Mrs. Ellen Sophia
 Eldredge, Miss Theodora Maria
 Eliot, Mrs. Emily Marshall
 Ellis, Augustus Hobart
 Ellms, Charles Otis
 Emery, Daniel Sullivan
 Ernst, Mrs. Ellen Lunt
 Eustis, Joseph Tracy
 Eustis, William Tracy
 Everett, Arthur Greene

Fairbanks, Charles Francis
 Farley, William Thayer
 Farnsworth, Miss Alice
 Farrar, Frederick Albert
 Fay, Harry Frank
 Fay, Temple Rivera
 Ferdinand, Frank
 Fifield, Mrs. Emily Anna
 Fisk, Otis Daniell
 Fiske, John Minot
 Flanders, Mrs. Helen Burgess
 *Flint, David Boardman
 Folsom, Albert Alonzo
 Foster, Charles Henry Wheelwright
 Foster, Francis Apthorp
 Fottler, Jacob
 French, Caleb Jay
 Frothingham, Edward
 Frothingham, Paul Revere
 Fry, Charles
 Fuller, Alfred Worcester
 Furness, Dawes Eliot
 Gardiner, Robert Hollowell
 Gardner, George Augustus
 *Gaston, Mrs. Louisa Augusta
 Gaston, William Alexander
 Gay, Eben Howard
 Gay, Frederick Lewis
 Gay, Warren Fisher
 Gay, William Otis
 Gill, Mrs. Matilda
 Gleason, Daniel Angell
 Goddard, William
 Gookin, Charles Bailey
 Goss, Elbridge Henry
 Graves, John Long
 *Gray, Francis Calley
 Gray, John Chipman
 Greene, Mrs. Rebecca Andrews
 Hall, Charles Wells
 Hall, James Morris Whiton
 Hall, Morris Andrew
 Hall, Thomas Hills
 Hallett, Daniel Bunker
 *Hallowell, Richard Price
 Halsall, William Formby

Hamlin, Charles Sumner
 Hammond, Mrs. Esther Lathrop
 Hammond, Gardiner Greene
 Hardy, Alpheus Holmes
 Hardy, Mrs. Susan Warner
 Harris, George Washington
 Hart, Francis Russell
 Haskell, Edwin Bradbury
 Hastings, Albert Woodman
 Hatfield, Charles Edwin
 Hayes, Clarence Henry
 Haynes, Henry Williamson
 Heard, John Theodore
 Hedges, Sidney McDowell
 Hemenway, Mrs. Ellen Louisa
 Henschman, Miss Annie Parker
 Hersey, Horatio Brooks
 Hickok, Gilman Clarke
 Hill, Clarence Harvey
 Hills, William Sanford
 Hockley, Mrs. Amelia Daniell
 Hogg, John
 Hollander, Louis Preston
 Hopewell, John
 Horton, Edward Augustus
 Hosmer, Jerome Carter
 Howard, Herbert Burr
 Howe, Henry Saltonstall
 Howland, Joseph Francis
 Howland, Shepard
 Hubbard, James Mascarene
 Hudson, Mrs. Eunice Wells
 Humphreys, Richard Clapp
 Hunt, Frederick Thayer
 Hunt, Henry Warren
 Hurd, Charles Edwin
 Hutchings, Mrs. Ellen
 Inches, Charles Edward
 Ireson, Mrs. Ellen Wheeler
 Jackson, William Henry
 James, George Barker
 James, William Grant
 Jaques, Eustace
 Jaques, Henry Percy
 Jaynes, Charles Porter
 Jelly, George Frederick

Jernegan, Holmes Mayhew
 Johnson, Edward
 Johnson, Edward Crosby
 Johnson, Herbert Spencer
 Johnson, Hiram
 Jones, Benjamin Mitchell
 Jones, Clarence William
 Jones, Mrs. Sarah Gavett
 Jones, William Parker
 Judd, Mrs. Sarah Ann
 Kellogg, Charles Wetmore
 Kennedy, Miss Louise
 Kent, Prentiss Mellen
 Kimball, Miss Susan Day
 King, Daniel Webster
 Knapp, George Brown
 *Knowles, Henry Miles
 Lamb, Roland Olmstead
 Lathrop, John
 *Lawrence, Francis William
 Lawrence, William
 Lawrie, Andrew Wescott
 Learned, Francis Mason
 Leatherbee, Charles William
 Leatherbee, James Drew
 Lee, George Cabot
 Leverett, George Vasmer
 Lewis, Frederic Hastings
 *Lewis, Mrs. John Allen
 Lincoln, Albert Lamb
 Lincoln, Solomon
 Lincoln, William Edwards
 Lincoln, William Henry
 Little, Samuel
 Livermore, George Brigham
 Livermore, Thomas Leonard
 Locke, Charles Augustus
 Lockwood, Rhodes
 Longfellow, Miss Alice Mary
 Longfellow, Richard King
 Lord, William Harding
 Loring, Miss Mary James
 Lovering, Charles Taylor
 Lowney, Walter McPherson
 Lunt, William Wallace
 Lyman, Miss Florence

Lyman, George Hinckley
 Maccabe, Joseph Brewster
 Mack, Mrs. Eleanor Stevens
 Mackintosh, William Hillegas
 Macullar, Charles Edward
 Mann, Jonathan Harrington
 Mann, Roland William
 Manning, William Wayland
 May, Miss Eleanor Goddard
 *May, John Joseph
 McClellan, William Beattie
 McDonald, James Athanasius
 McGlenen, Edward Webster
 McLellan, Edward
 Meacom, George
 Mead, Edwin Doak
 Means, Charles Johnson
 Means, James
 Meredith, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth
 Merrill, William Edward
 Merritt, Edward Percival
 Metcalf, Albert
 Metcalf, Henry Brewer
 Meyer, Miss Héloïse
 Miller, Henry Franklin
 Minot, Laurence
 Mitchell, Thomas Spencer
 Monks, Frank Hawthorne
 Monks, Richard Joseph
 Moody, Mrs. Elizabeth Dana
 Moors, Joseph Benjamin
 Morison, Mrs. Emily Marshall
 Morse, Miss Annie Conant
 Morse, Godfrey
 Morse, Henry Curtis
 Morse, Jacob
 Morse, John Torrey
 Moseley, Frank
 Murdock, Harold
 Myrick, Nathan Sumner
 Naphen, Henry Francis
 Nash, Bennett Hubbard
 Nash, Herbert
 Newhall, Charles Lyman
 Newhall, George Warren
 Nichols, Edward Payson

Nichols, Mrs. Elizabeth Louisa	Redfern, Benjamin Franklin
Nichols, Francis Henry	Reed, George Bowlend
Nickerson, Andrew	Reynolds, Edward Belcher
Noble, John	Reynolds, John Phillips, Jr.
Nolte, George Henry	Rhodes, Stephen Holbrook
North, James Norman	Rice, David
Nottage, Henry Bailey	Rice, Harry Lee
O'Brien, Edward Francis	Rich, James Rogers
O'Brien, Thomas Leland	Rodman, Samuel William
O'Meara, Stephen	Rodocanachi, John Michael
Otis, Mrs. Margaret	Rogers, Gorham
Paine, Charles Jackson	Rogers, Mrs. William Barton
Palmer, Bradley Webster	Russell, Edward
Palmer, Ezra	Russell, Thomas Hastings
Parker, Charles Wentworth	Saben, Edward Emerson
Parker, George Francis	Sampson, Oscar Hallett
Parker, Ross	*Sargeant, Samuel Duncan
Parsons, Miss Anna Quincy Thaxter	Sargent, Mrs. Aimée
Peabody, Francis Howard	Sargent, Arthur Hewes
Peirson, Charles Lawrence	Sawyer, Timothy Thompson
Perkins, Edward Cranch	Sawyer, Warren
Perkins, James Dudley	Schouler, James
Perry, Mrs. Olive Augusta	Seabury, Frank
Peters, Francis Alonzo	Sears, Alexander Pomroy
Pettigrove, Frederick George	Sears, Francis Bacon
Phelps, George Henry	Sears, George Oliver
Phillips, Elijah Brigham	Sears, Mrs. Ruth
Phipps, Benjamin	Sears, William Richards
Pidgin, Charles Felton	Seavey, Fred Hannibal
Pierce, Wallace Lincoln	Sergeant, Charles Spencer
Piper, Henry Augustus	Shaw, Mrs. Annie Whipple
Poor, Clarence Henry	Sherwin, Thomas
Powers, Patrick Henry	Shuman, Samuel
Pray, Benjamin Sweetser	Skillings, David Nelson
Prescott, William Herbert	Smith, Albert Oliver
Pridee, William Henry	Smith, Charles Card
Priest, George Henry	Smith, Joseph Newhall
Pritchett, Henry Smith	Smith, William Eustis
Proctor, Henry Harrison	Snow, Charles Armstrong
Putnam, George Franklin	Soule, Horace Homer, Jr.
Putnam, Miss Georgina Lowell	Sowdon, Arthur John Clark
Putnam, Henry Ware	Spaulding, John Taylor
Quincy, Josiah Phillips	Spear, Edmund Doe
Rand, Arnold Augustus	Spiller, Jerome Baker
Read, Charles French	Sprague, Mrs. Elizabeth Rebecca
Read, William	Sprague, Henry Harrison

- Spring, Charles Wright
 Stanwood, Arthur Grimes
 Stearns, James Price
 Stevens, Benjamin Franklin
 Stevens, Francis Herbert
 Storer, John Humphreys
 Story, Joseph
 Stowe, William Edward
 Stowell, Francis
 Stratton, Charles Edwin
 Strong, Edward Alexander
 Sturgis, Richard Clipston
 Sullivan, Richard
 Swan, Charles Herbert
 Swan, Robert Thaxter
 Sweet, Everell Fletcher
 Thayer, Bayard
 Thayer, Mrs. Mary
 Thayer, Nathaniel
 Thorndike, Augustus Larkin
 Throckmorton, John Wakefield
 Francis
 Tolman, James Pike
 Torrey, Benjamin Barstow
 Tower, William Augustus
 Trask, William Blake
 Trask, William Ropes
 Tucker, Frederick Manning
 Tucker, William Austin
 Tufts, William Fuller
 Turner, Henry Richmond
 Tuttle, Joseph Henry
 Tuttle, Lucius
 Underwood, Mrs. Caroline Susanna
 Underwood, Henry Oliver
 Varnum, John Marshall
 Vaughan, Francis Wales
 Vorenberg, Simon
 Vose, Charles
 Wadleigh, Mrs. Caroline Enna
 Wait, William Cushing
 Wales, George Canning
 Wales, William Quincy
 *Walker, Mrs. Susan White Seaver
 Warren, Albert Cyrus
 Warren, Bentley Wirt
 Warren, Franklin Cooley
 Warren, Mrs. Rebecca Bennett
 Warren, Samuel Mills
 *Washburn, Henry Stevenson
 Way, Charles Granville
 Webster, Everett Bertram
 *Weeks, Andrew Gray
 Weeks, Warren Bailey Potter
 Welch, Charles Alfred
 Weld, Aaron Davis
 Weld, George Walker
 Wells, Benjamin Williams
 *Wells, Samuel
 *Wentworth, Arioch
 West, Charles Alfred
 Weston, Thomas
 Wetherbee, Winthrop
 Wheeler, George Henry
 Wheelwright, Henry Augustus
 Wheelwright, John William
 Whidden, Renton
 White, Miss Gertrude Richardson
 White, McDonald Ellis
 Whitney, David Rice
 Whitney, James Edward
 Whitney, Mrs. Margaret Foster
 Whittemore, Henry
 Whittier, Albert Rufus
 Wilder, Herbert Augustus
 Williams, David Weld
 Williams, Henry Bigelow
 Williams, Jacob Lafayette
 Williams, Moses
 Williams, Robert Breck
 Williamson, Robert Warden
 Wilson, Davies
 Winkley, Samuel Hobart
 Winthrop, Thomas Lindall
 Wolcott, Mrs. Edith Prescott
 Wolf, Bernard Mark
 Woodman, Stephen Foster
 Wright, Frank Vernon
 Young, William Hill

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Be it Known that whereas THOMAS C. AMORY, CURTIS GUILD, JOHN WARD DEAN, DORUS CLARKE, SAMUEL M. QUINCY, WILLIAM S. APPLETON, THOMAS MINNS, HENRY F. JENKS, JOHN T. HASSAM, and DUDLEY R. CHILD, have associated themselves with the intention of forming a corporation under the name of

The Bostonian Society,

for the purpose of promoting the study of the history of Boston, and the preservation of its antiquities, and have complied with the provisions of the Statutes of this Commonwealth in such case made and provided, as appears from the certificate of the President, Treasurer and Directors of said corporation, duly approved by the Commissioner of Corporations and recorded in this office ;

Now, Therefore, I, Henry B. Peirce, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, do hereby certify that said THOMAS C. AMORY, CURTIS GUILD, JOHN WARD DEAN, DORUS CLARKE, SAMUEL M. QUINCY, WILLIAM S. APPLETON, THOMAS MINNS, HENRY F. JENKS, JOHN T. HASSAM and DUDLEY R. CHILD, their associates and successors, are legally organized and established as and are hereby made an existing corporation under the name of

The Bostonian Society,

with the powers, rights and privileges and subject to the limitations, duties and restrictions, which by law, appertain thereto.



Witness my official signature hereunto subscribed and the seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts hereunto affixed, this second day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty one.

[Signed]

HENRY B. PEIRCE,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.

*ORGANIZED TO PROMOTE THE STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF BOSTON
AND THE PRESERVATION OF ITS ANTIQUITIES.*

BY-LAWS.

I.

OBJECTS.

It shall be the duty of members, so far as may be in their power, to carry out the objects of the Society, by collecting, by gift, loan, or purchase, books, manuscripts, and pictures, and by such other suitable means as may from time to time seem expedient.

II.

MEMBERS.

The members of the Bostonian Society shall be such persons, either resident or non-resident in Boston, as shall, after having been proposed and accepted as candidates at any regular monthly meeting by the Directors, be elected by the votes of a majority of the members present and voting.

III.

HONORARY AND CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Honorary and Corresponding members shall be nominated by the Directors, and shall be elected by ballot by two-thirds of the members present and voting. They may take part in the meetings of the Society, but shall not be entitled to vote.

IV.

ADMISSION FEE AND ASSESSMENTS.

Each member shall pay five dollars at the time of his or her admission, and five dollars each first day of January afterwards, into the treasury of the Society for its general purposes; provided, however, that no person joining the Society on or after the first day of October in any year shall be required to pay an additional assessment for the year commencing on the first day of January following.

If any member shall neglect to pay his or her admission fee or annual assessment, for three months after the same is due, he or she shall be liable to forfeit his or her membership at any time when the Directors shall so order.

The payment of the sum of thirty dollars in any one year by any member of the Society shall constitute him or her a life member of the Society; life members shall be free from assessments, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of annual members. The money received for such life membership shall constitute a fund, of which not more than twenty per cent., together with the annual income, shall be spent in any one year.

V.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificates signed by the President, and the Clerk, shall be issued to all persons who have become life members of the Society.

VI.

MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the second Tuesday in January, and regular meetings shall be held on the second Tuesday of every month, excepting June, July, August and September, at such time and place as the Directors shall appoint. Special meetings shall be called by the Clerk, under the instruction of the Directors.

At all meetings ten members shall be a quorum for business. All Committees shall be appointed by the Chair, unless otherwise ordered.

VII.

OFFICERS.

The officers of the Society shall be nine Directors, a President, a Clerk, and a Treasurer. The Directors, Clerk and Treasurer, shall be chosen by ballot at the annual meeting in January, and shall hold office for one year, and until others are duly chosen and qualified in their stead.

The President shall be chosen by the Board of Directors, from their number, at their first meeting after election, or at any adjournment thereof.

The offices of Clerk and Treasurer may be held by the same person.

VIII.

VACANCIES.

Any vacancies in the Board of Directors, or the office of Clerk or Treasurer, may be filled for the remainder of the term at any regular meeting of the Society, by the vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting.

In the absence of the Clerk at any meeting of the Society, a Clerk *pro tempore* shall be chosen.

IX.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

At the monthly meeting in December, a Nominating Committee of five persons shall be appointed, who shall report at the annual meeting a list of candidates for the places to be filled.

X.

PRESIDING OFFICER.

The President, or in his absence one of the Directors, shall preside at all meetings of the Society. In the absence of all these officers, a President *pro tempore* shall be chosen.

XI.

DUTIES OF THE CLERK.

The Clerk shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duties.

He shall notify all meetings of the Society. He shall keep an exact record of all the proceedings of the meetings of the Society and of its Directors.

He shall conduct the general correspondence of the Society, and place on file all letters received.

He shall enter the names of members systematically in books kept for the purpose, and issue certificates of life membership.

The Clerk shall have such charge of all property in the possession of the Society as may from time to time be delegated to him by the Board of Directors.

He shall acknowledge each loan or gift that may be made to and accepted in behalf of the Society.

XII.

DUTIES OF THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall collect all moneys due to the Society, and pay all bills against the Society, when approved by the Board of Directors.

He shall keep a full account of the receipts and expenditures in a book belonging to the Society, which shall always be open to the inspection of the Directors; and at the annual meeting in January he shall make a written report of all his doings for the year preceding.

The Treasurer shall give bond in the sum of one hundred dollars, with one surety, for the faithful discharge of his duties.

XIII.

DUTIES AND POWERS OF DIRECTORS.

The Directors shall superintend and conduct the prudential and executive business of the Society; shall authorize all expenditures of money; fix all salaries; provide a common seal; receive and act upon all resignations and forfeitures of membership, and see that the By-Laws are duly complied with.

The Directors shall have full power to comply with the terms of the lease of the rooms in the Old State House, made with the City of Boston, and to make all necessary rules and regulations required in the premises.

They shall annually, in the month of April, make a careful comparison of the articles in the possession of the Society with the list to be returned to the City of Boston under the terms of the lease, and certify to its correctness.

They shall make a report of their doings at the annual meeting of the Society.

The Directors may, from time to time, appoint such sub-committees as they deem expedient.

In case of any vacancy in the office of Clerk or Treasurer, they shall have power to choose a Clerk or Treasurer *pro tempore* till the next meeting of the Society.

XIV.

MEETINGS OF THE DIRECTORS.

Regular meetings of the Directors shall be held on the day previous to the regular meetings of the Society, at an hour to be fixed by the President. Special meetings of the Directors shall be held in such manner as they may appoint; and a majority shall constitute a quorum for business.

XV.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The President shall annually, in the month of January, appoint two Directors, who, with the President, shall constitute the Committee of Finance, to examine, from time to time, the books and accounts of the Treasurer; to audit his accounts at the close of the year, and to report upon the expediency of proposed expenditures of money.

XVI.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The President shall annually, in the month of January, appoint five standing committees, as follows:—

Committee on the Rooms.

A committee of seven members, to be called the Committee on the Rooms, of which the President and Clerk of the Society shall be members *ex-officiis*, who shall have charge of all the arrangements of the Rooms (except books, manuscripts, and other objects appropriate to the Library, offered as gifts or loans); the hanging of pictures, and the general arrangement of the Society's collections in their department.

Committee on Papers.

A committee of three members, to be called the Committee on Papers, who shall have charge of the subject of papers to be read, or other exercises of a like nature, at the monthly meetings of the Society.

Committee on Membership.

A committee of five or more members, to be called the Committee on Membership, whose duty it shall be to give information in relation to the purposes of the Society, and increase its membership.

Committee on the Library.

A committee of five members, to be called the Committee on the Library, who shall have charge of all the arrangements of the Library, including the acceptance or rejection of all books, manuscripts, and other objects appropriate to the Library, offered as gifts or loans, and the general arrangement of the Society's collections in their department.

Committee on Publications.

A committee of four members to be called the Committee on Publications, who shall have charge of all the publications of the Society.

These five committees shall perform the duties above set forth, under the general supervision of the Directors.

Vacancies which may occur in any of these committees during their term of service shall be filled by the President.

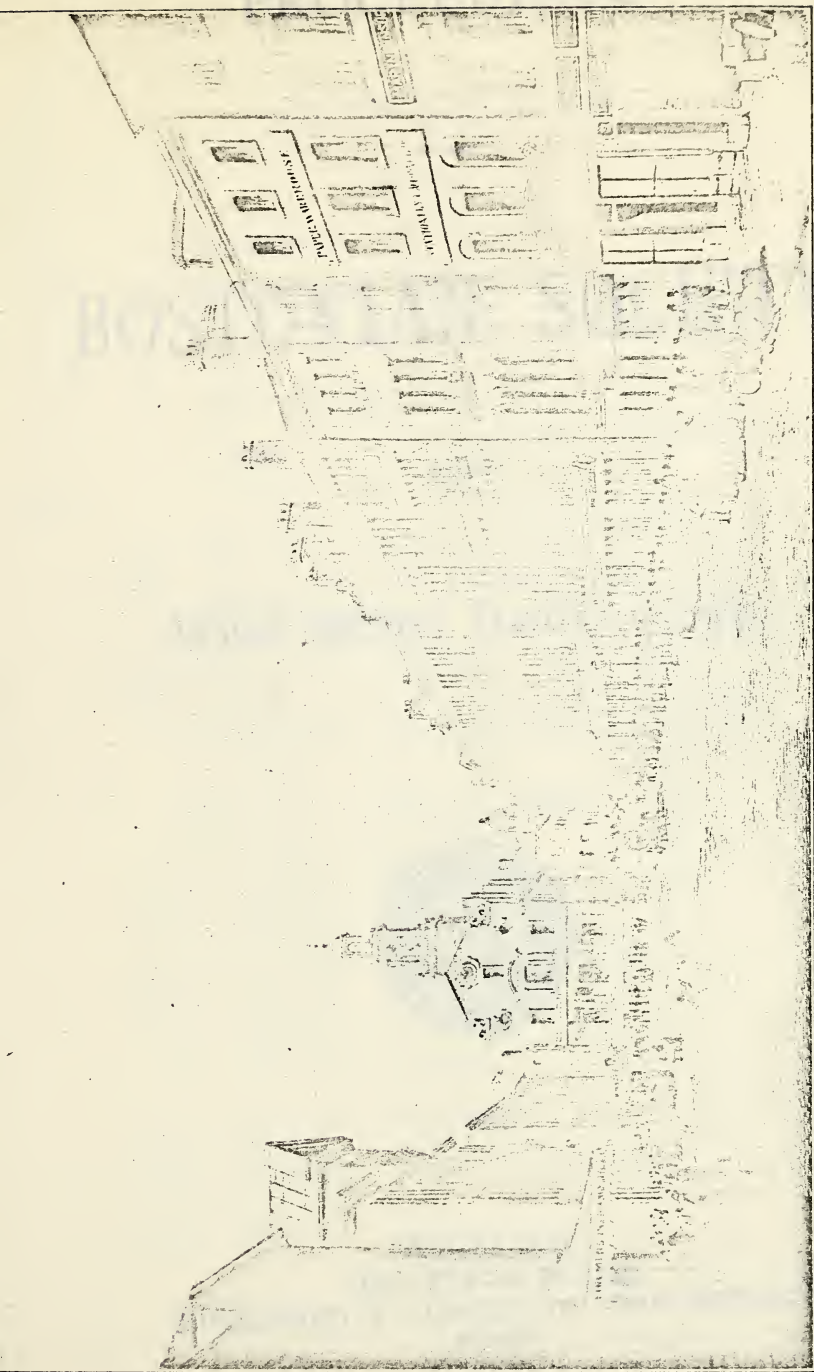
XVII.

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS.

Amendments to the By-laws may be made, at any annual meeting, by vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting. They may also be made by the like vote at any regular meeting, provided notice of the same be contained in a call for such meeting issued by the Clerk, and sent to every member.



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
• BOSTONIAN SOCIETY •
AT THE
ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 10, 1905.



STATE STREET, BOSTON, ABOUT 1842.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

AT THE

ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 10, 1905.



BOSTON:
OLD STATE HOUSE.
PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY.
MCMV.

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Committee on Publications

BENJAMIN C. CLARK
RUFUS G. F. CANDAGE

JOHN W. FARWELL
EDWARD B. REYNOLDS

THE CLERK

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Twenty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Bostonian Society was held in the Council Chamber of the Old State House, Boston, on Tuesday, January 10, 1905, at 3 P. M., in accordance with a notice mailed to every member.

President Curtis Guild, Sr., occupied the chair, and the records of the last annual and monthly meetings were read by the Clerk, and approved.

President Guild then delivered his Annual Address as follows:—

PRESIDENT GUILD'S ADDRESS.

Fellow Members of the Bostonian Society:—

The object of the Bostonian Society, "to promote the study of the history of Boston and preserve its antiquities," has been carried out in various ways during its existence. Prominent among them has been the reading of various papers concerning the past history of the city, many of them containing important facts the memory of which might otherwise have passed away with the lives of the speakers who presented them.

Twenty-three years of successful occupancy of this historic building, and the fully attended regular meetings to listen to the papers respecting Boston's past history, attest the value of the work of our Society.

Interest in the history of Old Boston is by no means confined to this Society or to Bostonians alone. We note that the Ohio Company of Associates, descendants of the original

band of veterans of the Continental Army with whom the Federal Government entered into an agreement in 1787, in regard to the management of the territory northwest of the Ohio River, held its annual meeting in Washington last November. Hon. Whitelaw Reid was elected President. It is the purpose of that Society to put a chain of commemorative tablets extending from the site of the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in Boston, where the Company was organized, through the States to the Northwest.

OLD LANDMARKS OF BOSTON.

It is well that the old landmarks of Boston receive the attention of speakers, for these historic points are many of them passing away before the march of improvement. Mr. Benjamin F. Stevens, in his interesting pamphlet on Old Boston, speaks pointedly of the fact.

I remember well the two daughters of the Rev. Mather Byles, who lived on Tremont Street, and whose house in my boyhood days was removed to make way for what was called then the Tremont Road, now Tremont Street.

What a beautiful old street Summer Street used to be, shaded by its rows of great elm trees on either side. The old Sun Tavern, kept by William P. Capewell, an Englishman, whose house was on Batterymarch Street, was the resort of the captains of British ships when in port. The Eastern Stage House in Ann Street, and Doolittle's City Tavern in Brattle Street, were notable public houses.

STAGE COACH LINES.

Before the days of railroads, if one wished to go to Providence, for instance, word had to be left at the office, 9 Elm Street, for the stage, which called for you; and unless you were the last passenger picked up, it drove around the city for the others before starting on the trip, which was broken at South Dedham (now called Norwood) for dinner at Joe Sumner's tavern, arriving in Providence about 4 P. M. The trip is now accomplished by railroad in little short of one hour.

Public communication between different points in Boston, besides carriages, which in days gone by performed that service for 25 cents, was accomplished by means of omnibuses, the charge being $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents. A line of omnibuses ran between Dock Square and Canton Street.

The omnibuses, as is well known, were succeeded by the horse-cars, and they in turn by the present electric cars.

NED KENDALL.

Some sixty years ago the best-known brass band in Boston was the Boston Brigade Band, led by Ned Kendall, who was noted as a performer on the bugle. A tribute to his playing is found in a poem, written by George Lunt, descriptive of the ball given to Prince de Joinville in Faneuil Hall :

"And Kendall's bugle soaring over all,
Fit music was it for a prince's ball."

A SHREWD MANŒUVRE.

A laughable incident which occurred at this ball, was the means by which a man obtained admission after all the stipulated number of tickets were sold. Obtaining a long white apron and cap from a neighboring confectioner, and a tray containing some plates of cake, he marched up to the entrance, and the doorkeeper, supposing him to be one of the confectioner's assistants, admitted him without question. Arrived at the refreshment room he left his cake, threw off his disguises, and in proper evening dress entered the hall among the other guests.

BOSTON YEARS AGO.

I well remember in my boyhood days that the granite block next below Charles Street and fronting the Public Garden was the last block of houses on Beacon Street ; following them was a plank walk and rail fence over the water that came up to that point, and from the further side of what is now Arlington Street boys went "in swimming" in summer, and skating in the winter season. Braman's bath-houses, near where Brimmer Street now runs, have long since passed away. A grand

position was Gardiner Greene's residence and estate, above what is now Pemberton Square, commanding as it did, before the hill was dug down, a fine view of Boston harbor. In those days, what is now the Public Garden was a dumping ground for the city ash carts, and the space used by circus troupes when they visited Boston.

I remember, when riding out with my father and another gentleman over Boston Neck, of their reading sign-boards at the head of certain ridges of mud destined for streets in the future, but which were then washed over by the water, and of their remarking contemptuously upon dignifying those ridges of mud as streets. Since then, both sides of Boston Neck have been filled in for miles, and Canton, Springfield, Dedham and other streets are among the best at the south part of the city.

THE "TIGERS."

"Three cheers and a tiger" originated with the Boston Light Infantry, who on giving their company cheer always followed it at command with a fierce growl. A tiger's head painted upon their knapsacks was probably the origin of the name given the corps.

The "Tigers," or Boston Light Infantry, was commanded by Capt. Charles O. Rogers, one of the proprietors of the *Boston Journal*. He was an excellent officer and a great favorite with his soldiers. On one occasion at a dinner of the corps, a member in toasting him concluded with these lines :

He's the captain for us,—
Fair weather or foul;
Up, Tigers, and give him
Three cheers and a growl.

THE BOSTON JOURNAL.

Major Rogers did much to increase the popularity of the *Boston Journal*. A short time before his death he purchased the estate where the Rogers Building now stands, on Washington Street, nearly opposite the head of State Street. It was his intention to fit it up as a Journal Building, with composing

room, editorial and press rooms, more complete and commodious than those of any of his contemporaries. His death prevented the carrying out of his plans. The *Journal*, however, under skillful management, is to-day one of the most successful papers in Boston.

BULLETIN BOARDS.

As the inventor of the displayed newspaper bulletin board, I well remember putting forth in large letters such inscriptions as "8 days later from Europe, arrival of the steamer." Now-a-days the telegraph and telephone have annihilated space, and events in London are reported in New York and Boston while they are transpiring, and actual conversations take place between individuals who are hundreds of miles apart.

CELEBRATING INDEPENDENCE DAY.

One of the features of the celebrations of Independence Day used to be a balloon ascension from Boston Common. A Mr. Durant and a Mr. Lauriat were the aeronauts. The day was marked by the firing of guns and fire-crackers, and the making of a noise generally, so that peaceable persons who were unable to get out of town were glad when the day was over.

OLD TIME HOTELS.

Cornhill was once a fashionable dry-goods street in the days when Boylston Street was considered the South end, and the Tremont House the fashionable hotel of Boston, board \$2.50 a day. June Staig, the artist, was the first regular boarder at that house, which was kept by Dwight Boyden, and the Albion, on the corner next it, by Major Barton, whose Croton ale was a noted beverage. Burnham's antiquarian bookstore on School Street, the site of the present Parker House, was a great resort for booklovers, and Harvey Parker's restaurant on Court Square, down stairs, quite a resort for *bon vivants*. Parker afterwards took in Mr. Mills as partner. At the beginning, Parker used to wait on customers himself. The bar of his restaurant was on the street floor; drinks six cents a glass. The hotel as first erected on School Street, was later enlarged

to the present proportions, becoming one of the most popular in the city.

Young's Hotel, then fronting on Court Avenue, was originally called Taft's Hotel, from the proprietor. Access was had to it through the avenue opposite the head of State Street.

OTHER LANDMARKS.

One of the old landmarks of Boston was the hotel on Corn Court, at the rear of Merchants' Row, which originally fronted on the Square, and was the stopping place of Lafayette on his visit to this city. A shrewd cigar dealer near this point displayed a sign which read "Cygers for sale here," and on an individual remonstrating with him, he revealed the secret of his apparent ignorance of orthography by telling him that dozens of people came in to tell him of his apparent mistake, and almost every one, apparently to mollify him, purchased one or two cigars.

Let us hope that the Old South Church and that on Park Street may long continue to be ornamental as well as historical landmarks of our city.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

There are many people in Boston to-day who would be surprised to learn that the Old South Church and Park Street Church were white until very recently. White, emblematic of purity, seemed especially appropriate for a church and for Milk Street. The present color of these buildings is a dingy gray, emblematic of the smoke nuisance with which our city is afflicted to-day.

We who are interested in preserving the landmarks of Boston should take an active interest in preventing a further defilement of our city by the soft coal soot that is daily poured out upon the beautiful buildings of Boston and upon the heads of the inhabitants. The pleasing contrast in coloring of the State House is already gone, and even new buildings show the effects of the black cloud that descends upon them day after day. On the front of the Congregational House on

Beacon Street, the stone figures of the Pilgrims have already become mulattoes, and by another year of heavy smoke they will pass for negroes.

Our clothing, furniture, homes and offices are permeated with the fine, black dust in a way which is a constant annoyance to those of us who like cleanliness, and which causes great expense to dealers in books, dry-goods and other perishable articles.

Consumers of soft coal who are responsible for the trouble could save money by abating the nuisance; for the amount gained by burning the dust that is now showered upon us from the chimneys would pay the cost of smoke-consuming devices in a very short time. If we are not content to sit supinely and see our city given over to smoke and fog like London or Pittsburg, we must act, and act quickly. Every year the evil increases, and the present laws appear to be entirely inadequate to cope with it.

A PETITION FOR RELIEF.

A petition for new legislation, to provide means for abating this nuisance, is now before the Legislature, and members of this Society can assist the good work by attending the committee hearings that will be held in the State House. A cleaner Boston is as necessary as a Greater Boston.

That our Society is on a firm foundation may be a subject for congratulation. The same, however, cannot be said of this building, under which the subway has recently been opened for electric cars, and the basement utilized for a station.

BOSTON SUBWAY.

At the recent session in Boston of the Archaeological Institute, President Eliot of Harvard expressed regret at the temporary character of our buildings in America, and asked where we should find the material for the study of the archaeologist two thousand or five thousand years hence. The only things he could think of as likely to last for the future archaeologist

were our subways. So the Bostonian Society, in A. D. 5905, may find the preservation of the East Boston Tunnel one of its duties.

Boston has taken the leadership away from other American cities in the matter of electric traction. We have for some time enjoyed or tolerated electric cars overhead, on the surface and under ground, and by the new tunnel we have a line running under water,—surely an unusual place for *Elevated* Railway trains.

OPENING OF THE TUNNEL.

The tunnel was opened for traffic on Friday, December 30, 1904. It was traversed by 32,000 persons on the opening day, and by over 75,000 on New Year's Day. The length from Maverick Square, in East Boston, to Scollay Square, is one and two-fifths miles, and the toll is one cent, the same as on the ferries, but the traveller through the tunnel must also pay a nickel for his car fare.

For many years the people of East Boston have clamored for a bridge, a tunnel, or free ferries, and their hopes have at last been realized. The tunnel will not only be a boon to East Boston, but to Chelsea, Revere, Winthrop, and other towns, that are now given rapid transit to the heart of the city.

CONTINUED EFFORT DESIRED.

After twenty-three Annual Addresses upon the past history of Boston, there remains but little for me to relate that will interest you ; but I by no means feel that we should in the least degree relax our efforts in our investigations in that history, and I trust we may be favored with many more papers upon the subject, from those who are in possession of facts respecting it.

I cannot close these remarks without thanking most cordially those who have favored us with addresses, and also the different officers of the Society for the faithful performance of their duty ; and this last is no empty compliment, but a just acknowledgment of honorable and good work.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the Bostonian Society :

At the close of the year 1904, there were in the Society,

Honorary Members	2
Life Members	565
Annual Members	551

A total of 1,118

Showing an increase of 18 Life Members and of 24 Annual Members, making a total increase of 42 members during the past year.

The number of visitors to the rooms of the Society in 1904, who registered, is as follows :

From Boston	2,308
“ elsewhere in the United States . .	10,832
“ Foreign countries	557

A total of 13,697

These figures indicate that about eighty thousand persons visited the Old State House and the collections contained therein, in 1904.

The interest in our unique collection of historical relics, and the increasing appreciation of their value to students of events in the early days of Boston and New England, show that the Society fills a long-felt want in educating the people to understand the important part our city has always taken, from the beginning of our nation's history, and how great its influence has been on the destinies of our country.

MONTHLY MEETINGS.

The following persons read papers before or addressed the Society in 1904 :

January 12 : Annual Address, by President Curtis Guild.

February 9 : “A Forgotten Lover of New England,” by Edwin D. Mead.

March 8: "Boston a Century Ago," by Walter Kendall Watkins.

April 12: "Jean Lefebvre de Cheverus," by Francis Hurtubis, Jr.

May 10: "Anti-Slavery Days in Boston," by William Lloyd Garrison.

October 11: "The Court End of Boston, its Homes and Families, as told in Folklore," by Hezekiah Butterworth.

November 8: "The Islands of Boston Harbor," by Mrs. Micah Dyer.

December 13: "Social Life in the Colonial and Revolutionary Periods," by John Howland Crandon.

The papers and addresses have been of a most interesting character, and large audiences have listened to them. Many are well worth publishing, and should find a place in our annual Proceedings.

NECROLOGY OF THE SOCIETY.

During the past year we have learned of the deaths of twenty-seven members. Their names are:

DIED IN 1903.

Frederick Law Olmstead, born in Hartford, Conn., April 27, 1822, died in Belmont, August 28.

DIED IN 1904.

Richard Price Hallowell, born in Philadelphia, Pa., December 16, 1835, died in Medford, January 6.

James Adams Woolson, born in Hopkinton, December 22, 1829, died in Cambridge, January 25.

Mrs. Caroline Abbe Whitney, born in Boston, October 14, 1827, died in Belmont, February 4.

George Bruce Upton, born in Nantucket, July 15, 1829, died in Milton, February 7.

Francis Calley Gray, born in Boston, September 5, 1846, died in Boston, February 13.

Thomas Bradlee Winchester, born in Boston, August 25, 1837, died in Boston, March 3.

Mrs. Ellen Sever Hale, born in Kingston, June 14, 1835, died in Boston, May 9.

Frederick Warren Goddard May, born in Boston, December 4, 1821, died in Boston, May 28.

George Henry Tinkham, born in Boston, October 11, 1832, died in Billerica, June 3.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rebecca Sprague, born in Boston, February 27, 1831, died in Boston, June 4.

Elisha Slade Converse, born in Needham, July 28, 1820, died in Malden, June 5.

Reginald Gray, born in Boston, March 19, 1853, died in Chestnut Hill, June 7.

James Henry Beal, born in Boston, January 25, 1823, died in Nahant, June 25.

Mrs. Susan Warren Hardy, born in Boston, June 8, 1817, died in Bar Harbor, Me., August 21.

Isaac Tucker Burr, born in Leicester, August 15, 1828, died in Newton, August 31.

Henry Brewer Metcalf, born in Boston, April 2, 1829, died in Pawtucket, R. I., October 8.

Francis Boott Greenough, born in Boston, December 24, 1837, died in Brookline, October 16.

Edward Boylston Eaton, born in Boston, October 15, 1834, died in Newton, November 8.

Jacob Morse, born in Wachenheim, Bav., March 18, 1829, died in Brookline, November 9.

Samuel Augustus Carlton, born in Salem, November 2, 1827, died in Boston, November 10.

Oscar Hallett Sampson, born in Duxbury, February 9, 1829, died in Boston, November 15.

William Augustus Tower, born in Petersham, February 26, 1825, died in Lexington, November 21.

Edward Wainwright Codman, born in Boston, April 17, 1833, died in Boston, December 21.

Mrs. Elizabeth Louisa Nichols, born in Boston, May 23, 1831, died in Boston, December 26.

Mrs. Mary Ann Phillips Willcutt, born in Boston, November 19, 1828, died in Brookline, December 27.

James Whiting Vose, born in Milton, October 21, 1818, died in Brookline, December 31.

Messrs. Olmstead, Woolson, Upton, Winchester, May, Tinkham, Converse, Reginald Gray, Beal, Greenough and Vose, and Mesdames Whitney, Hale and Willcutt, were Life Members.

Messrs. Hallowell, Francis Calley Gray, Burr, Metcalf, Eaton, Morse, Carlton, Sampson, Tower and Codman, and Mesdames Sprague, Hardy and Nichols, were Annual Members.

In the death of Frederick Law Olmstead, who died in 1903, this Society and the community have lost one of our most prominent citizens. By his genius and masterly skill in his chosen profession, he did much to improve the beauty of our city, and has left a system of Public Parks that are unexcelled. He also planned and laid out Central Park, New York, and his genius transformed the grounds of the Columbian Exhibition in Chicago from a barren swamp into a beautiful system of park and waterways. Many other cities employed him as their landscape architect, and everywhere he left an enduring monument to his fame.

In the death of Elisha Slade Converse, of Malden, a prominent philanthropist and public benefactor has been taken away. His generosity and public spirit were extraordinary, and the good work he accomplished for the city where he resided can never be forgotten. These and others of our deceased members have left us noble examples which should prove an inspiration to us all.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSHUA P. BODFISH,
For the Directors.

December 31, 1904.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ROOMS.

The closing week of the past year saw the realization of the long anticipated use of the easterly basement of the Old State House for rapid transit purposes, and consequently the venerable building now enters into the daily life of a large proportion of the citizens of the metropolitan district of Boston. It is to be hoped that this great change may serve a good purpose in preserving this ancient landmark of Boston from further encroachment.

The past year has been one of great activity in the life of the Society. It would seem that each year more and more people visit Boston and its historic monuments, and certainly the several conventions held here during the past year, and notably that of the Grand Army of the Republic, brought visitors from every portion of the country to see our rooms and the relics contained therein. The Visitors' Register of the Society tells us that during Grand Army week seventeen hundred and twenty-nine persons recorded their names, and this represents but a small portion of the great crowd which thronged the building during the entire week.

Among the many historical articles which have been added to the collections of the Society during the past year, two are worthy of a detailed description.

The first can probably be called the most ancient and interesting document in existence relating to the very early history of Boston, and it is especially appropriate that it has found a place in the Old State House.

It is entitled the "Original List of Subscribers for the Erection of the First Town House in Boston," which stood from its erection in 1656, until its destruction by fire in 1711, on the site of the building in which we are now assembled, the home of the Bostonian Society.

It bears the names, as subscribers, of the leading inhabitants of Boston of the time, the first two signatures being those of Governors John Endicott and Richard Bellingham, and many of the contributions were paid in such commodities as English goods, corn, iron-work and hats.

The document was for many years in the possession of the family of the late Hon. Joseph M. Wightman, Mayor of Boston in 1861 and 1862, and it has now become the property of the Bostonian Society through the generosity of the following of its members who contributed for its purchase :

JAMES B. AYER,	JOHN HOGG,
JOSHUA P. BODFISH,	Z. TAYLOR HOLLINGSWORTH,
FREDERICK J. BRADLEE,	ROBERT C. HOOPER,
BENJAMIN C. CLARK,	JAMES F. HUNNEWELL,
DAVID H. COOLIDGE,	THORNTON K. LOTHROP,
ALEXANDER CORBETT, Jr.,	SAMUEL P. MANDELL,
CHARLES E. COTTING,	FRANCIS H. MANNING,
HENRY PELHAM CURTIS,	ALBERT MATTHEWS,
GEORGE B. DEXTER,	GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS,
W. TRACY EUSTIS,	ROBERT TREAT PAINE,
JOHN W. FARWELL,	FRANCIS SKINNER,
ALBERT A. FOLSOM,	BENJAMIN F. STEVENS,
FREDERICK L. GAY,	CHARLES H. TAYLOR,
MISS JULIA GODDARD,	CHARLES H. TAYLOR, Jr.,
RUSSELL GRAY,	JOHN COLLINS WARREN,
CURTIS GUILD,	WILLIAM WHITMAN,
WILLIAM H. HILL,	LEVI L. WILLCUTT.

A show-case has been made especially for its exhibition, and it is an interesting feature of the Society's collections.

The second relic is known as the Court House Bell, which has been loaned to the Society by the City of Boston, through Mr. Hugh Montague, Superintendent of Public Buildings.

This bell was hung in the cupola of the brick Court House on Queen Street, now Court Street, when that building was erected, about the year 1773, and remained there until it was demolished in 1836 to make room for its successor, the present "Old Court House."

The bell was placed on the latter building when it was erected in 1837, and remained in use there for some years, tradition telling us that it was last rung at the time of the rendition of Anthony Burns in 1854.

It is interesting to note here that a few months ago, a venerable citizen of Boston, since deceased in the ninety-third

year of his age, remarked, as he looked at the bell, that he well remembered hearing it ring in the cupola of the brick Court House when he was a young man.

The minutes of the meeting of the Boston Selectmen on April 1st, 1773, contain this item: "Voted, that the new Boston Bell be rung at 11, 1 and 9 o'clock."

The bell bears the inscription, cast in the metal, "T. B. 1773," under which is an arrow, and it was undoubtedly cast in England. It is to be regretted that at present the name of the founder cannot be given with certainty, but it is hoped that at a later period it will be known, through the investigations of Dr. Arthur H. Nichols, a member of the Society, who has made a study of the early bells of this country.

It may be said that the letters T. B. might very properly signify the words "Town of Boston;" but it has been suggested that they may be the initials of one Thomas Bilbie, who, at the time of the casting of this bell, was a well-known bell-founder in England.

Dr. Nichols has written the following letter to the Secretary:—

Boston, December 16, 1904.

Dear Mr. Read:

Replying to your favor of the 15th inst., I have not yet succeeded in solving the problem as to the Old Court House Bell. Its contour and style of lettering point unmistakably to its English origin, and no bells had been cast in America as early as 1773. The inscription below the haunch, "T. B. 1773" indicates plainly the name of the founder, and I should think it probable that this was Thomas Bilbie, were it not for the arrow  cast beneath the inscription. This arrow—a trade-mark at different times of other bell-founders—does not appear, so far as I can learn, on Bilbie's bells, which never attained a very high reputation, and were not numerous even in England. The early bells of the New England Colonies were generally cast at the Whitechapel foundry (London), now known as "Mears & Stainbanks." All other Colonial bells of which I have the record came from the Rudhalls, of Gloucester. An old Rudhall catalogue, recently sent to me, shows that up to Lady Day [March 25] 1788, bells had been cast by that firm for

Christ Church (8); West Church, Boston; Salem Church; Dorchester, Bedford, Roxbury and Portsmouth.

The Bilbie family made bells at Chew-Stoke, Somersetshire; and in the "Church Bells of Devon," by Mr. Ellacombe, is given a list of 352 bells of this make, cast between the years 1715 and 1858.

Mr. Arthur Hughes, the present head of the Whitechapel foundry, with whom I have conferred about the Court House bell, inclines to my view as to its probable origin. When in England, next July, I will compare the lettering with that of other bells of the Bilbies, and will also bring the matter up at a meeting of the College Youths, when more conclusive evidence will be, I hope, secured.

The indentation on the sound bow shows that the bell was never swung, but was clappered, or tolled, on one side only, as is the case with the bell still in use on the Court House at East Cambridge.

I might suggest that in the rooms of the Society the bell would present a more dignified appearance if properly suspended in an oaken frame and supplied with headstock and wheel.

Yours sincerely,

ARTHUR H. NICHOLS.

The Committee have expended during the year 1904, from an appropriation of \$150, the sum of \$77.20 for the maintenance of the rooms of the Society; and during the same period, the sum of \$654.68 has been derived from the sale of publications and souvenirs.

For the Committee:

LEVI L. WILLCUTT,
JAMES F. HUNNEWELL,
DAVID H. COOLIDGE,
FRANCIS H. MANNING,

CHARLES H. TAYLOR, Jr.,
The PRESIDENT, } *ex officio*.
The CLERK,

CHARLES F. READ, *Clerk*.

December 31, 1904.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.

The Library of the Society has been increased during the year 1904 by 194 volumes and 73 pamphlets, and the Committee have expended during the same period, from an appropriation of \$100, the sum of \$85.43 for the purchase of books, and for binding.

A catalogue of the books in the Library has been made during the year, and the books numerically labelled, and it is hoped that a similar catalogue of the pamphlets, which probably equal the volumes, will soon be made. The catalogue of the very valuable "Colburn Collection of Portraits and Autographs," necessarily from their age and rarity carefully guarded, has proved a valuable means of reference.

The Committee would urge their successors in office to provide additional shelf-room early in the coming year. It will furnish accommodation for several hundred volumes and improve the appearance of the Library.

The increasing use of the Library, year by year, is cause for congratulation; it is free as a reference library to every student of Boston's history, but for each person who has derived benefit from its use, many more should and would be made welcome.

Among the books added to the Library in 1904 are the following: Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War, volume XII (*Pra.-Raz.*), and Vital Records to 1850 of thirteen Massachusetts towns, from the Secretary of State of Massachusetts; The Aspinwall Notarial Records, forming volume XXXII of the Boston Record Commissioners' Reports; this volume has made available much hidden genealogical matter of peculiar interest to descendants of old Bostonians; Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, volumes I, III and VI; The Records of the Church in Brattle Square; Boston Common in Colonial and Provincial Days, and Boston Maps and Views, both by Mary Farwell Ayer, and given by Dr. James B. Ayer, father of the writer;

the Triennial Report of the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution; and The Old Farmer and His Almanack, from Horace E. Ware.

For the Committee :

JAMES L. WHITNEY,
FRANCIS H. BROWN,
ALBERT A. FOLSOM,

WILLIAM HOWELL REED,
WALTER K. WATKINS,
The Clerk.

CHARLES F. READ, *Clerk.*

December 31, 1904.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.

The interest which has been shown by members of the Bostonian Society, and by the public, in the reproductions in colors for the frontispieces of our Annual Proceedings, has been very gratifying to the Committee on Publications. These pictures, it will be remembered, have been copied by photographic process from old prints by Paul Revere, showing scenes in Boston in the early days of the Revolution and the period just preceding it; of the Carwitham view of the city from the harbor; and of the copy, made in 1694 by Augustine Fitzhugh, of Cyprian Southake's Map of Boston Harbor, plotted in 1689. The calls for these prints from visitors to our rooms have been constant, and the sales have more than repaid the Society for its outlay in preparing the plates.

This year the Committee have selected from the Society's collection a picture of comparatively recent date, which shows State Street as it was soon after the completion, in 1842, of the "New Merchants' Exchange" (demolished to furnish the site for the present Exchange Building), the gable end of which appears on the left, just above the corner of Kilby Street. The original was presented to the Society in 1885 by Mr. Charles C. Soule. It is done in india ink and water colors, but the name of the artist was unknown to the donor. Its fidelity to the scene depicted will commend it to all who

remember this famous street as it appeared about the middle of the last century, before the "sky-scrapers" had intruded upon it.

For the Committee :

BENJAMIN C. CLARK,
RUFUS G. F. CANDAGE,
JOHN W. FARWELL.

EDWARD B. REYNOLDS,
The CLERK, *ex officio*.

CHARLES F. READ, *Clerk*.

Boston, Dec. 31, 1904.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Finance hereby present their Report for the year 1904.

The past year has been one of prosperity for the finances of the Society, its Permanent Fund having been materially increased during that period. This has been largely accomplished by the entrance fees of thirty-three persons who have become Life Members.

December 31st, 1903, the Permanent Fund amounted to \$36,769.23.

January 18th, 1904, the Finance Committee purchased with the Robert Charles Billings legacy of \$3,000, received December 24th, 1903, three American Telephone and Telegraph Co.'s \$1,000 4 per cent. bonds, at a cost of \$2,829.42.

June 1st, five City of Cleveland \$1,000 5 per cent. bonds matured, and with the proceeds and a portion of the uninvested Permanent Fund, the Committee purchased on June 8th seven City of Providence \$1,000 3 per cent. bonds, at a cost of \$6,601.58.

As a result, the invested fund of the Society amounted on December 31st, 1904, to \$38,000, and there was an uninvested balance of \$896.81 on deposit in the New England Trust Co., making a total of \$38,896.81, an increase from one year before of \$2,127.58.

For the Committee on Finance :

CURTIS GUILD, BENJAMIN C. CLARK,
LEVI L. WILLCUTT.

CHARLES F. READ, *Clerk*.

December 31, 1904.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINA- TIONS.

The Committee chosen to nominate Officers for the Society for the ensuing year have attended to their duty, and recommend the following names :—

For Clerk and Treasurer.

CHARLES F. READ.

For Directors.

CURTIS GUILD,	LEVI L. WILLCUTT,
JOSHUA P. BODFISH,	DAVID H. COOLIDGE,
BENJAMIN C. CLARK,	ALBERT A. FOLSOM,
JAMES F. HUNNEWELL,	WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN,
FRANCIS H. MANNING.	

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM READ, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM H. LINCOLN,
ROBERT B. WILLIAMS,
WILLIAM W. LUNT,
WILLIAM GRANT JAMES.

The Report of the Committee was accepted, and on motion the Society proceeded to ballot. The result, as announced by the tellers, Messrs. William H. Hill and Shepard D. Gilbert, showed the unanimous election of the candidates named on the ballot.

It was voted that the President's Address and the Reports of the several Committees, as presented, be printed in the Annual Proceedings.

On motion, the Society adjourned.

CHARLES F. READ, *Clerk.*

BOSTON ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

BY WALTER KENDALL WATKINS.

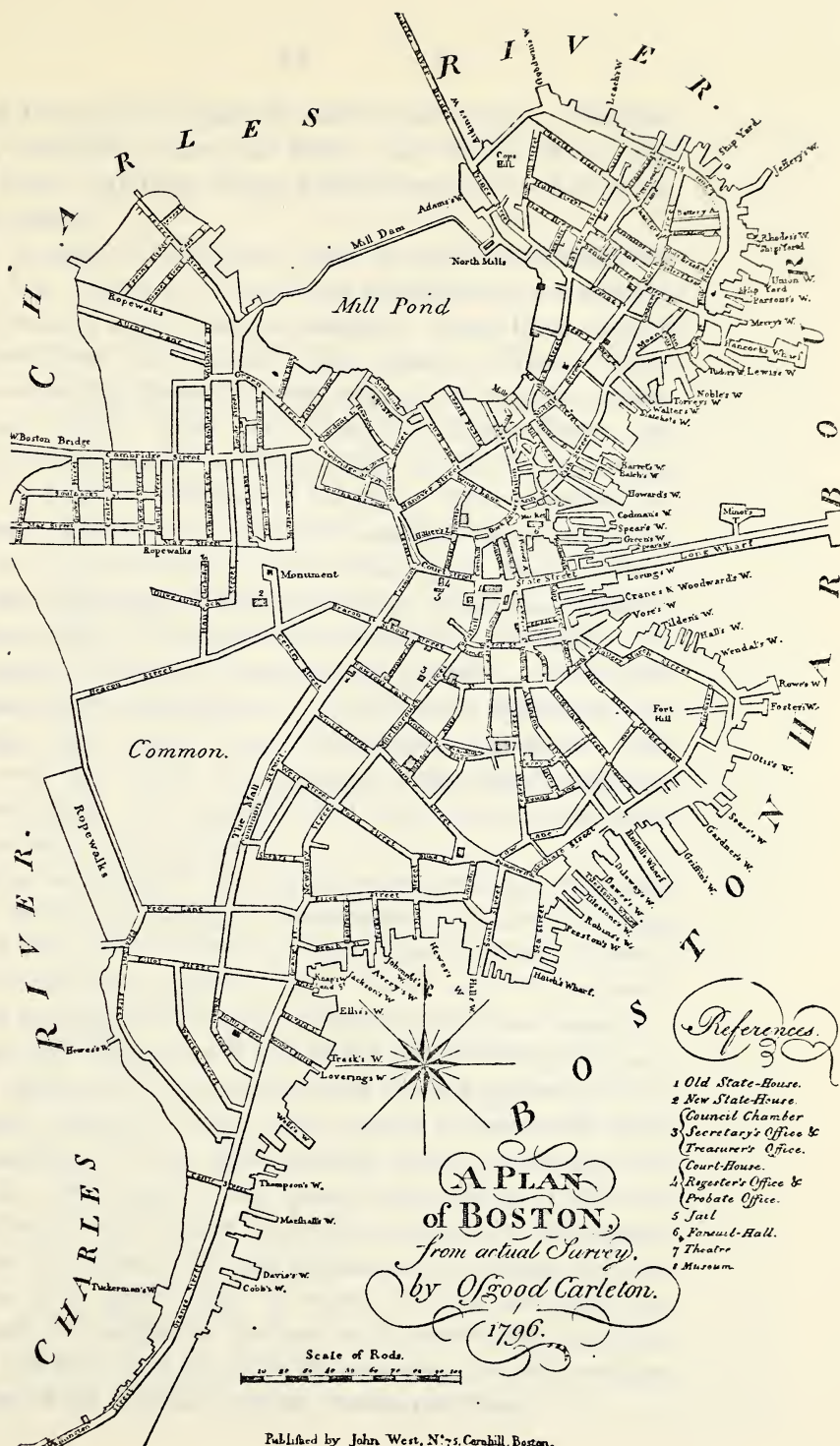
A Paper read before the Bostonian Society, March 8, 1904.

Boston's streets have always the appearance of crookedness, to visitors from the West, especially in the older portion of the city. They are no more so, however, than in the old cities of Europe, and an example may be cited in the streets of old London, which circle and twist from the Bank of England to London Bridge, Moorgate, Whitechapel, Holborn, Fleet Street and various other points.

Boston youth have been silenced with the cowpath tradition, which has also been used on the stranger within our gates, with some effect, but the true cause can be traced to the gradual evolution of a small village into a large city, in a confined space which included several prominent natural variations of surface. The Boston of 1630 contained an area much smaller than our Boston proper of to-day, and the conditions were the same in 1800. Commencing at Dover and passing down Washington Street towards State Street, the shore line is followed to Beach Street, which as its name suggests was once a beach. Following Beach Street to Federal, you were passing over the water line. Purchase Street skirted Fort Hill, as did Broad Street to Water Street, which was then literally water,—a cove running in to what is now Post Office Square. Kilby Street was the water line to State Street, and Merchants Row to Dock Square, which was the town dock: from thence it followed North Street, and Commercial Street, to Charlestown Bridge. Here began the Causeway within which was the Mill Pond, traced by North and South Margin Streets. Leverett Street was not far from the water, and Wall Street was a sea wall. Brighton Street, then Copper Street, curved round to Blossom Street which was the edge of marsh lands. Charles Street was a water line circling Beacon Hill to the Common. Pleasant Street followed the water's edge with a pleasant view of Cambridge and Brookline, and from thence along Washington Street to Dover Street was but a Neck of land.

In this perambulation along Old Boston's water side, we find why many of the streets curved and deviated from the straight line. Other causes can be suggested for the winding streets, which, in the early days, were known as the ways to certain persons' houses, or the lane to a public place. The streets were much narrower in many instances than at present. The fires of 1679, the "great fire" of 1711, eclipsed by those of 1760 and 1794, widened and straightened many of the narrow townways, and the fire of 1872 did its share to pave the way to improvements in the "Burnt District." The most notable widenings in our own day have been those of Tremont and Hanover Streets.

State Street, previous to the Revolution known as King Street, led down from the town house, where we are now gathered, to Merchants Row, and later was continued by Boston Pier or Long Wharf, then the longest wharf on the continent. Court Street, previously Queen Street, in honor of Queen Anne, had first been known as Prison Lane, passing the prison on the site of the old Court House. In Scollay's Square there was at the east end as a barrier, between the present Cornhill and Tremont Street, the Central Writing School, the well of which, dug in 1720, was recently uncovered. This wooden school house, erected previous to 1700, with a later addition, disappeared in 1816, when Cornhill was laid out. Next to the school was a brick house owned by William Scollay and then one owned by Patrick Jeffrey. Other buildings in the block in Scollay's Square were a wooden and a brick one owned by the Gore family. During the Revolution and previous, the town had some shops and tenements which passed the head of Hanover Street; these were sold by auction in 1793. Hanover Street, so called in honor of George I's family, ran as far as what is now Blackstone Street, and was quite narrow, as we find the De Blois family,— who lived on the corner of Hanover and Court Streets in a new brick house which they built about 1750, and which later became Concert Hall,—took from their land a strip sixty-nine feet long and three feet wide, to widen Hanover Street, so that two carts might pass each other in safety. About the same time the town took three feet from



its shop fronts in the square to widen Court Street. Hanover Street, continued toward the Ferry, was Middle Street, and Salem Street was Back Street, running back of the houses on Middle Street.

The principal thoroughfare, then as now, was Washington Street, but respecting its bends and deviations from a straight line, it received a new name at intervals. From Dock Square to School Street was Cornhill; from thence to Winter Street it was named Marlborough Street, in honor of the great soldier of Queen Anne's time; from Winter to Essex Street was Newbury Street, and from Essex Street to the Neck, Orange Street, in honor of William of Orange. With a territory of less than 1,000 acres cut up by 100 streets and as many courts, lanes, etc., 2,500 dwelling houses, and about 20,000 inhabitants, the beginning of the last century found Boston slowly recovering from the expense and losses of the Revolution. It had become not only of importance as a seaport, but was also prominent for its manufactures. It had thirty distilleries, two breweries, eight sugar houses and eleven ropewalks. Sail cloth, wool and cotton cards, playing cards, paper hangings, hats and glass, were manufactured; and also pot and pearl ashes, tobacco and chocolate.

Always well supplied with religious instruction, it then had twenty churches including all denominations; of these buildings we still have the Old South, Christ Church, King's Chapel, West Church now a library, New North now St. Stephen's (Roman Catholic), and Hollis Street changed into a theatre.

In the first century and a half of the town's history the summit of Beacon Hill was crowned with a pole supporting a beacon light; removed by Gen. Gage to erect a breastwork, after the Evacuation it was again erected by the Americans, and stood till 1789, when it was blown down, and in 1790 supplanted by a Doric column of brick and stone, to commemorate the Revolution; this was incrustated with cement and surmounted by a gilded eagle of wood. It was torn down in 1811, and the tablets in the base were preserved in the State House, and have been placed in the monument recently erected as a copy of the original, opposite Ashburton Place.

The State House, erected in 1795-7, from plans of Charles Bulfinch, the designer of the column, was enlarged on the north in 1852, and alterations were made in the building in 1867, 1869, 1881, and the final enlargement of recent years. Its predecessor, as the seat of the State government, was this Old State House with whose history you are all familiar.

The town government was located in Faneuil Hall, and in the selectmen's chamber, Charles Bulfinch had his office as superintendent of Police. The health office was in the Old State House. Around Faneuil Hall was the Market Place. In the Court House, a substantial brick structure two stories high, on the site of the present Old Court House, but coming out to the sidewalk, were the Registries of Probate and Deeds and other county offices, with a court room in the second story. This building was removed in 1833. In the rear was the jail, a three story building with corridors on the outside of the upper stories, in which were the prisoners confined for debt. In 1810 the county Court House, known as Johnson Hall, was built on the site of City Hall. In the house on the corner of Court Street and Court Square, where later the Adams Express Co. was located, lived Shubael Bell, deputy sheriff and jailer. The Almshouse, Workhouse and Bridewell, the last for disorderly and insane people, were on Park near the corner of Beacon Street, and were brick buildings. They were in use until 1800, when the Almshouse on Leverett Street was built.

Previous to 1700 the town's gunpowder was stored in the warehouses of merchants, but by that date a powder house of the town's was in existence, and in 1706 the Province erected one on the Common at an expense of not less than £600. For safety, powder was brought up the Charles River and landed at the bottom of the Common, whenever navigation would allow it, and in winter it was landed at Bull Wharf at the foot of Summer Street. In 1771, apprehending that the present situation on the Common or Training Field was unsafe for large quantities of powder, the Province erected a powder house of stone and brick, behind or at the northwestern end of the hills on the northern side of the Common. At the same

time one was erected in Watertown, to be additional to the one in Somerville. This last powder house in Boston was in existence in 1795, when the Copley lot was sold, and was near the northwest corner of the tract near Pinckney Street, the Copley house being near the southeasterly corner on Beacon Street. This magazine is shown on the map of 1789.

Below Gov. Hancock's residence, which needs no description, were two houses of wood, two stories high; the nearer and larger of the two was owned and occupied by John Vinal, a noted politician and schoolmaster. The other was owned and occupied by Charles Cushing, a lawyer. Both houses had outhouses and barns in the rear. These houses were purchased by Dr. John Joy, who eventually owned 100,000 square feet — the land between Walnut, Joy and Mt. Vernon Streets. He built a two story wooden dwelling on the lot, which was removed to South Boston in the middle of the last century.

In 1793 we find an Exhibition Room in Board Alley (Hawley Street), where a vaudeville performance, called a "Moral Lecture" was given at 6.15 P. M. The Federal Street Theatre was opened in 1794 and burnt 3 February and reopened 29 Oct., 1798. The name was changed to Boston Theatre in 1805, Old Drury in 1828 and Odeon in 1835. It was torn down in 1852. The second structure was a large brick building 140 x 60 feet on Federal Street with a north wing 51 x 16, and a scene painter's shop 35 x 15. A view of it is given in Snow's History of Boston.

The Haymarket Theatre stood on Tremont between Mason and Boylston Streets, and was opened in 1796 and removed in 1803. It was of wood and valued at \$10,000, while the Federal Street Theatre was worth \$20,000. Back of the Haymarket Theatre was the White Horse Tavern, and the next lot north on Tremont Street was Israel Hatch's Tavern. Beyond, on the corner of West Street, were the Hayscales which in 1811 were removed to the Common, standing at the entrance opposite Park Square.

On the corner of West Street was the Writing School. It was in 1715 that the idea of a free writing school at the south end was agitated. In 1718 the spot was selected, and a build-

ing used for carriages was altered and finished for a school-house. Here for fourteen years John Vinal, previously mentioned, was schoolmaster. It was removed in 1820.

It was just previous to 1700 that another writing school was built in Scollay's Square, and was known as the Central Writing School in Queen Street; it was located there for a century and was sold to William Scollay in 1795. The scholars in this school were after 1791 transferred to a new one built on School Street, of two stories, to accommodate the children of the centre of the town with a reading and writing school. The Parker House now covers the site. In 1790 the town bought of Deacon Richard Gridley a private school and lot on Pleasant Street, of which Elisha Ticknor became master. This lot went through to Common Street. In 1826 this school removed to Washington Street, and eventually became the Franklin School.

In 1712 Capt. Thomas Hutchinson offered to build a school-house at the North End. A committee selected a piece of land 50 x 100 feet, running from Bennett to Love Street (Tileston Street), or as it was called at one time, North Writing School Lane. It was not till 1718, however, that it was built at the charge of John Foster, deceased, through his executors Thomas and Edward Hutchinson. Later there was a school in Middle (Hanover) Street. In 1792 there was a new school-house built which accommodated the North Grammar and the North Writing Schools. This was the school-house on North Bennett Street, demolished in 1837 when the Eliot School was erected. Rev. Nathan Davis was master of the North Grammar School, and John Tileston of the North Writing School. In the former, Latin was taught, and it was at times called the North Latin School. The Latin School was in School Street, and taught by Mr. Samuel Hunt. As a history of this school has been published, it will be unnecessary to describe it in detail.

In speaking of the theatres it would have been well to have mentioned the building on the east corner of Hanover and Court Streets, built by De Blois about 1750. On the opposite corner was earlier located the Orange Tree Tavern, which

gave the name of Orange Tree Lane to Hanover Street as far down as Elm Street. This tavern was a favorite with the committee annually visiting the schools, as they were in the habit of dining there on that occasion, and the town government dined here on town meeting day.

The opposite corner became known as Concert Hall about 1755, at which time a concert of music was advertised to be given there. In 1765 a Mr. William Johnson from Philadelphia gave experiments in an electrical way. In 1771 liberty was given to exhibit the likeness of the late Mr. Whitefield in wax. In 1773 a comic satirical lecture on the times was forbidden to be given at this place. In 1789 James Vila occupied it; he had previously kept the Bunch of Grapes Tavern on State Street, and carried on the same business in his new quarters, later as a Coffee House. He was succeeded by Amherst Eaton, and he by Peter B. Brigham. In 1800 the building was owned by John Amory.

Franklin Place, adjoining Federal Street Theatre, contained a monument in honor of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, and had on either side buildings at the time considered the most elegant in the United States. Here were the residences of some of the wealthy and influential citizens, also the Boston Library and the Massachusetts Historical Society Rooms, under which an archway led to Arch Street. These houses were valued at about \$7,000 each.

The values of some of Boston's noted corners in 1800 may be of interest. The two-story brick building, 780 square feet, land 900 square feet, south corner of Winter and Washington Streets, was valued at \$2,000 with the land. The opposite corner, 4,900 square feet of land and a brick building of three stories, and a wooden building,—a cabinet maker's shop on Winter Street,—\$4,000. The Shuman corner, 5,940 square feet of land, the house a brick one of two stories, 1,760 square feet, with a wood and chaise house, 450 square feet on Summer Street, \$5,000.

The south corner of Washington and Bromfield Streets, 2,700 square feet, a brick house of two stories, 1,200 square feet, all valued at \$2,500. The south corner of School and

Washington Streets, 1,512 square feet, and a two-story wooden house, 720 square feet, \$4,000,—a more valuable corner than the Winter Street site. The south corner of Washington and Court Streets (Sears' Building) 2,262 square feet, containing one brick store 42 x 26, and another 19 x 8, value \$9,000. A brick store, four stories, on the opposite corner, covering 850 square feet, valued at \$8,000, where the Ames Building now stands. The three-story brick store on the opposite corner of State Street, with 1,236 square feet, \$8,000.

A prominent building on the north side of State Street was the Exchange Tavern, on the site of the Merchants' Bank Building. Luke Vardy, famous for his Masonic dinners, was its first landlord, and it was then kept by Israel Hatch as a Coffee House, from which many stages started. It was owned by Benjamin Hitchborn, value \$12,000. On the opposite corner, at the time of the Boston Massacre, was the Custom House, owned later by Perez Morton, Attorney General of Massachusetts, and in it was located the Union Bank, as now.

The next house below was owned by Col. Thomas Marshall, a commander of the Ancients and the Boston Regiment. He was a tailor by trade, and died in Weston. One of the occupants was his brother, Col. Christopher Marshall, in the boot and shoe business. Just below Fitch's Alley (Change Avenue) was the building owned and occupied by the Massachusetts Bank.

The stores on Long Wharf were mostly 20 x 40, and valued from \$2,000 to \$3,200. The brick store on the east corner of State and Kilby Streets, 2,000 square feet, value \$10,000. On the opposite corner of Kilby Street was the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, where Lafayette stopped in 1784, and which was kept as a Coffee House in 1803 by Jacob Kendall; value \$12,000. Jonathan Hastings had the Post Office in the building on the east corner of Devonshire Street; at 1 State Street, corner of Washington Street, Samuel Sumner kept a glass and crockery-ware store. At No. 2 were William Endicott and Jacob Porter, tailors; Barney Smith had his shop at No. 3, while Callender and Jenkins, tailors, were at No. 4; Abiel Smith, the merchant, lived at No. 5.

A view of Tremont Street in 1800 has been preserved to us. William Powell resided on the corner of Court Street ; he had previously resided on School Street, and the house on Court Street is better known as the residence of Washington during his visit in 1789. Back of the house was a brick stable. Passing along Tremont Street, the next house, entered on the side through a yard, was the residence of Mrs. Sarah Gray. Back of her house, with an entrance on a small place leading from Tremont Street, was the residence of Thomas Clark, who had a paper-staining factory on Cornhill. This house was owned by a widow, Elizabeth Smith, of Portland. By the side of Clark's house, up the passage, was a small wooden house owned and occupied by Elizabeth McElroy. On the south corner of the passage and street was the residence of Ezekiel Price, clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. These buildings were on the Boston Museum site. The residence of Rufus Greene Amory, attorney at law, and the burial ground and King's Chapel bring us to School Street.

The three-story brick house on the corner of School and Tremont Street was the residence of John Proctor, a stock-broker on State Street, and owned by Daniel Denison Rogers, whose daughter married William Powell Mason. The house below on School Street was the residence of Lieut.-Gov. Moses Gill. On Tremont Street next to Proctor's was a two-story wooden dwelling, with entrance from the street, the home of Mrs. Freelove Scott. Next came a stable and yard, owned and occupied by Isaac Tuckerman, hatter. Then came a livery stable, owned and kept by George Hamblin. Next was a workshop, 28 x 40, of wood, in which John L. Roberts and David Vinal, chaisemakers, were located. A two-story wooden house adjoining was occupied by Abraham Tuckerman, Jr., as an inn. In a larger house lived Anthony W. Baxter, who had a boot and shoe store at 64 Newbury Street, corner of Pond (now Bedford) Street. At the north corner of Bromfield, in a house with large shade trees in the yard, lived Mrs. Ann Deblois, a widow.

The Columbian Museum stood next to the westerly corner of Tremont and Rawson's or Bromfield's Lane in the rear,

Bumstead Place and Music Hall being upon the estate which then and long afterward belonged to Thomas Bumstead, who lived on the corner in a double house, with Jonathan Simpson, merchant.

The Museum was first opened on 3d Dec., 1795, by Daniel Bowen; it was 77 x 27. An assembly hall was under the Museum, and beneath was a printing office in 1799. It was burnt 15 Jan., 1803, and the Museum was again opened in Bowen's house, corner of Milk and Oliver Streets, 19 May, 1803. It was rebuilt on Tremont Street, adjoining King's Chapel Burial Ground, and burnt again 16 Jan., 1807, when six young men were buried and killed by the falling of the wall into the burying-ground.

Next to Bumstead's was a large two-story brick building, owned by William Phillips, Jr., the site of the Phillips Building; it was the Manufactory House, improved for the Massachusetts Bank; the bank moved to State Street about 1792. The building, covering 4,140 square feet, was valued at \$10,000 with the land, 26,199 square feet. Its occupants were Abijah Adams, printer; William Raymond, cooper; and William P. Greenwood, dentist, who was accustomed to tour through the United States and operate "in the first families," as he advertised.

From Hamilton Place to Winter Street, an estate of 30,870 square feet of land, a two-story wooden house, facing a garden on Winter Street, and a large brick barn corner of Hamilton Place, with a wooden outhouse, was valued at \$12,000. It was the property and residence of John Andrews, a hardware merchant at 4 Union Street. On the other corner of Winter Street was an old-fashioned wood and brick house of two stories, the residence of Thomas Thompson, a merchant on Long Wharf.

Next came the barn and house of Nathan Bond, a merchant on Green's Wharf. Later the house was occupied by John Coles, jun., a miniature painter, who was perhaps, a son of John Coles, the heraldry painter, whose manufactured coats-of-arms have been handed down as precious heirlooms in so many New England families. The elder Coles was living

on Russell Street, and they both disappeared from Boston about 1825.

Samuel Ballard was the weigher at the Hay Scales in Tremont Street; he died in 1793,—and we find widow Fear Ballard occupying a large wood and brick dwelling early in the next century between Mr. Bond's and an estate of 15,000 square feet at the corner of West Street, on which was the house and stable of Capt. James Swan, the subject of the Gleaner article, which was suppressed in the second edition of the Record Commission Report of the City. This estate was later known as the Washington Gardens. On the other side of West Street was the Writing School I have already mentioned, the Hay Scales, Hatch's Tavern, and the Haymarket Theatre. South of the Theatre was Thomas Bolter's carpenter shop and dwelling, and next came the house of Joseph Head, merchant (giving the name to Head Place), the site where the Masonic Temple now stands.

I have specified these houses, as we have a drawing in the City Hall of Tremont Street in 1800, from the recollections of Dr. Solomon D. Townsend. It will be seen by my description that it lacks Bumstead's house, which at the time was considered to be on Common or Tremont Street. The tenants were not all there in 1800, as noted in the case of the Bank and John Coles. Other tenants not noted on the drawing, I have named.

I have referred previously to the great fires which had devastated the town in the past. A century ago the citizens considered themselves well protected by a fire department composed of a division of the town into fire wards under the supervision of a score of Boston's prominent men, headed by Thomas Melville, whose three-cornered hat, preserved by the Bostonian Society, shows him to have carried weighty matter on his head as well as in it.

The names of the hand machines of the department and their locations were as follows:—

1. Old North, Middle Street (lower part of Hanover Street).
2. Congress, North Street (lowest part of Hanover Street).
3. Washington, Back Street (now Salem Street).

4. Endeavor, Drawbridge, Ann Street (now North Street.)
5. Marlborough, Town house.
6. Success, Cambridge Street.
7. Extinguisher, School Street.
8. Cumberland, Orange Street (now Washington Street).
9. Dispatch, Essex Street.
10. Hancock, Mill Bridge.
11. Purchase, Purchase Street.
12. Eagle, Washington Street.
13. President Adams, Leverett Street.
14. Cataract, Kilby Street.

Of these engines the first arriving at a fire was paid a premium.

I have referred to Boston's being well supplied with religious instruction, and have shown some of the early educational advantages it enjoyed for providing food for the mind. The town was always well supplied with places where food for the body could be procured by sojourners, especially as to liquid refreshments; for Boston had many taverns, inns and shops, where strong drink, beer, coffee and "chocolatto," were retailed in and out of doors. A century ago there were about thirty such places in Boston.

I have referred to the Bunch of Grapes at the corner of Kilby and State Streets; its wooden fruit is still preserved by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, though cooked somewhat when the Masonic Temple was lately burned. Passing through Change Avenue we found the Bite Tavern, frequented by market men, though we find the name was once "Bight of Logan."

In School Street was the Cromwell's Head, owned by the brother of Dr. Joseph Warren, and kept in the last half of the 18th century by the Brackett family, to the present day a place for refreshment. The Exchange, formerly the Royal Exchange, which I have already alluded to, had Fuller and Whitcomb as tenants in 1803.

From Evans's, in Ann, now North Street, the "Eastern Stage House," stage-coaches started from the earliest time till the days of stages passed away. Thomas Forbes's, in Brattle Square; Seth King's, in Dock Square, formerly Beals's;

Enoch Patterson's, in Elm Street, were also starting places for stages, early in the century.

Two hundred years ago (1693) the Golden Ball Tavern was built on the south-east corner of Merchants' Row and Chatham Street; opposite this the town had two brick warehouses. It was kept by the Loring, during and after the Revolution, and sold in 1794 to be turned into a shop, etc. The history and location of the Green Dragon is too well known to need any remarks. The Hancock House, Corn Court, whose sign was recently deposited with the Bostonian Society, dates from about 1800, notwithstanding the erroneous claims of tradition. Holland's Coffee House was built about 1800, in Howard Street; as the Pemberton House, it was burned in 1845, and Father Miller's Tabernacle rose on the site, and afterward the Howard Atheneum.

One of the earliest taverns was located on the site of Parker's block, Washington Street, with a passage through to Hawley Street; it was known as the Blue Bell, then as the Indian Queen. It was kept by Zadock Pomeroy in 1800, and by Samuel Wheelock in 1803. It became the Washington Coffee House about 1820.

Julien's Restaurant, afterward Congress Hall, was on the corner of Milk and Congress Streets, and now the Post Office has taken its site. The King's Head Tavern, corner of Lewis and North Streets, had become a bake-house by 1800, and was torn down in 1870. The Lamb Tavern was built about 1740 and was a tavern from the first. It was owned and occupied, the first of last century, by Joel Crosby, and sometimes known as the White Lamb. The Adams House, named for Laban Adams, is on the site.

A three-story wooden house, just north, was improved by Israel Hatch in 1789, and was known as the "Grand Turk." Henry Vose, who had kept the Green Dragon Tavern at Milton Bridge, took the Grand Turk in 1794, and in 1798 was at the Cromwell's Head, in School Street. Vose changed the name of "Grand Turk" to "Lion Tavern;" he was succeeded by James Clark, who had it for several years, when it was called the Red Lion. In 1835 it became the Lion Theatre.

Later it was purchased by the Handel and Haydn Society, and the Melodeon was erected; this has become the annex to Keith's Theatre. Further north, on Washington Street, was the Rising Sun Tavern, kept in 1803 by Luther Emes. In the rear was a stable which housed the Providence line of coaches at one time, and was the site of the Marlboro Chapel, later occupied by the Lowell Institute. The tavern later became the Marlboro Hotel, which was conducted on temperance principles.

Another noted tavern on Washington Street stood between Avery and Boylston Streets, near the latter. It was kept in 1803 by Aaron Emes, and had flourished for nearly a century previous as the White Horse Tavern. Many of the oldest taverns were at the North End. The "Roebuck" gave its name to the Roebuck passage, now a part of Merchants' Row. During the latter part of the eighteenth century it was kept by the Whittington family, one of whom kept a porter house there in 1803.

Near by, and still standing, was the Sun Tavern, kept from 1789 to 1794 by Moses Bullard as a tavern, and later by his widow as a boarding-house, and by Timothy Haley in 1803. It was advertised for sale, 24 Sept., 1794, as having a yard communicating with Wilson's Lane and as a good place for an eating-house. On the southwest corner of North and Clark Streets stood the Ship Tavern, probably the oldest building in Boston when destroyed in 1859. It must have been very old, as at one time it was called Noah's Ark. A century ago it was occupied by Benjamin James, a brewer.

Other taverns went out of existence a few years previous to 1800, and others came into being shortly after 1800. The changes in the ownership and tenants of Boston's taverns would furnish material for a paper much longer than this effort.

Mention should be made of a few buildings of prominence used for commercial purposes. Probably the most substantial antiquity was the Triangular warehouse, near Faneuil Hall, with which we are familiar through an engraving. It was of brick, with turrets at each of the three angles, eight feet wide. It was 47 x 42 x 40 and with wharf 3,000 square feet, valued

at \$5,000. It was occupied about 1800 by Samuel Wallis, merchant.

At the junction of North Street and Market Square was the "Old Cocked Hat," or Feather store. At the time of its demolition in 1860, at the age of one hundred and eighty years, it was a house typical of those still to be found in English towns. It was 39 x 24, covering 936 feet and valued at \$4,000. It was occupied by Daniel Greenleaf, apothecary, and owned by his wife.

It would be unnecessary for me to speak of the Province House at length, as you have all probably read the excellent article by the Clerk of this Society, and recently printed. At the period in which we are interested it was occupied officially by Peleg Coffin, as State Treasurer, and its value was \$12,000, including 21,708 square feet of land.

On Hale's Map of Boston a range of buildings is seen on Essex Street along what is now Edinboro' Street; here a conical brick building was erected for glass manufacture in 1787. This was removed, and in 1798 we find a building 100 x 60, one 40 x 30, another 30 x 20, a store 120 x 27, and a wharf 144 x 132. Here window glass was made by Thomas Walley and others, the plant, valued at \$12,000, being exempted by a law of the State from taxation.

At the other end of the town at the corner of Lynn (Commercial) Street and Foster's Lane was a building owned and occupied by the patriot Revere and sons, as a bell and cannon foundry, opposite what is now Fiske's Wharf.

Near by was the Navy Yard, then in private hands, the ship yard of Edmund Hart. A store 40 x 56, a smith's shop 20 x 40, a shed for workmen 15 x 130, 9,240 square feet., all valued at \$10,000. Here was built the frigate Constitution on the site of Constitution Wharf. Near here, on Lynn Street, were the Soap Works of David Townsend.

At the east end of the Causeway on the mill pond, near the junction of Prince and Snowhill Streets, was a grist mill, sometimes known as the North Mills. It was owned and occupied by Samuel Welsh, miller. On the causeway adjoining, with a shed between, was the chocolate mill of Jonas Welsh, where

he made chocolate at 1s. 2d., 1s., and 10d. Samuel Welsh also owned, with others, the South Grist mills and a stable which stood where the mill creek flowed in and out of the Mill Pond — between Haymarket Square and Hanover Street on Blackstone Street. He lived on Back Street (Salem Street). Near by, in Hanover Street, was a house owned by Hopestill Capen, in which the Sandemanians met. The First Baptist Church was located on Stillman Street, on the shore of the Mill Pond, for baptismal purposes. For the same reasons the Second Baptist Church located in Baldwin Place, and the one in Charles Street overhung the river there.

Adjoining the South Grist Mill were the tobacco works of William Saxton, and on Salem Street the copper works of John Wells, and Samuel Snelling's sugar house.

On Boylston Street, near Tremont Street, was a spinning shed 180 x 16, another 184 x 24, a store 60 x 28, and three small shops; these were the Duck manufactory, established in 1790 by John Andrews and others. Here were made the sails of the Constitution.

On the east side of Orange (Washington) Street, near Castle Street, were some salt houses occupied by Hezekiah and John Perry.

I might perhaps speak more fully of the residences of some of the more prominent people, but my paper has reached quite a length and I will close by a mention of a dwelling valued at \$8,000, and covering 3,024 square feet; 20,400 square feet of land are included in the value. It stood on the east side of South Street between Summer and Essex Streets. It was owned by Giles Alexander, and was of wood, three stories high, and had seventy-two windows in it. It was noted as Alexander's College; twenty families occupied it, and it was the first of Boston's tenement houses.

COLONIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY SOCIAL LIFE.

BY JOHN HOWLAND CRANDON,
OF CHELSEA, MASS.

A Paper read before the Bostonian Society, Dec. 13, 1904.

WE meet to-day in this old historic hall to wreath the flowers of love, gratitude and reverence around the monument of the heroes of Colonial and Revolutionary days, and to make ourselves stronger and better by reviewing, retrospectively, the every-day lives of those whose brilliant deeds and sacrifices make a glowing page in history, and who materially assisted in securing to us this great Republican superstructure of popular government. "Happy he, who with bright regard looks back upon his father's fathers, who with joy recounts their deeds of grace, and in himself, values the latest link in the fair chain of noble sequences."

The soil and very atmosphere of dear old Boston are laden with the richest and rarest historic memories of the early founders of the Republic, coming down through the long eventful years intervening since the landing at Plymouth in 1620, until, sentiment aside, the very ground we tread is sacred. The late Senator Hoar said, "There was a wireless telegraphy which came down across the ages from the men of Marathon and Thermopylae to the men of the Mayflower, and came down from the men of the Mayflower to the men of the Revolution, and came down from the men of the Revolution to our splendid youth of '61. It is not everywhere on earth that the receiving stations of its signals are yet to be found, but possibly the thrill of its electric current is felt by the white man and the black man, the red man and the brown man. It is the bond that holds this country of ours together."

A contemporary writer says "there is magic in the word 'Patriotism.' It is bliss to speak it and bliss to hear it. The most beautiful pages of history are those that count the deeds which it inspired. Orators are most potent when re-echoing its whisperings; poets are sweetest when thrilling its chords

to music ; its effusion is the fragrant flavoring of the purest and noblest sentiments of the heart."

The great revival in the last few years of interest in American history, coupled with genealogical research, is a good indication of the growing appreciation of what the founders and preservers of the nation did for us of to-day. A few years ago there were thousands of unmarked graves of soldiers of the Revolution in New England ; to-day there are but few. The societies of the descendants of the founders and patriots of our country have made it their sacred duty and privilege to mark the graves of the heroes of 1775 ; the same sacred devotion the Grand Army shows in its tender memorials of the heroes of 1861. The various historic-patriotic organizations have done and are doing a good work in perpetuating the fame, the memory of the sufferings and the glorious triumphs of the men and women who planted, built and preserved our land.

This revival of the American spirit must be hailed with joy by every true American. Not to exalt pride of birth, but to keep alive the memory of what God-fearing, working men did, the men who came to this land to find liberty of worship and liberty of government, and whose struggles for the accomplishment of those ends are the warp and woof of our national fabric ; to keep their memory green, and their faith, their valor, their heritage ever in mind, it seems to me, are the true objects of such organizations as the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution, the Mayflower Descendants, the Colonial Wars, and the numerous other patriotic and historic societies, so active and prominent among us in the last few years.

These organizations stand for a revival of the American spirit, for the warm tingling of the blood as the National hymn is played or sung, as the eye sees "Old Glory" displayed more than ever in and on the homes of the land. For peace not only hath her victories, but her dangers. Our forty or more years of exceeding peace endangered the patriotic fervor. It was with the idea that we were losing sight, in our industrial and literary age, of the value of the achievements of the founders and patriots of our country that men and women,

descendants of the Pilgrims, the Puritans, the early soldiers and the Revolutionary heroes, banded together to keep alive through historic research, publication, marking of graves, monuments and other memorials, the spirit of Americanism, and to educate the youth of our country in the achievements of the fathers as a stimulus to good citizenship and the perpetuation of the principles and of the character of those men. It is by study of the past that we must learn to guide our course in the present and future, largely ; and a result of this revival of interest in our country's founders and patriots has been manifested in a marked increase in the veneration due to the flag as the symbol of all that is best in America.

Our last war with a decrepit representative of the middle ages in the closing struggle against the age of humanity, of progress, and of reason, performed a distinct use in reviving true patriotic fervor. Without "jingoism" on the one hand, or "peace at any price" on the other, may not the true American see in the struggle of mediaeval Spain with modern America the final battle of oppression against the spirit of emancipation and liberty? As it was in 1620, in 1775 and in 1861, so in the closing days of the nineteenth century, it was the high privilege of our beloved country to bear the destinies of civilization itself in our righteous cause. As we look back with warmly throbbing hearts to the deeds of our fathers from Plymouth Rock to Yorktown, and to the deeds of our brothers from Sumter to Gettysburg, do we not each one of us feel that all they suffered, all they won, is our heritage, and is the heritage of civilization itself ; for such is our blessed country's high calling that

"Humanity with all its fears,
With all its hope of future years
Is hanging breathless on its fate."

Notwithstanding the objects and aims of patriotic societies are, strictly speaking, the study of history and the association of kindred spirits bound together by the ties of a Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry, to the end that noble and heroic deeds be perpetuated, we must not overlook the fact that while patri-

otic research and study are essential requisites to a full appreciation of the debt of gratitude we owe our progenitors for the sacrifices they made in the establishment and maintenance of Republican institutions, they are, nevertheless, *social* organizations. To accomplish desired results we should make a thoroughly practical study of history, and not neglect to familiarize ourselves with the many differing phases of the social and domestic characteristics of the early settlers, and the every-day lives of those who struggled to bequeath to us the blessings we now enjoy. Our Colonial and Revolutionary fathers and mothers lived in the days which literally tried the souls of those engaged in planting the tree of liberty, and laying the foundation of this great American Republic; yet they found time, recreation and pleasure, even amidst the thunder of cannon and the clash of arms, to cultivate the social virtues, both as a means to establish a mental equilibrium and keep them up to their arduous work. Hence we see, running all through the early history of the settlers of New England, from the Pilgrim Fathers who landed at Plymouth, down to the present day, a natural tendency to put aside, on occasions, the teachings of a rigorous religious faith which circumscribed their participation even in the harmless pleasures and innocent diversions from the daily routine and responsibilities of their environment.

From the hour when the Puritan baby opened his eyes in bleak New England he had a Spartan struggle for life. In summer time he fared comparatively well, but in winter he had a most chilling and benumbing welcome. On the Sunday following his birth he was taken to a cold, unheated meeting-house and baptized; and it was recorded that death often occurred as the result, and a minute was made that the infant "died of being baptized." In Judge Samuel Sewall's Diary there is abundant proof that inclemency of the weather was little heeded when religious customs and duties were in question. He says that on January 22, 1694:—"A very extraordinary storm, by reason of the fallings and drivings of the snow; few women could get to meeting. A child named Alexander was baptized in the afternoon." On February 6, 1656,

and still again on April 8, 1677, two children of the Judge, aged respectively four days and six days, were baptized. The children shrank from the icy water, and were too benumbed to cry and quickly yielded up their infant lives after a short struggle. The mortality among infants was appallingly large, and the natural result—the survival of the fittest—may account for the present tough endurance of the New England people.

What was luxury in country life in the middle of the eighteenth century would be penance now. Picture to yourselves the style of living of a family of limited means in those years, and compare it with the average style of to-day. Houses unpainted, uncarpeted, dimly lighted; cavernous fireplaces that appropriated half the heat and gave out half the smoke; gas-light unimagined. For dress, the single state suit of broadcloth that lasted a lifetime, or brocade for festive occasions, with coats of homespun, and stuff gowns for ordinary wear. For the board, the inevitable porridge and salted meats; coarse fare served in coarse dishes, eaten with coarse implements; no grace of the table save always the customary “grace before meat” that duly preceded the homely meal. Compare this style with the way of life on the same plane of society at the present day, with our upholstery, warming apparatus, gas and electric light, changes of raiment, the wardrobes of our wives and daughters, aye and our maid-servants, the cost of which for a single family, if not for a single matron or miss, exceeds the entire sum allotted to the public expenses of many a New England town for schools, highways, constables, etc., and all a century and a quarter ago. The old Puritans fought the introduction of stoves into the meeting-house on the ground that the comfort of the body is purchased at the expense of the eternal comfort of the soul in the world to come. When a stove was put into the Old South Church, Boston, in 1783, a newspaper of contemporary date contained this significant lament :

“Extinct the sacred fire of love,
Our zeal grown cold and dead,
In the house of God we fixed a stove
To warm us in their stead.”

But our wealthy and well-to-do great-grandfathers and mothers, severe and dignified, were not free from indulgence in the follies of dress, and often yielded to the despotic decrees of fashion.

An inspection of the portraits of the loyal subjects of George III in America, shows that they were bound at least as firmly to follow the fashions of the Court as to obey the laws of the realm. Ladies wore wigs, almost the whole of the immense structures above the face being false. The body of this erection was of tow, over which the natural hair was turned, and false hair was then added in great curls, bobs and ties, powdered to profusion. Flowers, glass beads, strings of pearls, ribbons and laces, were used to decorate the edifice, and the display was often completed by an immense plume of ostrich feathers. In a curious volume published in 1772 by Stewart, a London hairdresser, minute directions are given for preparing and preserving these astounding structures, which, he declares, if properly dressed, would keep three weeks. It was, however, often necessary for the wearer of a particularly complicated head-dress to sleep in a chair in order to "keep it," even for a single night. The dresses of the more wealthy portion were of the most costly and showy materials. Rich silks, brocades, satins and velvets, composed those of the fairer sex, while the coats of the gentlemen were only less brilliant from being made of cloth instead of these more glittering stuffs. Gentlemen did not then, as now, appear in sober black, brown, blue and green, but in every brilliant tint from the brightest scarlet to the most delicate peach color, rendered still more splendid by bindings of gold and silver lace. The waist coats were long and had deep pockets, and were usually covered with embroidery and buttons. These last ornaments finally attained such a size that they and the great buckles which ornamented the shoes and the knees of the breeches were laughed out of fashion. Pantaloons were unknown. All the men wore breeches, buckled, buttoned or tied below the knee. Shoes of females were made with very high heels placed in towards the middle of the foot. To walk in them was a feat of some difficulty; to run an impossibility. The hats were cocked in a

variety of fashion, the modern French hat being a product of the French Revolution.

On the whole, we may fairly conclude, that in the matter of dress the world is very much now as it was in 1775, and that, if people judge of others by their appearance and dress that they may attract attention and be thought as good as their neighbors, it is not a weakness of modern invention.

Judge Sewall, one of the judges who had taken part in many of the witchcraft trials, was very fond of going to funerals, to which people were invited both in England and some of the colonies, by having a mourning scarf, a pair of gloves, or a ring sent to them. He was very proud of the rings and gloves he received in this way, and kept lists of them. When a funeral took place and no gloves or ring were received, he was much mortified; but he seems to have been in demand for these Puritan entertainments, which were often accompanied with excessive drinking, and a law was passed to check the extravagance. One funeral in Massachusetts cost six hundred pounds, one-fifth of the man's whole estate. Families often had in their possession tankards and mugs full of rings which they had "made" at funerals. One minister received in thirty-two years 2,940 pairs of gloves, which he thriftily sold for six hundred pounds.

The furniture of our forefathers was an important factor in the social life of the Colonies during the first one hundred and fifty years of their existence. There was a marked distinction, however, in the homes of New England and those of New York and the South. There were rough tables and benches, and chests were often used for seats. The most expensive article of furniture was known as the "state bed," which was in the parlor; it was made of silk, serge, damask, etc., according to the means of the owners, and was stuffed with feathers and cat-tails. The idea that our early New England settlers were all sour-faced Puritans, and left behind them all taste for elegance in the home, or the love of fine clothing, is a mistaken one. Governor Winthrop writes in 1630: "A godly woman of the Church of Boston, dwelling some time in London, brought with her a parcel of very fine

linen of great value, which she set her heart too much upon, and had been at charge to have it all newly washed, and curiously folded and pressed, and so left it in the press in her parlor over night. She had a negro maid who went into the room very late, and let fall some of the snuff of the candle upon the linen, so as by morning all the linen was burned to tinder. But it pleased God that the loss of this linen did her much good, both in taking off her heart from worldly comforts, and in preparing her for a far greater affliction by the untimely death of her husband, who was slain not long after."

For many years black was the conventional color for the upholstering of chairs. Tables in New England, up to 1650, were known as "boards;" later, "folding" and "drawing" tables became common, the former having from twelve to twenty legs; marble-top tables made their appearance about the same time. "Chests" were used in the olden times, and were found in almost every household, while clocks were used in the 17th century. Looking-glasses were quite common.

In some respects there may be said to have been a decided aristocracy in Massachusetts. It consisted more in a recognition of social distinctions, a deference paid to families of wealth, long-established position, and ability in public service, and it was a settled rule that men of such families were to be elected to public office. In all the churches the pews were assigned in accordance with social rank, or, as it was sometimes expressed, in accordance with "authority, age, wealth and house lots,"—a custom which caused endless bickerings and heart-burnings, and gave the deacons in charge of the matter a very thankless task. At Harvard College the Freshmen were arranged every year in a list according to the social rank of their parents, and each student was compelled to retain throughout his course the rank that was assigned him.

Courtship and marriage among the early settlers form one of the most interesting chapters connected with the history of the past. It had its serious and intensely practical side as well as its ludicrous and most romantic aspect. The methods employed to "woo and wed," although differing in minor details, owing in part to environment, were not wholly unlike

those which obtain to-day. It is asserted that "true love never runs smooth," and certainly, if the record is reliable, there was "many a slip between the cup and the lip" in love affairs of a century or more ago, the most trivial shortcomings and jealous imaginings breaking up and entirely severing long seasons of bliss and plighted troth, leaving the actors in love's drama stranded on a barren shore, until, perchance, some arrow fresh from the quiver of another charmer, sharp and pointed, should again make captive the Pilgrim, nothing daunted, as he enters again upon uncertain mysteries.

It is chronicled that no greater ill could befall an adult Puritan than to be unmarried. The colonists married early, and they married often. It was a necessity, if not a choice. There were no housekeepers, and man could not live without woman, and woman could not live without man. The father and mother of Gov. Winslow had been widow and widower seven and twelve weeks, respectively, when they joined their families in mutual benefit if not in mutual love. One of the arbitrary Colonial laws in force in the town of Eastham, Mass., in 1695, was as follows: "Every unmarried man in the township shall kill six blackbirds or three crows while he remains single; as a penalty for not doing it, shall not be married until he obey this order." Bachelors and old maids were under special spying. Old maidism was reached early in those days, for Higginson wrote of an "antient maid" of twenty-five years. On the Plymouth Church record of March 19, 1667, is the following entry: "Mary Carpenter, sister of Mrs. Alice Bradford, wife of Governor Bradford [died], being newly entered into the 91st year of her age. She was a godly old maid never married."

Judge Sewall's first wife was Hannah Hull. Her dowry, says Hawthorne's story, was her weight in silver shillings. Of her wooing, the Judge's only record is: "Mrs. Hannah Hull saw me when I took my degree, and set her affections on me, though I knew nothing of it until after our marriage." She died in 1717. The Judge at the age of sixty-six years made this entry in his Diary: "Wondering in my mind whether to live a married or a single life." He settled this

question, however, very soon, although his next courtship was not quite so poetical as the "Courtship of Miles Standish." His Diary speaks of it as "infelicitous." It was broken off, although, as he says, he "yearns towards Mrs. Dennison." He could not agree upon terms. He next courted and married the widow Tilley. She died in 1720, and he then cast his eyes on Mrs. Catherine Winthrop.

On one occasion he called upon her, and she being out, he gave her daughter Katie a penny and a kiss, and came away. The next evening he called again, and she was out, and the Judge endeavored to propitiate the servants by giving the maid two shillings, and Juno, who brought in wood, one shilling. When Madam Winthrop appeared, the Judge again resumed his solicitations, and gave her a piece of Mrs. Belcher's cake and gingerbread, wrapped in a clean piece of paper. The next time, the Judge continued to press his suit and presented her with books, almonds and other dainties. Once he gave her half a pound of sugar almonds. She was much pleased, and asked him how much they cost. But the widow's moods were variable. Sometimes she treated him with courtesy, wine and marmalade, and on one occasion she gave him a dram of black-cherry brandy. But the widow soon began to indicate to the Judge that his courtship was in vain; she would keep him waiting, would not array herself in clean linen, and she offered not to help him put on his great-coat, etc. He took these hints, and did not renew his visits to Madam Winthrop, but cast his eyes again upon Widow Martha Ruggles, but she did not look kindly upon the Judge's suit, and after two proposals he was rejected, and then, in a fit of desperation, he wooed and won Widow Gibbs, and was married in 1722.

Dancing was a favorite amusement in the Colonial days, and it was carried on in such a wholesale manner that it was found necessary in 1651 to forbid all "mixt and unmixt" dancing in taverns on the occasion of weddings. At a wedding in New London, Ct., in 1769, ninety-two jigs, fifty contra dances, forty-three minuets, and seventeen hornpipes were danced, and the party broke up at one of the morning. Query — What time could it have begun?

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mark was a popular amusement, and the Rowley Indians played football in 1636. Playing cards were used by Pilgrim and Puritan boys, and so demoralized them that their use was forbidden, and in 1784 a fine of \$7 was levied on every pack of cards sold. Horse-racing was a craze in 1715, and even though the Puritan officials denounced shows as a great "mis-pense of time," yet the people were so hungry for amusement that they turned to any kind of exhibition to satisfy these longings.

In 1713 a play was acted in the Council House in Boston, and in 1750 two young Englishmen produced the "Orphans" in a Boston coffee house, but were soon stopped, and Boston had no more performances of a theatrical nature for many years.

Benjamin Harris was a London printer, and in 1686 he came to Boston and set up a "Book, Coffee and Chucollett shop by the Town Pump near the Change." He soon experienced trouble with the authorities, and in 1690 he issued, without permission, the first newspaper printed in America, *Public Occurrences*, which was very promptly suppressed by proclamation.

Nowhere was the printing press more successful, however, than in New England. Boston had, in 1719, five printing offices and only about ten thousand inhabitants. In 1750 it had five newspapers, the oldest of which, the *Boston News Letter*, had begun its career in 1704. The famous Eliot Indian Bible was printed in Boston,—a beautiful specimen of the bookmaker's art. Pamphlet literature of all kinds was popular, everybody rushing into print, and as a result booksellers made fortunes.

In Colonial and Revolutionary days, retail boot and shoe stores were not known; people had their boots and shoes made for them. The father of a family would buy sole leather and calf-skin, and have a shoemaker come to the house and make shoes for the entire family. The first regular retail boot and shoe store in the town of Boston was kept by John Baxter, in the year 1784, on State Street, now numbered 14, where the Merchants National Bank is located. It was an old-fashioned

wooden building; the store was supplied with a big fire-place and a great "back-log," which was kept blazing away in cold weather to warm and cheer the visitors and patrons, the light being furnished by tallow candles.

It was more than a century and a quarter ago, 1775, that Samuel Hammond, a tanner and currier, carried on business at Quincy, and having a surplus of leather, made some of it into boots and shoes, brought them into Boston and sold them to customers about Faneuil Hall. He had them strung along on cords resting on poles. He was a thrifty man, accumulated quite a fortune, estimated now at a half million dollars, and his heirs still retain possession of the property which is at the corner of North Street and Merchants' Row.

Boston Common was a favorite resort for almost everything. Two young men, in 1728, went there to fight a duel and one was killed, after which a law was made and strictly enforced against duelling. Whitefield, the great English preacher, stirred Boston up in 1740, the people flocking to the Common in large numbers to hear his eloquent voice. Later a spinning fad struck Boston, and the old Puritan town went nearly crazy with excitement. The town even voted to establish a spinning-school, and a prize was awarded to the nimble hands that excelled. An "Industry and Frugality" society was started in 1749, and its fourth anniversary was celebrated with great eclat. Three hundred female spinsters and 300 spinning wheels appeared on the Common. There were three rows of the wheels, and with the spinners appeared the weavers, one of the number working a loom on a stage. The Common was in great excitement and vast crowds came to indulge their curiosity.

It is impossible to read the history of Massachusetts without being impressed with the maritime instincts of her people. Everything savors of the salt sea. Parts of Winthrop's Journal read like a log-book. We find descriptions of voyages, notes on wind and tide, price of fish, salt, and other articles of commerce, mingled with his accounts of wonderful conversions and miracles, and of the arrival in the colony of cows and mares as well as of learned ministers. Even Judge Sewall, though a

landsman, uses sea language to describe the movements of vessels, and speaks of being invited to drive a tree-nail into a new ship. Nearly all the families of wealth and refinement in Eastern Massachusetts were connected in some way with the shipping interest, and not a few of their members sailed as captains or other officers of the vessels.

Among the busy throng in the streets of Boston just before the Revolution (then a community of 16,000 inhabitants), we may picture the sailor with his swarthy face, wide trousers and long queue. In the neighboring seaports and in Boston was centered that wonderfully energetic class whose adventures in the whale-fishery elicited from Burke in Parliament his splendid eulogy of New England courage and enterprise.

From Massachusetts sailed the best seamen and the staunchest ships in the world, and Boston was made the maritime centre of America by the indomitable character of her people. The common, popular expressions, and even the slang phrases, were those of the sea; boatmen, seamen and wharf-laborers were powerful elements in most of the town commotions which preceded the Revolution. Even the boys cheered like ships' crews and imitated the boatswain's call in their jeering and ridicule of the British soldiers. The fishermen of the Grand Banks, on returning with their fares, showed their adaptability to every kind of life by throwing off the garb of the sailor and tilling their farms until the return of the fishing season.

In a recent address before the Maryland Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Mr. C. W. Bump, of Johns Hopkins University, made comparisons between news-gathering one hundred years ago and to-day. He said that although Baltimore was only fifty miles away from Mt. Vernon, it was not until the third day after Washington's death that the fact was announced in the papers of that city. In Philadelphia there was a rumor of it on the fourth day, but the news was not definite until the fifth day. The first report was from a stage coach passenger from Baltimore. New York heard of the death two days after Philadelphia, or a week after it occurred, while in Boston it was not known until twelve days had elapsed. Contrast this slowness with the news-gathering of to-day!

For instance, the death of Pres. McKinley was telegraphed all over the country and cabled around the world by the Associated Press, within half an hour after it occurred, while daily bulletins by wire had kept millions informed of his illness, and to-day, "Newspaper Row" in Boston and other great business centres of the country are daily thronged by eager multitudes who receive almost hourly bulletins by wire of the great naval and land engagements now in progress in the far East between Russia and Japan, thousands of miles distant.

The ancients had some very crude and queer ideas of how best to preserve in memory those whose career was cut short by disease and death, and a few specimens of quaint inscriptions taken from old tombstones will illustrate their idiosyncrasies : —

Here lies the body of Richard Thomas, an Englishman by birth, a whig of '76, a cooper by trade, now food for worms. Like an old rum puncheon whose staves are all marked and numbered he will be raised and put together again by his Maker.

Our little Jacob has been taken away to bloom in a superior flower-pot above.

A rum cough carried him off.

She was in health at 11.30 A. M. and left for Heaven at 3.30 P. M.

I expected this, but not so soon.

Alice Morse Earle, in her popular and instructive "Stage Coach and Tavern Days," says the tavern has ever played an important part in social, political and literary life, and helped to make history. Everything centered at the "ordinaries" or taverns. Food, shelter and liquid comforts were not the only function of the tavern, nor the meeting for cheerful interchange of news and sentiment. Everything of novelty and entertainment was found there, and it proved to be the exhibition place and temporary lodging of all secular shows which could not be admitted in the meeting-house. Nearly all the Insurance offices were located in the taverns, and lotteries for every variety of purposes were drawn there, being lawful and highly approved. Churches had lotteries for promoting public

worship and the advancement of religion; colleges increased their endowments by their aid, while towns and states raised money to pay the public debt by means of lotteries. Freemasons met at the taverns, and their lodges were sometimes known by the names of their meeting places. The Massachusetts Grand Lodge was organized at the "Green Dragon," while the oldest lodge of all, St. John's, met in 1733 at the "Bunch of Grapes" in King Street, now State.

The stage-coach and the tavern reached the height of their glory together. The old stage-driver was a character, usually kind and careful, and on terms of intimacy with everybody. He bore messages, brought news, carried letters and packages, transacted exchange, and did all kinds of shopping; band-boxes were piled high on the top of his coach, as the result of purchase of bonnets in the city for the women on his route.

It is a mistake to suppose that the early Puritans were utterly unmusical. When they came to America they brought the habit of psalm-singing with them. They experienced great trouble in making words fit the tune, or the tune the words. In 1718 Cotton Mather published a new translation of the Psalms, so they could be adapted to tunes of different metre. The first singing-school was established about 1720, and singing by note was introduced into Boston churches, but stoutly opposed by advocates of "the usual ways."

Within a hundred years the methods of church administration and work have changed materially. What a distance lies between church music at the beginning and the end of the last century! Recall the dismal hymns, lined out to more dismal tunes. But as the musical cultivation of the people advanced, church music shared in the general movement. Old methods have been quietly dropped, and the Church has unconsciously taken on the new, until to-day it may be truthfully said that the best music of the world is laid under tribute for Church service. Even the wicked music of the heels is sometimes "fixed" up and "slowed" up, and so subdued that staid old deacons innocently pace to their pews to strains from an opera.

This will suffice to illustrate the social side of our revered sires, and if those of us who indulge, sometimes inordinately, in the pleasures and follies of life, seek justification or excuse, may we not plead that inheritance has something to do with our present environment, and shift the burden of some of our many shortcomings upon those who, notwithstanding their responsibility in the matter, are now and ever will be held in sacred and loving remembrance. May their memory be kept green, and their lives prove an ever-present inspiration to high and lofty purpose.

It is not my purpose in this paper to make invidious comparisons between the social life of the past and present, but rather to emphasize the wonderful progress and development which has been steadily going on through the centuries; that "new occasions teach new duties; time makes ancient good uncouth." The social life of to-day does not differ so much in essentials as in opportunity of expression, in ways and means to gratify natural desires. The environment of our ancestors restricted the full development of the social instincts, while the present generation, with the wealth of accumulated riches which comes with education and civilization, is enabled the better to improve the quality and increase the volume of social life, free from the entangling alliances of prejudice and of superstition.

There is great practical value in ideals. They elevate and inspire; they lift us into an atmosphere of endeavor, of enthusiasm, of zeal; they make us discontented with our present achievements and spur us on to grander attainments than any we have yet known. But the practical value of ideals is still more clearly seen when we remember that they are the source, the foundation of progress. The successive steps in our progressive civilization have been secured simply through the vision of an ideal that exists only in our thought. It is because men are ever seeking a best that they obtain a better. The true artist, the true workman in any calling in life, never lingers fondly on what he has done; he is ever thinking of what remains undone, ever striving through the inspiration of his ideal to a higher type of perfection.

The theatre of to-day is a great social institution. Its growth into public favor is largely due to the character it has assumed in the past few years. People have demanded a higher standard in the presentation of the drama, and the demand has been honored. The stage is what the people make it, and the actors, in their characterizations, only reflect their auditors. The theatre has become one of the most potent influences in the establishment of our modern civilization and a great promotor of social life. Charlotte Cushman, the great actress said :—

“I think I love and reverence all arts equally, only putting my own just above the others, because in it I recognize the union and culmination of them all. To me it seems as if when God conceived the world, that was Poetry ; He formed it, and that was Sculpture ; He colored it, and that was Painting ; He peopled it with living beings, and that was the grand, divine, eternal Drama.”

The Press, too, that great engine of power, instrumental in disseminating knowledge, bringing men and women together in harmonious relations, eliminating superstition, bigotry and intolerance, is entitled to great credit for its work in the growth and development of the race. Oh ! it was a glorious morning when the rising sun looked upon Faust with the first printed sheet in his hand, the little implement that was to revolutionize the world by his side, and the glory of triumph upon his brow. The types are a very Aladdin's lamp. We are transported by their magic power to far off lands where spring eternal reigns, to lands where eternal winter holds despotic sway. Here Virgil yet tunes his harp among Parthenopian groves, and Homer sings of gods and heroes still as in years long since rolled into eternity. Cicero wakes up the slumbering eloquence within us as he did within old Romans centuries ago. With the Press for a friend we shall never die ; the poet, the statesman, the warrior, still shall sing, shall rule, shall fight, though ages long he has slumbered in the dust. We are indebted to the Press for that advanced civilization which we to-day enjoy, while the heart and soul of humanity are keenly alive to the necessity of reciprocal feelings and actions in all

the great concerns of life because of its teachings. It is one of the great bulwarks of Republican institutions and the conservator of the people's rights.

When we consider the natural resources of this broad continent, a profound feeling of wonder, love and praise comes over us all. Nature has provided for our every possible want, and measureless are the values which spring into being at the touch of modern industry. The power which Providence has placed in the raindrop, and by it revolutionized the world; the power which is embodied in the silent kiss of the sunbeam, the magical influence that tints the flower which lies in the crown of beauty and virtue; the power which produces the snowflake, whose embroidery is more artistic than the finest needle-work ever wrought by woman's hand; that has given us the mountains to elevate our thoughts, and the ocean to remind us of eternity; that even the grain of sand on the sea-shore has in it the material which enables us to read the golden record of heaven, — we say that this great power has not only aided in perfecting the development of man, but has assisted in building up an empire whose very name is suggestive of freedom, a just government and a glorious destiny.

And now on this sacred soil, consecrated to liberty and hallowed by the heroic deeds and sacrifices of that little band of exiles who moored their bark on the wild New England shore, and made Plymouth Rock the "stepping-stone of liberty," supplemented by the struggles of the early patriots of the Revolution, let us fully realize that, in the order of nature, the present will soon become the past, that we too are making history, and must contribute our share towards working out the complicated problems of the age.

Representatives of civilized and savage nations come hither to witness the grand achievements of centuries of civilization, to study the development, education, and growth of a nation whose greatness and stability consists in the faith and confidence the people have in its principles and free institutions. These trusts, handed down from generation to generation, are now in our sacred keeping, to be in turn transmitted to posterity, with, we trust, a more resplendent and fadeless glory.

Let us pledge ourselves anew under the inspiration of the old Plymouth boulder, and the shaft at Bunker Hill where Warren fell and heroes yielded up their lives in resisting tyranny and oppression, to meet loyally and patriotically any future emergency which may menace the welfare and good name of our beloved country, in the same spirit which characterized the glorious idealism of our Fathers. May it be our high prerogative to guard well the great, undying principles of equity and justice, liberty and law, for no nation can succeed without the recognition of these truths.

Under these circumstances it is no exaggeration to say that America will become the land —

“ Where he who came of all bereft,
To whom malignant fate had left
Nor home, nor friends, nor country dear,
Finds home, and friends and country *here*.”

DR. . . CHARLES F. READ, *Treasurer*, in account with the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, CURRENT FUND. CR.

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DR. CHARLES F. READ, *Treasurer*, in account with the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, PERMANENT FUND. CR.

1904.		1904.
Jan. 1.	To cash in the N. E. Trust Co. . . .	\$3,759 23
Feb. 1.	" Payment of loan to Current Fund, Dec. 8, 1903	150 00
May 27.	" Maturity of five City of Cleveland 5% bonds	5,000 00
Dec. 31.	" Life Membership fees	1,165 00
	" Interest from Permanent Fund	1,443 58
		\$11,527 81
	By purchase of three Am. Tel. and Tel. Com- pany's \$1,000 4% bonds	\$2,829 42
June 8.	" Purchase of seven City of Providence \$1,000 3% bonds	6,601 58
Dec. 31.	" Transfer to Current Fund	1,200 00
	" Cash in the N. E. Trust Co.	896 81
		\$11,527 81

E. & O. E.

CHARLES F. READ, *Treasurer*.

December 31, 1904.

The funds of the Society are invested in the following securities:

	Par.	Cost.
City of Boston, 4 and 5% bonds	\$11,000 00	\$11,823 29
State of Massachusetts, 3½ % bonds . .	8,000 00	8,752 27
Boston & Maine R. R. 4½ % bonds . . .	2,000 00	2,540 00
Am. Telephone and Telegraph Co. 4% bonds	6,000 00	5,755 81
City of Providence, 3 and 3½ % bonds .	9,000 00	8,804 89
City of Dayton, 5% bonds	2,000 00	2,215 00
A total of	\$38,000 00	\$39,891 26

The undersigned, a Committee of the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, having examined the Treasurer's accounts for the year 1904, and the vouchers therewith presented, hereby certify to the correctness of the same. They have also examined the securities of the Society, and find them correct, according to the Treasurer's statement.

BENJ. C. CLARK,
LEVI L. WILLCUTT,
Of the Finance Committee.

SPECIAL FUNDS.

The Invested Funds of the Society include the following
Special Funds:—

Mrs. Catherine Page Perkins Fund	\$4,000 00
Joseph Henry Stickney Fund	1,000 00
Samuel Elwell Sawyer Fund	4,610 87
George Oliver Carpenter Memorial Fund	1,000 00
Edward Ingersoll Browne Fund	1,000 00
Boston Memorial Association Fund	1,179 51
Robert Charles Billings Fund	3,000 00

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY, 1904.

DONORS.	VOLS.	PAM- PHLETS.
Abbot, Francis Ellingwood, Estate of the late	1	
Abbott, Grafton St. L.	1	
Abbott Library, Marblehead, Mass.		1
American Historical Association	2	
Appleton, Nathan	2	
Ayer, James B.	2	
Barrus, George H.	3	
Benevolent Fraternity of Churches	1	
Boston Cemetery Department		1
Boston Engineering Department	1	
Boston Public Library	47	12
Boston Registry Department	3	
Boston Transit Commission	1	
Boston Museum of Fine Arts		1
Boston Young Men's Christian Association		1
Boydén, Merrill N.	1	
Brookline, Mass., Historical Society		1
Brown, Francis H.		1
Bunker Hill Monument Association	1	
Butterfield, Mrs. Daniel	1	
Candage, Rufus G. F.	1	1
Chickering and Sons	1	
Collins, Hon. Patrick A., Mayor of Boston	3	
Colonial Society of Massachusetts	3	
Coolidge, David H.		1
Cox, William E. and Edwin B.	37	
Edes, Henry H.		1
Eldridge, Elisha D.		1
Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.		4
Fay, Eugene F.		7
Folsom, Albert A.	2	1
Ginn & Co.	1	
<i>Carried forward</i>	115	34

DONORS.	VOLS.	PAM- PHLETS.
<i>Brought forward</i>	115	34
Goodspeed, Charles E.		4
Hardy, Alpheus H.	1	
Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio		1
Hosmer, Jerome C.	1	
Illinois State Historical Society	1	
Iowa State Historical Society	3	1
Lawrence, Mass., Public Library		1
Lawrence, Robert M.	1	
Library of Congress	2	
Manning, Francis H.	1	
Massachusetts Humane Society		1
Massachusetts, Commissioner of Public Records of	1	
Massachusetts, Secretary of State of	14	
Mead, Edwin D.	1	
Medford, Mass., Historical Society		4
Mercantile Library Association	1	
New England Historic Genealogical Society		4
New England Society in the City of New York		1
Nichols, Arthur H.		2
Noble, John		5
Norcross, Grenville H.	1	
Old School Boys Association of Boston	1	
Purchased	9	
Rand, McNally & Co.	1	
Read, Charles F.	7	
Richardson, George E.		1
Sabine, John D.		1
Salem, Mass., Public Library		1
Sanborn, Nathan P.	1	
Sawyer, Joseph, Estate of	18	1
Sawyer, Walter L.	1	
Smithsonian Institution	1	
Sons of the American Revolution, Massachusetts Society of the	1	
<i>Carried forward</i>	183	62

DONORS.	VOLS.	PAM- PHLETS.
<i>Brought forward</i>	183	62
Sprague, Henry H.		1
Stevens, Benjamin F.		1
Storer, John H.		1
Stover, Augustus A.		1
Suffolk Co., Mass., Registrar of	3	
United States, Commissioner of Education	1	
United States, Secretary of State of the		1
Ware, Horace E.	1	
Weston, Mrs. Francis E.	3	
Wilson, Mrs. Davies	1	
Woburn, Mass., City of		5
Woburn, Mass., Public Library	2	
Yale University		1
Total	194	73

ADDITIONS

TO THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTIONS, 1904.

DONORS.	DESCRIPTION.
Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co.	Souvenir Plate, Invitation, two Menus; used at the banquet and smoke-talk given to the Honourable Artillery Company of London, in Boston, 1903.
Appleton, Nathan.	Clipper sled "Titania," used by the donor when a boy. Thirteen pictures comprising certificates of membership in various organizations, and miscellaneous subjects.
Appleton, heirs of William S.	German Map of Boston, published in 1778. Original autograph list of subscribers for the publication in 1784 of a Map of the four New England States. Original pencil drawing of the allegorical picture entitled "The British Surrendering their Arms to General Washington after their Defeat at York Town, in Virginia, October, 1781," by John Francis Renault. (Loans.)
Atkins, Edwin F.	Oil portrait, by Vinton, of Elisha Atkins, financier, 1813-1888. (Loan.)
Bentley, Thomas H.	Cane made of wood from the frigate Constitution; it was formerly owned by Samuel Bentley, father of the donor.
Boston, City of, by H. Montague, Supt. of Public Buildings.	Ancient Bell, having the inscription "T. B. 1773." which hung in the cupola of the Suffolk Co. Court House; erected about 1773, taken down in 1836. (See p. 18, <i>supra</i> .)
Boston Transit Commission.	Section of a pump log found in an excavation made in Court Street in 1904 by the Boston Transit Commission. It was part of a pump which was in the yard of a Writing School established in that vicinity in 1720.

DONORS.	DESCRIPTION.
Brown, Francis H.	Photograph of a statue of Rev. Theodore Parker, seated; erected in 1902 by the Boston Memorial Association on the grounds of the First Parish, West Roxbury.
Conroy, John P.	Uncut sheet of paper money, ranging from \$1 to \$20, issued by the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in 1780.
Copeland, Miss H. Louisa.	Three passports; two issued to Elisha Copeland, Jr., in 1814 and 1816, and one issued to John Goulding in 1826.
Corbett, Alexander, Jr.	Photograph of a daguerreotype of Mrs. Benjamin Whitman (formerly Miss Anna Black) when aged.
Currant, John F.	Sled "Jim Crow," used by the donor when a boy in 1833.
Dearborn, Miss Sarah.	Diplomatic coat, worn by Gen. Henry Dearborn, 1751-1829, when United States Minister to Portugal, 1822-1824.
Dixwell, John.	Name and electric-bell plate from the house, formerly the home of the poet-physician, Oliver Wendell Holmes, 296 Beacon Street.
Durant, Mrs. Henry F.	Green Bag, formerly owned by, and bearing the name of, Rufus Choate.
Ellery, William.	Purple and gold lustre water-pitcher, bearing the initials "D. S.," made in Liverpool, Eng., for Capt. Daniel Sayward, of Gloucester, Mass., grandfather of the lender. (Loan.)
Floyd, Fred G.	First United States Postal Note (No. 1), issued in South Boston, 1883.
Folsom, Albert A.	Invitation to the donor to attend in 1887 the 350th anniversary of the Incorporation of the Honourable Artillery Company of London. Lithograph of the Encampment of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts at Worcester, Mass., August 3, 1835. Broadside entitled "Another Extra Train," etc., issued by Daniel Pratt, the "Great American Traveller," in 1862.
French, Herbert.	Section of an ancient wooden water-pipe, found in an excavation in 1904 in Post Office Square.
Frothingham, John B.	Contemporaneous oil painting of the naval battle between the United States frigate Constitution and the British frigate Guerriere in 1812; painted by James K. Frothingham, of Charlestown, Mass., father of the donor.

DONORS.	DESCRIPTION.
Gilbert, Benjamin W.	Portions of ancient bed curtains, formerly used in the Williams house (Woodbine Cottage), on Noddle's Island, now East Boston; the only house there at the time.
Hardy, Alpheus H.	Models of the barque Kedar and the ship Ocean Pearl, both owned by the firm of Alpheus Hardy & Co., of Boston.
Harris, Miss Frances K.	Steel portrait of John Brooks, 1752-1825; physician, soldier and statesman. Two pewter platters, which, according to family tradition, were brought to this country in the Mayflower by Elder William Brewster. Pamphlet entitled "Plans and Drawings of Spars," etc., which was saved from the British frigate Java when sunk in battle by the United States frigate Constitution; given to Isaac Harris, father of the donor, by Mr. Winter, midshipman on the Constitution. Rope fire-escape ladder, formerly owned by Isaac Harris, of Boston, merchant.
Holman, Louis A.	Photographs of drawings entitled "Captain Gray, Commander of ship Columbia, in the Columbia Expedition in 1790, facing his ship while discussing with a friend the discovery of Oregon." "Captain Gray obliged to fire upon the natives, who disregarded his order to keep off." From the original drawings by George Davidson, in the possession of Captain Gray's granddaughter, Mrs. A. S. Twombly.
Hosmer, Jerome C.	Reproduction in colors of "Magna Charta." Military belt-plate found in the Hancock Tavern when taken down.
Iconographic Society.	Etching, and accompanying description, of "The Old Corner Book Store."
Manning, Francis H.	Photographs of Hon. Thomas B. Reed, Chief-Justice Melville E. Fuller, Major-General Oliver O. Howard, President Hyde, of Bowdoin College, and others. (Group.)
New England Historic Genealogical Soc'y.	Steel portrait of Major-General Sir David Ochterlony; born in Boston, Feb. 12, 1758; died in Meerut, India, July 15, 1825. (Loan.)
Norcross, Grenville H.	Photographs of Chief-Justice Parmenter and Judges Curtis, Ely, Forsyth, and Hardy, of the Suffolk County Municipal Court; made in 1887. (Group.) Map of territory in South Cove; made about 1827 by William Taylor, surveyor.

DONORS.	DESCRIPTION.
Purchased.	Original list of subscribers for the erection of the first Town House in Boston in 1656.
Sawyer, Joseph, Estate of.	Cabinet and standing portfolio for photographs.
Sawyer, Walter L.	Organ-pipe from Christ Church. Table knife and fork formerly used in the home of Senator Sumner. Miscellaneous collection of Boston horse-car tickets. Metal badge used in the International Peace Jubilee, 1872. Miniature tea chest; a souvenir of the centennial celebration of the Boston Tea Party in 1873. Fragment of Washington's coffin. Letter written by Rev. Thomas Gair, fourth minister of the Second Baptist Church. Small <i>fac-simile</i> of the Liberty Bell; centennial souvenir, issued in 1876. Cup made of wood from the Hancock House. Ancient steel frame spectacles and steel case. Hall lantern, formerly in the Dillaway house, Salem Street.
Small, Frank O.	Cane made of wood from the Hancock House.
Snell, Sabra C.	Lithographs, by Pendleton, of the State House, and "East View of Faneuil Hall Market."
Taylor, Charles H., Jr.	Lithograph of Richard Pelby, actor, as "Ferdinand de Lara." Oil painting, on glass, of Mrs. Pelby as "Cherry."
Wyman, Samuel T.	Gold ring, worn by Seth Wyman, of Marblehead, Mass., 1750-1825.
White, Miss Susan J., Estate of.	Oil portrait of Benjamin White, of Boston, merchant. Marble bust and pedestal of Mrs. White; respectively brother and mother of Miss White.

OFFICERS
OF THE
BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

President.

CURTIS GUILD, 1881 —

Clerks and Treasurers.†

*SAMUEL M. QUINCY . . 1881-1884	*WILLIAM C. BURRAGE . 1886-1890
JAMES M. HUBBARD . . 1884-1885	S. ARTHUR BENT . . . 1890-1899
*DANIEL T. V. HUNTOON 1885-1886	CHARLES F. READ . . 1899 —

Directors.

*THOMAS J. ALLEN . . 1886-1887	*HAMILTON A. HILL . . 1883-1895
*THOMAS C. AMORY . . 1884-1889	JAMES F. HUNNEWELL . 1894 —
*WILLIAM S. APPLETON . 1881-1887	JOHN LATHROP . . . 1887-1899
1890-1894	*ABBOTT LAWRENCE . . 1882-1884
WILLIAM H. BALDWIN . 1884-1886	WILLIAM H. LINCOLN . 1899-1903
S. ARTHUR BENT . . . 1890	FRANCIS H. MANNING . 1904 —
ROBERT R. BISHOP . . 1882-1884	WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN 1900 —
JOSHUA P. BODFISH . . 1885 —	THOMAS MINNS . . . 1881-1885
*GEORGE O. CARPENTER . 1888-1896	*EDWARD G. PORTER . . 1896-1900
BENJAMIN C. CLARK . . 1890 —	*SAMUEL H. RUSSELL . . 1882-1894
DAVID H. COOLIDGE . . 1895 —	*SAMUEL E. SAWYER . . 1889
*JACOB A. DRESSER . . 1891-1894	*WILLIAM W. WARREN . 1886-1890
ALBERT A. FOLSOM . . 1897 —	*WILLIAM H. WHITMORE 1883-1886
CURTIS GUILD . . . 1881 —	LEVI L. WILLCUTT . . 1894 —
*JOHN T. HASSAM . . . 1881-1890	

* Deceased.

† The offices of Clerk and Treasurer are held by one person.

OFFICERS FOR 1905

President

CURTIS GUILD

Clerk and Treasurer

CHARLES F. READ

P. O. address, Old State House

Directors

CURTIS GUILD

JOSHUA P. BODFISH

BENJAMIN C. CLARK

JAMES F. HUNNEWELL

LEVI L. WILLCUTT

DAVID H. COOLIDGE

ALBERT A. FOLSOM

WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN

FRANCIS H. MANNING

Committee on Finance

CURTIS GUILD

BENJAMIN C. CLARK

LEVI L. WILLCUTT

Committee on the Rooms

LEVI L. WILLCUTT

JAMES F. HUNNEWELL

DAVID H. COOLIDGE

FRANCIS H. MANNING

CHARLES H. TAYLOR, Jr.

THE PRESIDENT and CLERK

ex officiis

Committee on the Library

JAMES L. WHITNEY

FRANCIS H. BROWN

ALBERT A. FOLSOM

WALTER K. WATKINS

FREDERICK L. GAY

THE CLERK

Committee on Papers

WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN

ZACHARY T. HOLLINGSWORTH

EDWIN D. MEAD

THE CLERK

Committee on Publications

BENJAMIN C. CLARK

RUFUS G. F. CANDAGE

JOHN W. FARWELL

EDWARD B. REYNOLDS

THE CLERK

Committee on Membership

BENJAMIN C. CLARK

ALBERT A. FOLSOM

JOSEPH B. MOORS

FREDERICK B. CARPENTER

WM. TRACY EUSTIS

THE CLERK

CUSTODIANS.

MERRILL N. BOYDEN

ARMSTRONG T. WILLIAMS

ROBERT B. SMITH

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Bent, Samuel Arthur
*Chamberlain, Mellen

Matthews, Nathan, Jr.
*O'Brien, Hugh

*Smith, Samuel Francis.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Abbe, Henry Thayer
Abbot, Edward Stanley
Abbot, Edwin Hale
*Abbot, Francis Ellingwood
*Abbott, Marshall Kittredge
Adams, Charles Francis
Adams, Mrs. Isabella Hortense
Addicks, John Edward
Allan, Mrs. Anna
Allen, Miss Clara Ann
*Allen, Elbridge Gerry
Allen, Francis Richmond
*Allen, James Woodward
Allen, Thomas
*Alley, John Robinson
Ames, Mrs. Anna Coffin
Ames, Charles Gordon
*Ames, Frederick Lothrop
*Ames, Oliver
*Ames, Mrs. Rebecca Caroline
Amory, Arthur
Amory, Francis Inman
Amory, Frederic
*Andrews, Frank William
Andrews, John Adams
Angell, Henry Clay

Anthony, Silas Reed
Appleton, Mrs. Emily Warren
Appleton, Francis Henry
Appleton, Nathan
*Appleton, William Sumner
*Armstrong, George Washington
*Atherton, Joseph Ballard
Atherton, Miss Lily Bell
*Atkins, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth
Atwood, David Edgar
*Austin, James Walker
Ayer, James Bourne
Bacon, Mrs. Louisa Crowninshield
Badger, Arthur Campbell
Badger, Daniel Bradford
Badger, Erastus Beethoven
*Bailey, Joseph Tilden
Baker, Miss Charlotte Alice
*Baker, Mrs. Ellen Maria
*Baker, Richard
Baldwin, William Henry
*Ballister, Joseph Fennelly
*Ballister, Miss Minetta Josephine
Bancroft, Cornelius Cheever
Barnes, Charles Benjamin, Jr.
*Barrett, Edwin Shepard

* Deceased.

Barron, Clarence Walker
 Barry, John Lincoln
 Barry, John Lincoln, Jr.
 Bartlett, Francis
 *Beal, James Henry
 Beal, William Fields
 Beatty, Franklin Thomason
 Beebe, James Arthur
 Beech, Mrs. Ruth Adelaide
 *Benson, George Wiggin
 Bigelow, Albert Smith
 *Bigelow, George Brooks
 Bigelow, Joseph Smith
 Bigelow, Melville Madison
 Bigelow, William Sturgis
 Black, George Nixon
 Blake, Clarence John
 Blake, Mrs. Frances Greenough
 Blake, Francis
 Blake, George Baty
 *Blake, Mrs. Sara Putnam
 *Blake, Stanton
 Blake, William Payne
 *Blanchard, Samuel Stillman
 Blaney, Dwight
 Blume, Mrs. Susan Eliza
 Bodfish, Joshua Peter
 Bowditch, Alfred
 Bowditch, Ernest William
 Bowditch, William Ingersoll
 *Bradford, Martin Luther
 Bradford, William Burroughs
 *Bradlee, Caleb Davis
 Bradlee, Frederick Josiah
 Bradlee, Frederick Wainwright
 *Bradlee, Josiah Putnam
 Bradley, Jerry Payson
 Brayley, Arthur Wellington
 Bremer, John Lewis
 Bremer, Samuel Parker
 Brewer, William Dade
 Briggs, Lloyd Vernon
 Brooks, John Henry
 Brooks, Peter Chardon
 Brooks, Shepherd
 Brown, Francis Henry

Brown, George Washington
 Brown, John Coffin Jones
 *Browne, Charles Allen
 *Browne, Edward Ingersoll
 *Browne, William Andrews
 Burbank, Alonzo Norman
 Burnham, John Appleton
 Burr, Miss Annie Lane
 Burrage, Albert Cameron
 *Burrage, William Clarence
 Cabot, Arthur Tracy
 Candage, Mrs. Ella Marie
 Candage, Robert Brooks
 Candage, Rufus George Frederick
 *Candler, John Wilson
 *Carpenter, George Oliver
 Carpenter, George Oliver
 *Carpenter, Mrs. Maria Josephine
 Carr, John
 Carruth, Charles Theodore
 Carter, Fred Louis
 Carter, Herbert Leslie
 *Center, Joseph Hudson
 Chamberlin, Charles Wheelwright
 Chandler, Cleveland Angier
 *Chapin, Nahum
 Chase, Caleb
 *Chase, George Bigelow
 Chase, Sidney
 Chase, Stephen
 *Chase, Theodore
 Cheney, Benjamin Peirce
 Cheney, Mrs. Emmeline
 Child, Dudley Richards
 Church, Herbert Bleloch
 Clapp, Mrs. Caroline Dennie
 Clark, Charles Edward
 Clark, John Spencer
 Clark, Miss Nancy Joy
 Clark, Nathan Freeman
 *Clarke, Mrs. Alice de Vermandois
 Clay, Thomas Hart
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 Cleveland, Mrs. Corinne Maud
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Rogers

Codman, Ogden, Jr.

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*Converse, Elisha Slade

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Coolidge, Mrs. Helen Whittington

Coolidge, Joseph Randolph

Coolidge, Thomas Jefferson, Jr.

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Cory, Charles Barney

Cotting, Charles Edward

*Cotting, Charles Uriah

Crandon, Edwin Sanford

Crocker, George Glover

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*Crosby, Charles Augustus Wilkins

*Crowninshield, Benjamin William

Crowninshield, Francis Boardman

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Cummings, Thomas Cahill

Cunningham, Henry Winchester

*Curtis, Caleb Agry

Curtis, Charles Pelham

Curtis, Mrs. Eliza Fox

Curtis, Hall

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Curtis, Henry Pelham

Curtiss, Frederick Haines

Cutler, Charles Francis

*Cutter, Abram Edmands

*Cutter, Benjamin French

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Davis, Ephraim Collins

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*Davis, Joseph Alba

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*Dean, John Ward

*Dean, Luni Albertus

*Deblois, Stephen Grant

*Denny, Daniel

*Dewing, Benjamin Hill

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*Dill, Thomas Bradford

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Estabrook, Frederick

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 *French, Jonathan
 *Frothingham, Thomas Goddard
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 *May, Frederick Warren Goddard
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 *Morss, Charles Anthony
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 *Moseley, Alexander
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 Taylor, Charles Henry, Jr.
 Taylor, William Osgood
 *Thacher, Henry Charles
 Thacher, Louis Bartlett
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 *Thayer, David
 Thayer, Eugene Van Rensselaer
 Thayer, Frank Bartlett
 Thayer, John Elliot
 Thayer, Mrs. Mary
 Thorndike, Alden Augustus
 *Thorndike, George Quincy
 Thorndike, Townsend William
 *Thornton, Charles Cutts Gookin
 Tileston, James Clarke
 *Tinkham, George Henry
 Todd, Thomas
 *Tompkins, Arthur Gordon
 Tompkins, Eugene
 Tompkins, Mrs. Frances Henrietta
 Viles
 Tucker, Alanson
 Tucker, George Fox
 *Tucker, James Crehore
 Tucker, Lawrence
 Tufts, Leonard
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 Turner, Mrs. Cora Leslie
 *Turner, Edward
 *Turner, Job Abiel
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 Tyler, Edward Royall
 *Upham, George Phinehas
 *Upton, George Bruce
 Van Nostrand, Alonzo Gifford
 *Vose, James Whiting

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 Walker, Grant
 Wallace, Cranmore Nesmith
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 Warren, Albert Cyrus
 Warren, Edward Ross
 Warren, John Collins
 Warren, Samuel Dennis
 *Warren, Mrs. Susan Cornelia
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 *Webster, John Haskell
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 *Wheelwright, Edward
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 White, George Robert
 *White, John Gardner
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 *White, Miss Susan Jackson
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*Whitmore, Charles John
 *Whitmore, Charles Octavius
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 *Whitney, Henry Austin
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 Willcutt, Levi Lincoln
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 *Winchester, Thomas Bradlee
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 *Woodman, Cyrus
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 *Woods, Henry
 *Woolley, William
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 *Woolson, James Adams
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 *Wright, Miss Esther Fidelia
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 Leatherbee, James Drew
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 Leverett, George Vasmer
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 Piper, Henry Augustus
 Poor, Clarence Henry
 Pope, Caroline Augusta
 Porter, Charles Burnham
 Powers, Patrick Henry
 Pray, Benjamin Sweetser
 Prescott, William Herbert
 Pridee, William Henry
 Priest, George Henry
 Putnam, George Franklin
 Putnam, Miss Georgina Lowell
 Quincy, Josiah Phillips
 Rand, Arnold Augustus
 Read, Charles French
 Read, William
 Redfern, Benjamin Franklin
 Reed, George Bowlend
 Remick, John Anthony
 Reynolds, Edward
 Reynolds, Edward Belcher
 Rhodes, Stephen Holbrook
 Rice, David
 Rich, James Rogers
 Richards, George Edward
 Robbins, Royal
 Rodman, Samuel William
 Rodocanachi, John Michael
 Rogers, Gorham
 Rogers, Mrs. William Barton
 Ross, Mrs. Caroline Emily
 Rothwell, James Eli
 Russell, Edward
 Russell, Mrs. Frances Spofford
 Russell, Thomas Hastings
 Saben, Edward Emerson
 *Sampson, Oscar Hallett
 Sargent, Mrs. Aimée

Sargent, Arthur Hewes
 Sawyer, Timothy Thompson
 Sawyer, Warren
 Schouler, James
 Seabury, Frank
 Searle, Charles Putnam
 Sears, Alexander Pomroy
 Sears, Francis Bacon
 Sears, George Oliver
 Sears, Mrs. Ruth
 Sears, Richard
 Sears, William Richards
 Seavey, Fred Hannibal
 Sergeant, Charles Spencer
 Shaw, Mrs. Annie Whipple
 Sherwin, Thomas
 Shuman, Samuel
 Skillings, David Nelson
 Small, Augustus Dennett
 Smith, Albert Oliver
 Smith, Charles Card
 Smith, Joseph Newhall
 Smith, William Eustis
 Snow, Charles Armstrong
 Soule, Horace Homer, Jr.
 Sowdon, Arthur John Clark
 Spear, Edmund Doe
 Spiller, Joseph Baker
 *Sprague, Mrs. Elizabeth Rebecca
 Sprague, Henry Harrison
 Spring, Charles Wright
 Stanwood, Arthur Grimes
 Stearns, James Price
 Stevens, Benjamin Franklin
 Stevens, Francis Herbert
 Storer, John Humphreys
 Story, Joseph
 Stowe, William Edward
 Stowell, Francis
 Stratton, Charles Edwin
 Strong, Edward Alexander
 Sturgis, Richard Clipston
 Sullivan, Richard
 Swan, Charles Herbert
 Swan, Robert Thaxter
 Sweet, Everell Fletcher

Talbot, Mrs. Isabella Weir
 Thayer, Bayard
 Thayer, Nathaniel
 Thorndike, Augustus Larkin
 Throckmorton, John Wakefield
 Francis
 Tolman, James Pike
 Torrey, Benjamin Barstow
 *Tower, William Augustus
 Trask, William Blake
 Trask, William Ropes
 Tucker, Frederick Manning
 Tufts, William Fuller
 Turner, Henry Richmond
 Tuttle, Joseph Henry
 Tuttle, Lucius
 Underwood, Mrs. Caroline Susanna
 Underwood, Henry Oliver
 Varnum, John Marshall
 Vaughan, Francis Wales
 Vialle, Charles Augustus
 Vincent, Miss Susan Walker
 Vorenberg, Simon
 Vose, Charles
 Wait, William Cushing
 Wales, George Canning
 Wales, William Quincy
 Ware, Horace Everett
 Warren, Bentley Wirt
 Warren, Franklin Cooley
 Warren, Mrs. Rebecca Bennett
 Warren, Samuel Mills
 Way, Charles Granville
 Webster, Everett Bertram
 Weeks, Warren Bailey Potter
 Welch, Charles Alfred
 Weld, Aaron Davis
 *Weld, George Walker
 Wells, Benjamin Williams
 West, Charles Alfred
 Weston, Thomas
 Wetherbee, Winthrop
 Wheeler, George Henry
 Wheelwright, Henry Augustus
 Wheelwright, John William
 White, Miss Gertrude Richardson

White, McDonald Ellis
Whitney, David Rice
Whitney, James Edward
Whitney, Mrs. Margaret Foster
Whittemore, Henry
Whittier, Albert Rufus
Whittier, Albert Rufus, Jr.
Williams, David Weld
Williams, Henry Bigelow
Williams, Jacob Lafayette
Williams, Moses
Williams, Oliver Edwin

Williams, Robert Breck
Williamson, Robert Warden
Wilson, Davies
Winkley, Samuel Hobart
Winthrop, Thomas Lindall
Wolf, Bernard Mark
Wood, Irving
Woodbridge, Samuel Homer
Woodbury, Isaac Franklin
Woodman, Stephen Foster
Wright, Frank Vernon
Young, William Hill

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Be it Known that whereas THOMAS C. AMORY, CURTIS GUILD, JOHN WARD DEAN, DORUS CLARKE, SAMUEL M. QUINCY, WILLIAM S. APPLETON, THOMAS MINNS, HENRY F. JENKS, JOHN T. HASSAM, and DUDLEY R. CHILD, have associated themselves with the intention of forming a corporation under the name of

The Bostonian Society,

for the purpose of promoting the study of the history of Boston, and the preservation of its antiquities, and have complied with the provisions of the Statutes of this Commonwealth in such case made and provided, as appears from the certificate of the President, Treasurer and Directors of said corporation, duly approved by the Commissioner of Corporations and recorded in this office;

Now, Therefore, I, Henry B. Peirce, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, do hereby certify that said THOMAS C. AMORY, CURTIS GUILD, JOHN WARD DEAN, DORUS CLARKE, SAMUEL M. QUINCY, WILLIAM S. APPLETON, THOMAS MINNS, HENRY F. JENKS, JOHN T. HASSAM and DUDLEY R. CHILD, their associates and successors, are legally organized and established as and are hereby made an existing corporation under the name of

The Bostonian Society,

with the powers, rights and privileges and subject to the limitations, duties and restrictions, which by law, appertain thereto.



Witness my official signature hereunto subscribed and the seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts hereunto affixed, this second day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty one.

[Signed]

HENRY B. PEIRCE,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.

*ORGANIZED TO PROMOTE THE STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF BOSTON
AND THE PRESERVATION OF ITS ANTIQUITIES.*

BY-LAWS.

I.

OBJECTS.

It shall be the duty of members, so far as may be in their power, to carry out the objects of the Society, by collecting, by gift, loan, or purchase, books, manuscripts, and pictures, and by such other suitable means as may from time to time seem expedient.

II.

MEMBERS.

The members of the Bostonian Society shall be such persons, either resident or non-resident in Boston, as shall, after having been proposed and accepted as candidates at any regular monthly meeting by the Directors, be elected by the votes of a majority of the members present and voting.

III.

HONORARY AND CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Honorary and Corresponding members shall be nominated by the Directors, and shall be elected by ballot by two-thirds of the members present and voting. They may take part in the meetings of the Society, but shall not be entitled to vote.

IV.

ADMISSION FEE AND ASSESSMENTS.

Each member shall pay five dollars at the time of his or her admission, and five dollars each first day of January afterwards, into the treasury of the Society for its general purposes; provided, however, that no person joining the Society on or after the first day of October in any year shall be required to pay an additional assessment for the year commencing on the first day of January following.

If any member shall neglect to pay his or her admission fee or annual assessment, for three months after the same is due, he or she shall be liable to forfeit his or her membership at any time when the Directors shall so order.

The payment of the sum of thirty dollars in any one year by any member of the Society shall constitute him or her a life member of the Society; life members shall be free from assessments, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of annual members. The money received for such life membership shall constitute a fund, of which not more than twenty per cent., together with the annual income, shall be spent in any one year.

V.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificates signed by the President, and the Clerk, shall be issued to all persons who have become life members of the Society.

VI.

MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the second Tuesday in January, and regular meetings shall be held on the second Tuesday of every month, excepting June, July, August and September, at such time and place as the Directors shall appoint. Special meetings shall be called by the Clerk, under the instruction of the Directors.

At all meetings ten members shall be a quorum for business. All Committees shall be appointed by the Chair, unless otherwise ordered.

VII.

OFFICERS.

The officers of the Society shall be nine Directors, a President, a Clerk, and a Treasurer. The Directors, Clerk and Treasurer, shall be chosen by ballot at the annual meeting in January, and shall hold office for one year, and until others are duly chosen and qualified in their stead.

The President shall be chosen by the Board of Directors, from their number, at their first meeting after election, or at any adjournment thereof.

The offices of Clerk and Treasurer may be held by the same person.

VIII.

VACANCIES.

Any vacancies in the Board of Directors, or the office of Clerk or Treasurer, may be filled for the remainder of the term at any regular meeting of the Society, by the vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting.

In the absence of the Clerk at any meeting of the Society, a Clerk *pro tempore* shall be chosen.

IX.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

At the monthly meeting in December, a Nominating Committee of five persons shall be appointed, who shall report at the annual meeting a list of candidates for the places to be filled.

X.

PRESIDING OFFICER.

The President, or in his absence one of the Directors, shall preside at all meetings of the Society. In the absence of all these officers, a President *pro tempore* shall be chosen.

XI.

DUTIES OF THE CLERK.

The Clerk shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duties.

He shall notify all meetings of the Society. He shall keep an exact record of all the proceedings of the meetings of the Society and of its Directors.

He shall conduct the general correspondence of the Society, and place on file all letters received.

He shall enter the names of members systematically in books kept for the purpose, and issue certificates of life membership.

The Clerk shall have such charge of all property in the possession of the Society as may from time to time be delegated to him by the Board of Directors.

He shall acknowledge each loan or gift that may be made to and accepted in behalf of the Society.

XII.

DUTIES OF THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall collect all moneys due to the Society, and pay all bills against the Society, when approved by the Board of Directors.

He shall keep a full account of the receipts and expenditures in a book belonging to the Society, which shall always be open to the inspection of the Directors; and at the annual meeting in January he shall make a written report of all his doings for the year preceding.

The Treasurer shall give bond in the sum of one hundred dollars, with one surety, for the faithful discharge of his duties.

XIII.

DUTIES AND POWERS OF DIRECTORS.

The Directors shall superintend and conduct the prudential and executive business of the Society; shall authorize all expenditures of money; fix all salaries; provide a common seal; receive and act upon all resignations and forfeitures of membership, and see that the By-Laws are duly complied with.

The Directors shall have full power to comply with the terms of the lease of the rooms in the Old State House, made with the City of Boston, and to make all necessary rules and regulations required in the premises.

They shall annually, in the month of April, make a careful comparison of the articles in the possession of the Society with the list to be returned to the City of Boston under the terms of the lease, and certify to its correctness.

They shall make a report of their doings at the annual meeting of the Society.

The Directors may, from time to time, appoint such sub-committees as they deem expedient.

In case of any vacancy in the office of Clerk or Treasurer, they shall have power to choose a Clerk or Treasurer *pro tempore* till the next meeting of the Society.

XIV.

MEETINGS OF THE DIRECTORS.

Regular meetings of the Directors shall be held on the day previous to the regular meetings of the Society, at an hour to be fixed by the President. Special meetings of the Directors shall be held in such manner as they may appoint; and a majority shall constitute a quorum for business.

XV.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The President shall annually, in the month of January, appoint two Directors, who, with the President, shall constitute the Committee of Finance, to examine, from time to time, the books and accounts of the Treasurer; to audit his accounts at the close of the year, and to report upon the expediency of proposed expenditures of money.

XVI.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The President shall annually, in the month of January, appoint five standing committees, as follows:—

Committee on the Rooms.

A committee of seven members, to be called the Committee on the Rooms, of which the President and Clerk of the Society shall be members *ex-officiis*, who shall have charge of all the arrangements of the Rooms (except books, manuscripts, and other objects appropriate to the Library, offered as gifts or loans); the hanging of pictures, and the general arrangement of the Society's collections in their department.

Committee on Papers.

A committee of three members, to be called the Committee on Papers, who shall have charge of the subject of papers to be read, or other exercises of a like nature, at the monthly meetings of the Society.

Committee on Membership.

A committee of five or more members, to be called the Committee on Membership, whose duty it shall be to give information in relation to the purposes of the Society, and increase its membership.

Committee on the Library.

A committee of five members, to be called the Committee on the Library, who shall have charge of all the arrangements of the Library, including the acceptance or rejection of all books, manuscripts, and other objects appropriate to the Library, offered as gifts or loans, and the general arrangement of the Society's collections in their department.

Committee on Publications.

A committee of four members to be called the Committee on Publications, who shall have charge of all the publications of the Society.

These five committees shall perform the duties above set forth, under the general supervision of the Directors.

Vacancies which may occur in any of these committees during their term of service shall be filled by the President.

XVII.

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS.

Amendments to the By-laws may be made, at any annual meeting, by vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting. They may also be made by the like vote at any regular meeting, provided notice of the same be contained in a call for such meeting issued by the Clerk, and sent to every member.

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